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MAN: THE LATE REV. JAMES COOPER, D.D.



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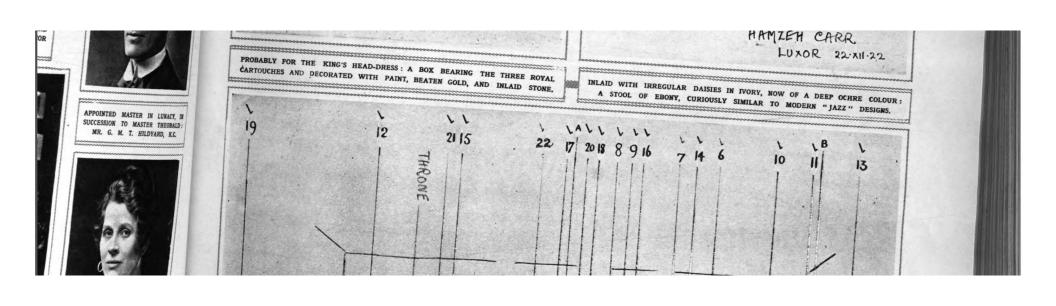
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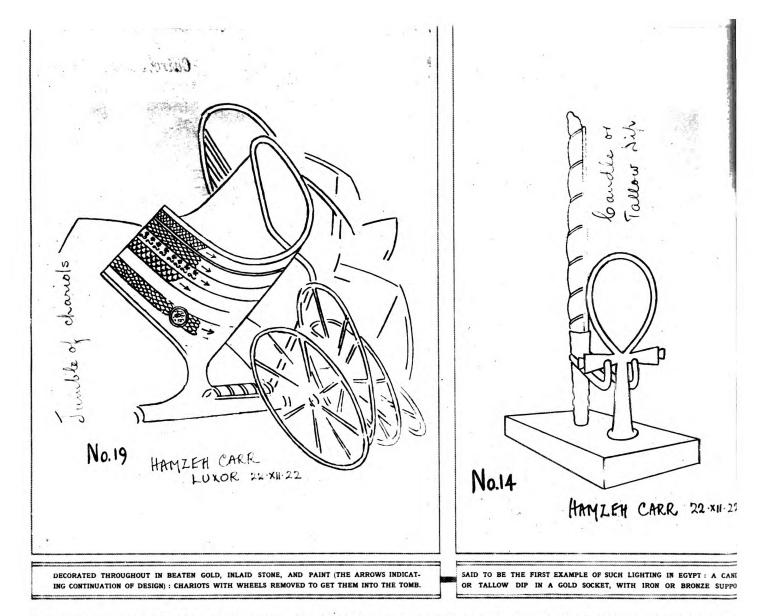


A GREAT ORIENTAL SCHOLAR: THE LATE PROFESSOR T. W. RHYS DAVIDS.

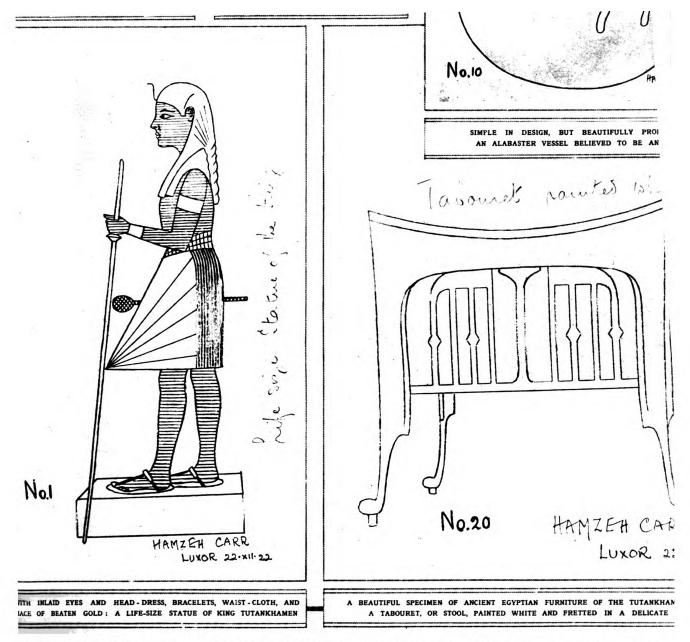
Sir George Faudel-Phillips, Chairman of Faudel's, Ltd., was Lord Mayor of London in 1896-7, the year of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, and was made a Baronet on that occasion. The Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg, who has just given birth to a daughter, married in 1919 Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma. Sir Nevil Macready commanded the British forces in Ireland from 1920 until the recent evacuation. Among the sixteen New Year Knighthoods were those conferred on Mr. E. R. Harrison, Chief Inspector of Taxes; Dr. Bernard Spilsbury, Hon. Pathologist to the Home Office; Mr. Herbert E. P. Hughes-Stanton, R.A., President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours; and

Mr. Henry S. Theobald, K.C., the blind Master in Lunacy, who is retiring, and is to be succeeded by Mr. G. M. T. Hildyard, K.C.-Mr. G. F. Talbot was British Naval Attacué in Athens. - Dr. James Cooper was Emeritus Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Glasgow .- Miss Margaret Cooper was the widow of the late Captain Arthur Humble-Crofts. --- Sir Charles Harington, of Constantinople fame, will on June 1 succeed Sir F. Ivor Maxse in the Northern Command. -- Professor Rhys Davids was a great authority on Pali and Buddhist Literature, of which he held the Chair at University College, London, from 1882 to 1912.



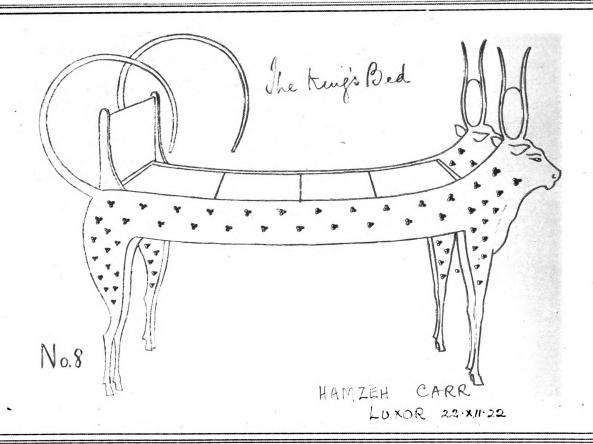


These deeply interesting sketches were made by the artist, Mr. Hamzeh Carr, on December 22, when the tomb of King Tutankhamen, discovered by Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Howard Carter, was reopened after having been closed for a time since the first inspection, to allow of due preparations being made to guard it and clear the contents. Representatives of the Press were allowed to view the ante-chamber, the only one so far opened, from the threshold, by the light of a powerful electric lamp. "Mr. Carr," we are informed by our correspondent, "was very fortunately able to obtain Mr. Carter's permission to sketch, and was the only artist present at the opening of the tomb. Immediately after the Press view the tomb was closed again, except to members of Lord Carnarvon's staff. The sketches obtained by the artist are absolutely exclusive and unique. No photographs were then allowed to be taken of the interior of the tomb. Our sketches show the objects as they were found, absolutely untouched. Many objects, including the king's throne, are so concealed behind



others as to be impossible to sketch. The chariots lay in a heap in a corner, and the wheels had all been taken off, apparently to get them in No. 14 is described as "A most interesting object, probably a candle or a tallow dip. It is on a black stand, and has in front the symbol of life su socket in which is the dip itself. The dip has the appearance of palm fibre." Lord Carnarvon himself, describing the ante-chamber, writes: of the couches we noticed four of the most beautiful alabaster vases ever found; nothing to touch them has ever come to light before.... end are two life-sized portrait statues of the king in bitumenised wood. The features are most delicately carved. On his brow is the crown of his neck is the gilt collar, emblem of royalty. In one hand he holds a long gilt stick, while in the other he clasps a gilt mace. His bare feet a gold sandals." The reference numbers on the drawings correspond to the key plan on page 3.—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

DECORATED ON THE SIDES WITH THE TET SIGN (OR OSIRIS' BACKBONE): KING TUTANKHAMEN'S CLOTHES-BOX, IN A DESIGN OF BLACK AND WHITE, WITH BROWN WOODWORK AT THE BASE.

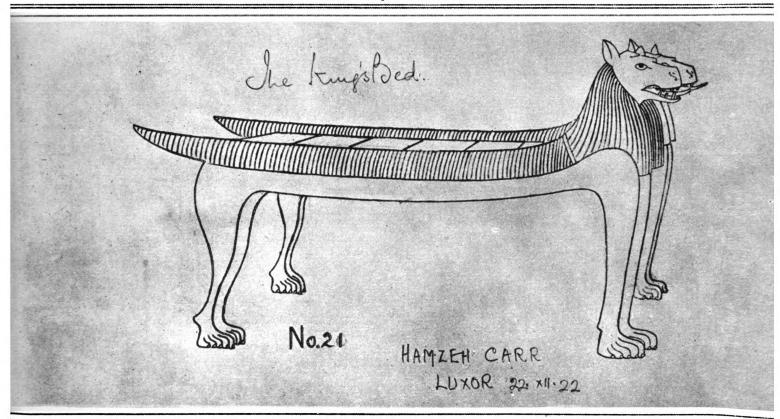


IN AN EXQUISITE DESIGN OF HORUS FIGURES COVERED WITH BEATEN GOLD AND DECORATED WITH A PATTERN OF STALKLESS TREFOIL:

A MAGNIFICENT COUCH FOUND IN THE FIRST ANTE-CHAMBER OF THE TOMB.

magnificent appointments of the royal bed-rooms in ancient Egypt during the reign of King Tutankhamen, more than 3000 years ago, have been revealed the objects found in the ante-chamber of his tomb by Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Howard Carter. How exquisite in design and workmanship, and how rich decoration, was the furniture of the period, is well seen from our artist's drawings, which were made on the spot direct from the objects themselves. The al beds, for example, are covered with beaten gold, as also are many of the other treasures discovered, and it looks as fresh now as on the day when it was put on. The ancient Egyptians, it is pointed out, always used beaten gold for such decoration, and not gold leaf, as it is sometimes erroneously called scribing his own inspection of the contents of the ante-chamber (the only one so far opened) in which the above objects stood, Lord Carnarvon writes:

DECORATED AT THE END WITH THE SUN DISC AND UNDER IT THREE CARTOUCHES—THE FIRST AND THIRD BEARING THE NAME OF THE KING
AND THE CENTRE ONE THAT OF THE QUEEN: A BLACK AND WHITE CLOTHES-CHEST.



ENTIRELY COVERED WITH BEATEN GOLD AND IN PERFECT PRESERVATION—EVEN THE TEETH AND TONGUES OF THE HEADS BEING UNBROKEN:

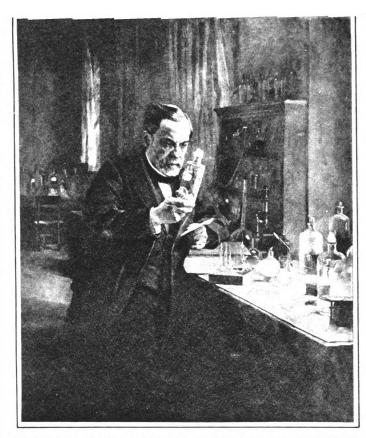
ANOTHER SPLENDID, ROYAL COUCH IN THE ANTE-CHAMBER OF TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB.

"The first thing that one noticed against the wall facing the door were three gigantic carved gilt wood beds, the ends of the beds having carved heads, a head, in particular, with a large ivory tongue and teeth looking most weird. Upon these beds were heaped chairs, boxes, smaller carved couches, and so wonderful sticks beautifully carved and inlaid. Some of the boxes were made of ebony inlaid with ivory, covered with inscriptions. Others were inlaid with go and porcelain. . . . Everywhere was a mass of boxes, some opened and plundered, others seemingly untouched. At the present moment, owing to the profusion articles, we have not a notion of a thousandth part of the contents of even this chamber." The reference numbers on the drawings correspond with those the key-plan on page 3, indicating the position of the objects in the chamber.—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.R.]

sign man the mere summer forests which in their arrogant greenness, etc., etc.?" Or again the philosopher will sometimes say, Why should this one poor persecuted colour be excluded by an arbitrary rule from the exclusive society of the Blues (that crack regiment), and how long are we to wait before the claim of Green, emblazoned before us in the beauty of so many hills and meadows, is heard by a blind and prejudiced world?" There is also the argument from exaggeration, if one may so define it, which tells the arrogant blue that if it tries to keep away from green it will immediately turn purple, or which warns the fastidious green that it can only avoid blue by becoming vellow. Of course, there are also the sophists, the more subtle sort of liars, who are always careful to tell the truth, or the wrong half of the truth. They can always be trusted to point out that there is a green that is very nearly blue and a blue that is very nearly green, applying the argument to men and monkeys, or morals and manners, or anything else that may be convenient to the people who have the money to hire them. But I am one of those who obstinately maintain the propositions, which some describe as paradoxes, that green does exist and blue does exist; that they are not the same, but quite different; that those who believe them to be the same are not broadminded, but merely bored; that they only make the act of assimilation because they are too fatigued to make the effort of distinction; and that, sooner than show any respect for such supercilious myopia, I would infinitely prefer to halloa on the two colours to fight each other, and show a hearty and simultaneous sympathy for the True Blue of the Tories and for the Wearing of the Green.

The ramifications of this remarkable heresy are too remote and varied to follow. But the central and invariable part of it is the principle of insisting on the sameness of everything, to avoid the bother of

noting the characteristics of anything. For instance, there is a true doctrine of the brotherhood of men-or, as I prefer to put it (with the motive of causing annovance) - the equality of men. But, properly understood, that doctrine is itself a distinction; it consists in distinguishing the human soul in spite of many disguiseslike recognising a King in many ragged masquerades. But many modern people assume that all men are brothers, on the principle that all cats are grey in the dark, and that therefore (as they argue) there is no difference between a tabby cat and a tiger. And it may be noted that these people always break down in their idea of the brotherhood when the argument passes beyond the brotherhood itself. They profess themselves quite unable to distinguish a man from anything else, whether from an ape or an angel. They



THE CENTENARY OF ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST BENEFACTORS: LOUIS PASTEUR. THE FATHER OF BACTERIOLOGY, IN HIS LABORATORY, CONDUCTING AN EXPERIMENT . WITH A CERM CULTURE OF RABIES.

Louis Pasteur, the great pioneer of modern bacteriology, preventive medicine, and antiseptic surgery, was born on Docember 27, 1822, at Dôle, in the Jura. The centenary of his birthday was celebrated by the students of Paris at the Sorbonne and at the Institut Pasteur, in the presence of President Millerand. Further celebrations are to take place later, including a Pasteur Exhibition and scientific congresses at Strasbourg, where he was a professor from 1849 to 1854. A new monument to him will be unveiled there by M. Millerand on June 1. Many others altready exist in various parts of France, for his memory is held in universal veneration. Pasteur died in 1895. On another page we illustrate his tomb in Paris, with a note on his scientific achievements. In the above cicture, he is seen examining a bottle containing a frament of marrow invected with rables.

From the Portrait by Edelfelt, the Finnish Artist; painted in 1886.

or other animals. But when we say that, a third kind of duty immediately presents itself, and that is exactly the sort of intellectual duty which is specially repugnant to these intellectuals. It is the duty of making an effort, for it is the duty of making a distinction.

In short, to say that behind all races, and even behind all religions, there is a great human unity is one thing, and is quite true. To say that race does not differ from race, and even more to say that religion does not differ from religion, is quite another, and is quite false. But while this attitude is much more false than the other, it is also much more easy. A man can merely broaden his mind instead of making up his mind. A unity is an indefinite thing in the

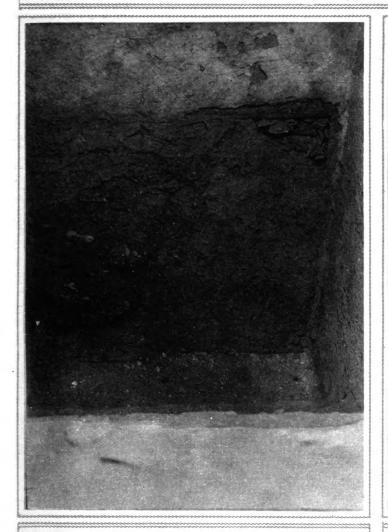
and say that the All is identical with the One!

There is the same fatigue in saving that the female is the same as the male, instead of considering where she is different and where she is even superior. There is the same fatigue in the trick of treating children as if they were grown-up people, even at the very moment when we admit that grown-up people would be better if they were more like children. We say that the Kingdom of Heaven is like a little child, and then try to make a little child as bored as a Byzantine Emperor. The chaos has the same cause; that we find it less trouble to let in a jungle of generalisations than to keep watch upon a logical frontier. But this shapeless assimilation is not only found in accepting things in the lump; it is also found in condemning them in the lump. When the same modern mind does begin to be intolerant, it is just as universally intolerant as it was universally tolerant. It sends things in batches to the gallows just as it admitted them in mobs to the sanctuary. It cannot limit its limitations any more than its license. Thus there are living human beings, out de lunatic asylums, who will tell you that there is no real difference between claret and cocaine. It is like saying there is no difference between shaving a man and cutting his throat. Then there are other lunatics, and lunatics now having power to lav down the law. who have somehow got it into their heads that any artistic representation of anything wicked must be forbidden as encouraging wickedness. This would obviously be a veto on any tragedy and practically on any tale. But a moment's thought idid they ever indulge in such an excitement) would show them that this is simply an illogical generalisation from the particular problem of sex. All dignified civilisations conceal sexual things, for the perfectly sensible reason that their mere exhibition does affect the passions. But seeing another

man forge a cheque does not make me want to forge a cheque. Seeing the tools for burgling a safe does not arouse an appetite for being a burglar. But the intelligence in question cannot stop itself from stopping anything. It is automatically autocratic; and its very prohibition proceeds in a sort of absence of mind. Indeed, that is the most exact word for it; it is emphatically absence of mind. For the mind exists to make those very distinctions and definitions which these people refuse. They refuse to draw the line anywhere; and drawing a line is the beginning of all philosophy, as it is the beginning of all art. They are the people who are content to say that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and are condemned to pass their lives in looking for eggs from the cock as well as the ben.

SIGNIFICANT AS FRIDAY'S FOOTPRINT: THE "STEP CUT IN THE ROCK," WHICH LED MR. HOWARD CARTER TO THE DISCOVERY OF TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB—THE ENTRANCE BEFORE EXCAVATION.

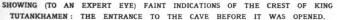
CAREFULLY SIFTING SOIL FOR FRAGMENTS (
POTTERY: NATIVES PICKING OVER RUBBIS:

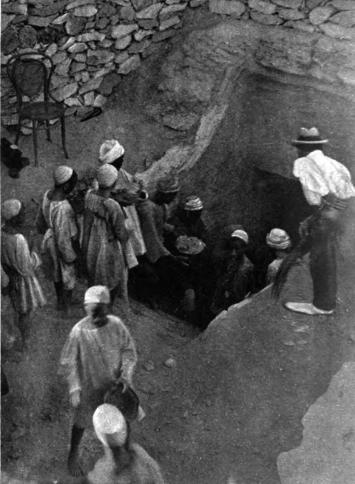


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WITH MR. HOWARD CARTER, THE DISCOVERER (ON THE RIGHT), DIRECTING OPERATIONS: A CHAIN OF NATIVES HANDING UP RUBBISH FROM THE CAVE.

Interest in the great discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb continues unabated. We give here some of Lord Carnarvon's own photographs taken before the entrance was excavated, on his arrival at the spot in response to a cable from Mr. Howard Carter announcing indications of an important "find," one which must have given him as great a thrill as did the "footprint on the sand" to Robinson Crusoe. "At last," wrote Lord Carnarvon at the time, "Mr. Carter came upon a step cut in the rock. He continued clearing away steps, and after freeing a few more came to a wall covered with cement, on which the seal of the Royal Necropolis was faintly discernible. This seal consists of nine captives, in rows of three, and

a jackal couchant above them, and is only used in the royal portion of Theb cemeteries. After carefully examining the sealings, he cabled to me that at le he had made a fine discovery, and, having covered up the spot, he waited till arrived. On my arrival at Thebes, we set to work at once to clear away t rubbish, and, as we did so, we came across various broken objects, such as brok pottery, flowers, and some skins which had been used to carry water." El where, Lord Carnarvon says: "At the bottom of the staircase we came upon wall covered with seals. Some bore the name of Tutankhamen; on others to royal seal of the nine captives, with the jackal reposing above, was discernible.

FANCY DRESS IN CHELSEA PORCELAIN: AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY BALLET GIRL AND A PIERROT.

London. I began with a book that is only remotely Metropolitan, the late W. H. Hudson's last work, "A HIND IN RICHMOND PARK" (Fisher Unwin; 16s.), those charmingly discursive papers on nature and art and life and literature, and whatsoever occurred to the author's rarely gifted mind. One's delight in them is tempered by regret that so brave a pen is forever stilled.

Of Richmond Park itself Hudson has not much to say, except that when in London he used to visit it occasionally to refresh himself with its woods and waters abounding in wild life, and its wide stretches of grass and bracken. But, although he does not give any minute description, he contrives with a few touches to suggest the scene so vividly that I was tempted to take down William Black's "Adventures of a Phaeton," to read again the more elaborate passage which gives, I think, an unmatched picture of the Park and of the view from Richmond Hill. Black refers to a rather far-away time, but that second chapter of his is no bad companion to a group of books on London past and present and future. He leads up to his Richmond incident with glimpses of the principal London thoroughfares in the early 'seventies. He has caught and axed the spirit and appearance of a London that no longer exists, the London of the horse-bus, the" dexterous hansom" and the "indolent four-wheeler."

Hudson was not a man of the city streets, but of these he has at least one memorable word. Who do you think was his companion there? None other than Chaucer himself. "If you think of Chaucer as dead," he says; "you are greatly mistaken. . . . I know it, because I am so often with him, walking in many a crowded thoroughfare, watching the faces of the passers-by with an enduring interest in their individual lives and characters. But I appreciate his company best and love him best amid all trait scenes. He alone at such times seems capable of expressing what I feel." Hudson found Chaucer "a blood relation to all men." Has the father of English poetry ever been better epitomised?

A paragraph or two later Hudson has something to say about advice he received as to the proper preparation for going in among the throngs of men. "A nice old retired barrister assured me that a man who had not read his *Times* in the morning was unfit to walk the streets of London." Hudson leaves us to infer that, for him, decision between the newspaper and Chaucer would have been the choice of Hercules.

Hudson's note on antipathies recalled an anecdote that has nothing to do with London; but as this is confessedly an inconsequent article, I may set it down. He speaks of Týcho Brahe fainting at the sight of a fox; of Henry III. of France fainting, and Lord Roberts distressed, at the sight of the harmless cat; of Marshal d'Albert fainting at the sight of a pig; and many other cases of a like kind. Possibly Hudson knew, although he does not mention it, that Dr. John Brown, author of "RAB AND HIS FRIENDS," had an unspeakable horror of cats. I was told by an eye-witness how once, at the dinner-table of a former President of the Scottish Academy, the domestic cat, intending only to be amiable, leaped upon the

much interesting information about Roman London; next he passes to the Walbrook, and

shows from surveyors' data that, in the neighbourhood of the Mansion House, the Walbrook was a narrow stream, about three to four feet deep. Mr. Perks, then, in a literal sense, clears the ground for



"DAINTY ROGUES IN PORCELAIN": A CHARMING GROUP IN CHELSEA POTTERY—"THE JOLLY WATERMAN."

his main subject, giving minutely statistical and topographical descriptions of the Stocks Market, which stood where the Mansion House now stands, together with notes on St. Mary Woolchurch Haw. Kindred

points of antiquarian interest, such as the Statue of Charles II. and the surveys after the Great Fire, lead up to the main subject, the Mansion House itself.

For many centuries the Lord Mayor had no official residence. A Mansion House was first contemplated in 1670, but nothing came of the scheme at that time. In 1689, however, it was proposed that a Committee might consider the question of the Hall of the Grocers' Company being "a dwelling-house constantly for the Lord Mayor." Like most civic matters of the kind, the affair took time, and several sites were proposed and debated. The final issue lay between the Leadenhall site and the Stocks Market site. The latter was approved on March 28, 1736. Next year, after competition, the designs of George Dance the Elder were accepted.

The most interesting part of Mr. Perks's book is his descripfor a historical sketch of the butchers' and pourcests trade in Old London.

The Mansion House design aroused fierce and sarcastic public criticism. It was alleged, without authority, that Dance was originally a shipwright, and that "to do him justice, he had never lost sight of his first profession." The front was likened to "a deep-laden Indiaman, with her stern galleries and ginger-bread work." The superstructure on the top (cleared away, with the "Mayor's Nest," in 1795) was compared to Noah's Ark. Mr. Perks defends the design, which he finds "typical of the pompous Georgian era . . . a kind of Hallelujah Chorus in stone."

So much for the past. A sumptuous and splendidly illustrated work on Metropolitan problems takes the forward view. It is "London of the Future." by the London Society, under the editorship of Sir Aston Webb, K.C.V.O. (Fisher Unwin; 42s.). It is, on the whole, optimistic in its forecast of what may be done with the city William Morris called "the Wen." Mr. T. Raffles Davison, who writes the chapter on "The Opportunities of London," would like to see the derelict south bank of the Thames taken in hand. Of London improvement generally, he sees the only real hope in a responsible controlling power urged into action by an enlightened public opinion. He asks if it is too much to hope that deep down in our national character there is something which will respond to the appeal which is now being made to realise the great opportunities for the creation of a greater and more beautiful city. He would say, with Wordsworth, "Rise up, thou monstrous ant-hill on the plain of a too busy world!"



SCULPTURE IN MINIATURE: PORCELAIN FIGURES FROM THE CHELSEA POTTERY—FLOWER GIRLS AND "THE TOAST" (CENTRE).

Miss Gwendolen Parnell's beautiful work in porcelain figures, made at the Chelsea Pottery Paradise Walk, is well known to our readers, who will remember, in particular, those representing characters in "The Beggar's Opera." We illustrate here some of the latest examples of her delightful art. Recently she has done a number of portrait figures of Society women, in eighteenth-century and other costume—a form of "fancy dress" portraiture which has become very popular.

Photographs specially taken for "The Illustrated London News."

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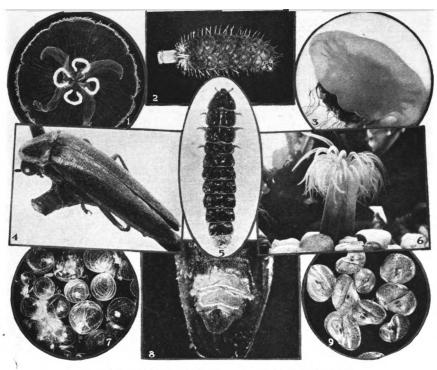
the general question further, but rather to call attention to some recent work, some of which is rather upsetting.

Not very long ago, Professor E. Newton Harvey studied two luminous fishes (Anomalops and Photoblepharon) common off the Banda Islands of the East Indian Archipelago. They have very large luminous organs. and they give out light without ceasing, by day as well as by night, and without requiring any provocation. This is unlike what occurs in other luminous fishes. where the light-producing material shines under the influence of certain stimuli, and is generally regarded as a secretion of glandular cells. In many cases the cells that produce the luminous material have associated with them a lens, a reflector, a dark envelope, and a nerve which brings the command to "light up." Thus the luminous organ of many a fish is very like an eye, though there is obviously a great difference between producing light and perceiving it.

But let us keep to the Banda fishes. The investigator could not demonstrate luciferin and luciferase, but under the microscope he

found innumerable motile bacteria, and the suspicion arese in his mind that they were the cause of the light! For it is well known that there are various luminescent bacteria, such as those which make dead fishes "shine in the dark." Professor Newton Harvey then found that, if the organ was dried and moistened again, it gave only a faint light, which is also true of luminous bacteria; whereas the luminous organs of most animals can be dried without much loss of their light-producing power when re-moistened. Again, the light was extinguished without a preliminary flash by the addition of fresh water, which is likewise true of luminous bacteria. Poisons that put out the light of luminous bacteria had a similar effect on the lightorgans of the fishes in question. So the suspicion grew into a hypothesis: that the light-organ of the Banda fishes is an incubator for the growth and nourishment of luminous bacteria living in partnership with the animal.

Why, it may be asked, did not the investigator discover there and then whether the bacteria were the agents in producing the light? But he could not isolate them within the organ, and when he got them to grow by themselves in a jelly culture, they gave



LIVING LAMPS: LIGHT-PRODUCING SEA CREATURES AND INSECTS.

It should be explained that Professor Thomson's article was not written in reference to these photographs. They illustrated an article by William Crowder on luminous insects and sea life, in the "Scientific American" (of July 23, 1921), which described them as follows: "(1) Aurelia, a phosphorescent jelly-fish; (2) Polynoe, a marine worm covered with scales that glow with a brilliant blue light when the creature is disturbed; shown with proboscis extended for seizing prey; (3) Cyanea, a jelly-fish, a common cause of luminous flashes in the sea; (4) Photuris, the common fire-fly; (5) The glow-worm—not a worm, but the larval form of the lampyrid beetle photinus, a common fire-fly; (6) Sagartia, the white sea-anemone, erroneously believed to be phosphorescent. Its luminosity is due to the ingested phosphorescent organisms which it captures with its flower-like tentacles; (7) Noctilucas, microscopic animals (greatly magnified) which cause the phosphorescence of the sea; (8) The lantern of the fire-fiv; (9) Luminous scales of the sea-worm polynoe."

By Courtesy of the "Scientific American."

numerous instances have been observed similar to that of the Banda fishes, which indicate more or less convincingly that luminescence is another pie in which bacteria have their finger.

In two families of beetles, the fire-flies and the Pyrophores, there is brilliant luminescence, which often seems to be used in love-signalling between the sexes; and the generally accepted view has been that under nervous stimulation a ferment like luciferase produces or accelerates oxidation in a luciferin, with light as the result. In some cases the light-production is very definitely localised-for instance, in two eyelike lamps on the thorax of the large "Cucujo" tropical America. It is a remarkable fact that the eggs and grubs are luminescent as well as the adult; the torch is handed on from generation to generation, But this is not unlike bacterial infection. The luminous organ may be reduced to powder and shaken up in water; what passes through filter-paper is still luminescent for a while. But this is again suggestive of bacteria, and so is the frequently observed continuation of the light after the death of the insect. The light is often unequal in the two sexes and at different times, which is against the bacterial theory;

lighting - up seems to require a stimulus, such as a touch or a splash from a wave. When the Fire-Flame is kept in an aquarium, it is brilliant for a time, and then the light fails. Both these facts seem to be against the bacterial theory of the luminescence. When a Fire-Flame is carefully examined, it is seen to be a tubular colony of thousands of individuals, and each individual has two luminous organs or spots like little iewels. In the cells of these small spots there are rod-like and horseshoe-shaped corpuscles of very minute size; and here the divergence of opinion again arises. for, while the old view regards the corpuscles as belonging to the Pyrosome itself, the new view interprets them as luminous partner - bacteria.

The luminous organs of Fire - Flames are simple spots, but in many cuttlefishes they are very complex structures. They may include a lens, a reflector, a dark envelope, and a central mass of lightproducing cells. Inside these cells, according to Pierantoni, there are myriads of bacteria, sometimes hunting in couples. Moreover, in many females there are "nidamental"

organs, usually regarded as having to do with the making of the egg-shells, and these, according to Pierantoni, are crowded with the bacteria. It almost looks as if they were organs for incubating the partner-bacteria. As to the presence of the bacteria there is no doubt; but the evidence that they produce the light does not appear to us to be convincing. And it is difficult, surely, to think out the evolution of an eye-like structure around a horde of tamed intruders.

Professor Buchner is satisfied with the evidence that the luminescence of Fire-Files, Fire-Flames, and Cuttlefishes—three very diverse types—is due to luminous bacteria which have established a partnership or symbiosis with the animals. More than that, he thinks it is time to ask whether any multicellular animal produces its own light! Perhaps theirs is always a borrowed splendour after all! Theories of the uses of the light abound, and some of them may be true. It may be useful for sex-signalling or for kin-recognition; it may be a lure, or a lamp, or a snare; or it may be but the by-product of a symbiosis whose significance has nothing to do with light at all. How little we know!

"SHIPS OF THE DESERT" OLD AND NEW: CAMELS AND CITROEN CARS HALTED AT THE WELL OF HASSI DJEMEL.



THE STARTING-POINT OF A 2000-MILE MOTOR TRIP ACROSS THE SAHARA: CITROEN CARS AT TUGURT—AWAITING THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ALGERIA.



LOADED WITH SUPPLIES FOR AN ADVENTURE THROUGH THE TRACKLESS DESERT:

ONE OF THE CARS, WITH ADMIRING ARAB CHILDREN.



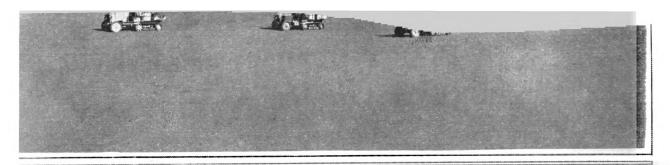
SHOWING (ON THE LEFT) THE FIVE CITROEN CARS USED FOR THE PERILOUS JOURNEY: TUGURT EN FÊTE FOR THE START.



FITTED WITH "CATERPILLAR" WHEELS OF SPECIAL TYPE FOR DESERT WORK: THE CARS LEAVING THE GATES OF BORDJ.

A French expedition of five Citroën cars, fitted with special "caterpillar" traction for crossing sand, recently set out on an adventurous journey of nearly 2000 miles across the Sahara, from Tugurt, the terminus of the South Algerian Railway, to Timbustoo. The party was led by M. G. M. Haardt, manager of the Citroen works, and M. L. Audouin-Dubreuil, formerly a military airman. It included also Lieutenant Estienne, representing the French Air Ministry, and M. Paul

completed on December 17, when the cars travelled 100 miles from Tugurt t Wargla. The next stage was 220 miles to Inifel. The programme of the wholtrip allowed six days from Tugurt to Insalah, eight days from Insalah to Tin-Sawaten, and six days from thence to Timbuctoo. For 812 miles of the route there were no supply depots, and the cars had to depend on their own resources. They carried supplies of food and petrol sufficient for about 940 miles Further photographs of the expedition are given on a double-page.



"THE BLACK ROCKS SHOW THEIR TEETH, EVEN IN THE PLAINS": CITROEN CARS, WELL-LADEN WITH SUPPLIES, AND FITTED WITH "CATERPILLAR" TRACTION, IN TYPICAL SAHARA COUNTRY ON THEIR WAY TO TIMBUCTOO.

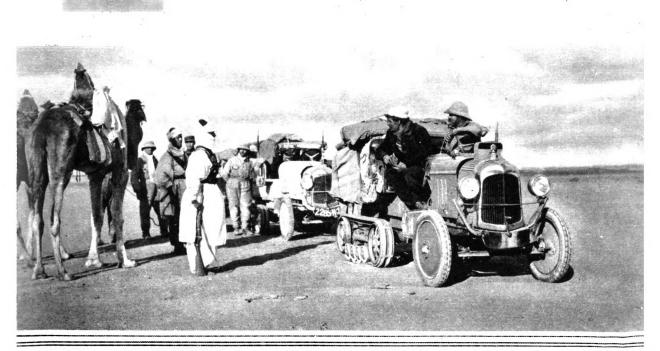


"THE SHIFTING SANDS IN DRIFTS AND BEDS OFTEN MOST TREACHEROUS . . . LIKE WIND-BLOWN SNOW ON A ROCKY SLOPE": "CATERPILLAR" CITROEN CARS AMONG THE ROLLING SAND DUNES OF THE SAHARA, NEAR INIFEL.

ireless message of December 22 from the Citroen Trans-Sahara Expedition said: "The Mission has arrived at Insalah, the oasis of the centre of the rt, in two long and very hard stages of over 450 kilometres (about 280 miles). From Hassi Inifel the Mission traversed the Tardenal upland, covered with as and cut with deep crevices, amid a country of great desolation, afterwards descending by the sinister gorges of Ain Guettara towards the immense sandy so f Tidikelt, the region of the Great Mirages. On the arrival of the Mission at Insalah, the entire population went to meet it, carrying palm branches, escorted by Arab horsemen and Meharistes firing a salute. The Mission effected its entrance into Bordj, at the gate of which place it was met by Captain laint Martin, who was surrounded by his officers and the local Caids." The Sahara has been described as "a rugged country scored by ravines, barred

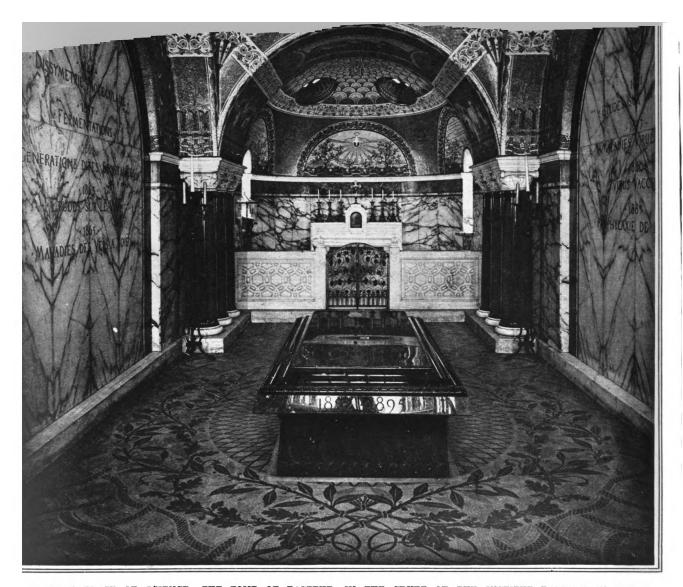


AT A POINT WHERE THE ROCKS HAVE EMERGED FROM THE SEA OF SAND: ONE OF THE CITROEN CARS ON A VERY ROUGH STRETCH OF GROUND IN THE SAHARA, ON THE PLATEAU OF TADEMAIT, APPROACHING INSALAH.



A SAHARAN WARRIOR WELCOMES THE MODERN INTRUDERS ON HIS DESERT DOMAIN: A MEETING WITH A MEHARISTE, SUCH AS THOSE WHO FIRED A SALUTE WHEN THE CARS REACHED INSALAH.

with mountains, and the black rocks show their teeth even in the plains. The shifting sands lie in drifts and beds often most treacherous, like wind-blo snow on a rocky slope." To cross over 1800 miles of such country is a tremendous test of car-efficiency. The cars used had the standard 10-h.p. engi of the popular Citroen touring four-seater, with a special gear-box, and ribbed "caterpillar" traction of canvas and rubber which had been tested on lo sand. The commander of troops at Insalah reported that he had been attacked by a band of Raghat, who had been driven off in the direction the Citroens would take. They started south at dawn on Christmas Eve, making for Tagmunt. They would traverse the natural amphitheatre of Arak, where Ma Vuillemin, the airman, landed in 1920. On Boxing Day they reached the Hoggar Mountains, and then entered the hardest stage, the Tanezruft, or "region of thirs



A HOLY PLACE OF SCIENCE: THE TOMB OF PASTEUR, IN THE CRYPT OF THE INSTITUT PASTEUR IN PARIS.

he centenary of the birth of Louis Pasteur, the great French scientist (of whom portrait is given on "Our Note-Book" page) occurred on December 27. The whole orld joins with France in honouring his memory, for the benefits which he inferred on humanity have been incalculable. He is best remembered, no doubt, the victory over hydrophobia, which was the crown of his career. It was, the power of the unsuspected orld of germs, or bacteria, the "infinitely small" but deadly foes of mankind, and his destruction of the fallacy of spontaneous generation. The discovery was

made during his studies of fermentation, which proved of immense value to the wine trade. Next he applied his method to the silk industry, which he saved from the ravages of disease. Then he found the bacillus of anthrax, and devised a preventive vaccine, which saved countless flocks and herds—an enormous boon to agriculture. The conquest of rabies was effected in the same way. Lister thanked Pasteur for his researches which made possible antiseptic surgery. The architect of his tomb was Charles Girault; the paintings are by Luc Olivier Merson, and mosaics by Guilbert Martin. Inscribed on the walls are records of Pasteur's scientific achievements.



WINTER WITH THE MERCHANT SERVICE: A CARGO-STEAMER DEEPLY LADEN AND AWASH IN A STORMY SEA

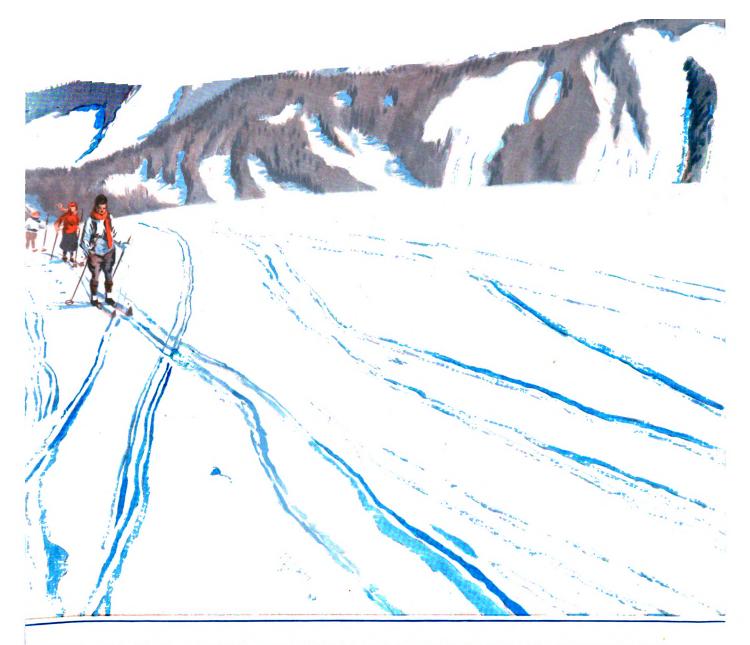
While the landsman was keeping Christmas in warmth and comfort, those at sea endured exceptional hardship and peril. Heavy gales were raging all round the British coast during the holiday season, and several shipping disasters were reported. The steamer "Maid of Delos," bound from Braila to Belfast, was believed to have foundered with all hands (a crew of 26) off the Welsh coast. Small cargo-boats

of this type were the worst sufferers; but even big liners, like the "Celtic" the "Carmania," were damaged by the violence of the storm. The above pic is typical of the severe conditions under which, in winter, "tramp" steamers c on the work of supplying this country with produce from abroad. It serves a reminder of the debt of gratitude we owe to the men of the merchant service.



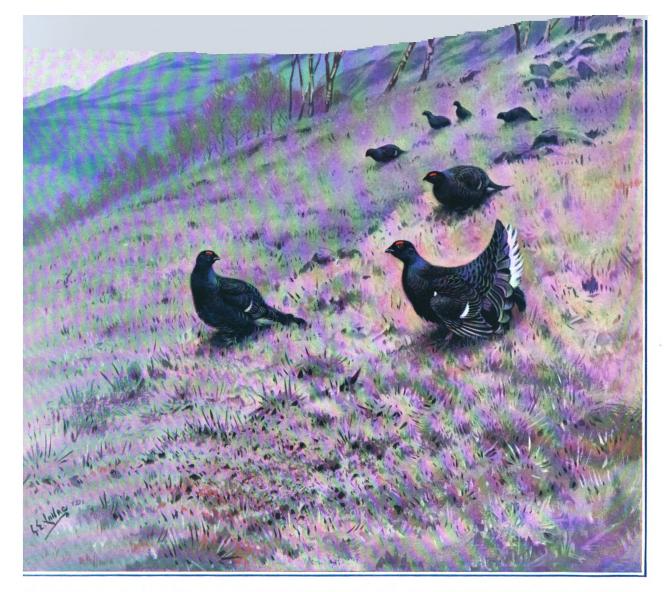
REVELLING IN THE FREEDOM OF THE SNOWS: A PARTY OF SKI-ERS WANDER

i-ing is, in the opinion of many, the finest form of winter sport, as it is certainly the most varied and adventurous. While the skater and the curler are tricted to the rink or the frozen lake, and the tobogganer generally to the prescribed run, the ski-er enjoys the freedom of the snows, and, if he desires a zardous thrill, can obtain one of the most sensational by ski-jumping. "There is at the command of the ski-er," writes Mr. E. F. Benson, in his fascinating bk, "Winter Sports in Switzerland," "a greater expanse of conquerable territory. Not only has he his figures, so to speak, to cut on the snow-fields, his lemark and Christiania swings, and his stemming turns... but he has his travel over the snows for travel's sake: he is an artist in climbing, and the whole



DERING AT WILL AMONG THE SNOW-CLAD MOUNTAINS OF SWITZERLAND.

horizon (omitting such mountain peaks as the Matterhorn or the Aiguilles) is part of his rink, which reaches, broadly speaking, wherever there is snow. And some part of his rink, however bad the weather, is pretty certain to be in order. . . . Consider, also, the infinite variety of his tumbles. His falls are more complicated, have more pleasing uncertainty about them, than those which any skater can indulge in. Also, they hurt far less." Ski-ing is a sociable sport, nor does it lack the spice of danger. "Any steep slope may result in a tumble, and any tumble may result in an incapacity to move. Therefore, without any exception, a ski-er, however skilful, should never go alone on any expedition that takes him away from frequented paths."



FTEN RUFFLING UP THEIR PLUMAGE AND SPREADING OUT THEIR TAILS IN A MENACING MANNER, AS THOUGH RECALLING THE FIGHTS OF THE MATING SEASON: THE GREGARIOUS BLACKCOCK—AN EVENING FEED.

he blackcock," writes Mr. G. E. Lodge, in a note on his picture, "like the ercailzie and the pheasant, is polygamous, and becomes the lord of several wives. s being the case, he takes no further notice of his wives when they have finished duty of laying their eggs and have begun to incubate them. The blackcocks n, being generally of a gregarious disposition, often keep together in small parties

at this time, leaving the hens (greyhens) solely responsible for the upbringing of the families when they are hatched out. While these small parties are feeding on the hillside, one or two of them will frequently ruffle up their plumage and spread out their tails in a menacing manner, just as if they had a sort of pleasant, subconscious memory of the old fighting days in the early spring."

utterly destitute of rolled in an alarmi roads, so that it is no audience to the Frencomplained that she pains in consequence about in a coach wh little too fast only a f

Seriously, the wayfar uous time of it. When well-to-do to dispense wi went on horse-back over "then a hardy race, equi and trousers up to their through thick and thin, and the mire, defying the frequent falls, arose and pursued their jou alacrity." Any conveyance such as the cwas dubbed effeminate.

The sixteenth century, however, "saw the establishment of private coaches, the seventeenth of stage-coaches, the eighteenth of mail-coaches." Gradually, the new vehicle came into use—first for the fashionable; then for the general. Passengers had much to face.

Until MacAdam revolutionised their surfaces, and, as "mac of all macs," had made roads "we ne'er tire on," the highways were farcically, even tragically, bad. "Such was the tenacity of the mud that, during the Civil War, the Parliamentarians captured 800 horse, not in battle, after a full, fair fight, but 'while sticking in the mire.' Dr. Burton opined that the reason Sussex women, oxen and swine, were all long-legged, arose from the necessity of forcibly pulling their feet out of the mud with

every step they took!" The neighbourhood of London was just as unpleasant. In 1736, even, Lord Hervey, writing from Kensington, complained: "The road between this place and London is grown so infamously bad that we live here in the same solitude as we would do if cast on a rock in the middle of the ocean; and all the Londoners tell us that there is between them and us an impassable gulf of mud." All, according to season, was dust and ruts, mud and flood, or snow and ice. Spills were frequent; jerks and jostlings the common lot.

Add the risks of weather, days and nights when no heaping on of coats and shawls would conquer numbness; the suffocating interiors of the summer; the chills of the winter; the cramps born of confined quarters; fraudulent inns, "strange beds," autocratic, tip-demanding coachmen and guards, and the ever-present possibility of highway robbery—and the good old days cannot be envied!

Uncongenial fellows were a curse, too—and few can have been congenial after an hour or two!—worse possibly than the passenger Lord Longford found—according to Maria Edgeworth: "Getting into a coach one night, he dozed comfortably till morning, when, to his consternation, he discovered that the other

*"The Coaching Era." By Violet A. Wilson; Author of "Queen Elizabeth's Maids of Honour." With fifteen illustrations from old pictures and prints. (John Lane; The Bodley Head; 12s. 6d. net).

THE BIRTH OF THE RAILWAY: THE LAST OF THE COACHES.

From a Lithograph in the Possession of Mr. John Lane. Reproduced from "The Coaching Era" by Courtesy of Mr. Lane.

days in summer and twelve in winter to get to London, announced that "for the better accommodation of its passengers, it would in future be hung on steel springs."

"Other proprietors, not willing to be behind the times, proceeded to increase their speed to five miles an hour, and in consequence dubbed their coaches flying-coaches, or even flying-machines, the newspapers containing such announcements as 'The Gloucester flying-machine on steel springs, begins flying next Monday for the summer season.' . . . The

This Coscilion Norwich to London by Normarket every Day Convey8 hasides 4 in Each Boety & Outsides in the mast Pleasant And Adjectable Stile of my Coscilion for to the Public of Travel 98 in Thours & half Including half an harrier Support the time of Changing Horses in the Different Stages the about othic let is I Present done by a Carchwan who has drive this & others for the About Propriet Toris upwards of governments out Overturning Or Any Material Accident Jappening to any Pasenger or Himself.

"IN THE MOST PLEASANT AND AGREEABLE STILE": A DOUBLE-BODIED COACH.

The inscription on the picture reads: "This Coach from Norwich to London by Newmarket every Day Conveys 8 Insides 4 in Each Body & 6 Outsides in the most Pleasant And Agreeable Stile of any Coach yet offer'd to the Public it Travel 98 miles in 17 hours and half Including half an hour for Supper and the time Of Changeting Horses on the Different Stages the above Vehicle is at Present drove by a Coachman who has drove this and others for the Above Proprietors upwards of 19 Years without Overturning Or Any Mateiral Accident happening to any Passerger or Himself.

Original in the Possession of Messrs. Ackermann. Bond Street. Reproduced from "The Coaching Era."

flying-coaches were essentially fair-weather vehicles, and at the end of the summer they issued notices of the following description: 'The proprietors of the Stroud coach beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that the coach left off flying on Saturday the 14th of October instant.'" These were the days when the relative ranks of the passengers were to be gauged by the coachman's formula

tis 400 miles in forty hours. "The public looked on and were staggered. It was the awful velocity that alarmed them, and Lord Campbell says: This swift travelling was considered dangerous as well as wonderful, and I was gravely advised to stay a day at York, as several passengers who had gone through without stopping died of apoplexy from the rapidity of

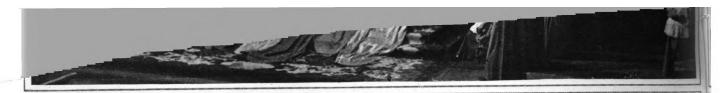
Nevertheless, speed became an obsession, especially when news was being carried, when rivals, were to be raced, and when "bloods" were driving. Unhappy "fares" were jolted and jeopardised, pedestrians were duly shocked—then came steam traction and more "milestones." The coachmen especially thought the new transit a joke, and the popular humourists

the motion.'

waxed merrily sarcastic. "Instead of calling as now for fresh horses at a post town," wrote one of them. we shall have only to call for a fresh scuttle of coals. Our coachmen will flourish huge pokers instead of long whips. A very steep hill which would require an extra pair of nags will then be met with the assistance of an extra pair of bellows: and as no thief would touch a steam coach for fear of burning his fingers, the guard to prevent accidents will carry a wet mop rather than a pistol." And so on.

Thus the author in her anecdotage, and very instructive and amusing she is. Lovers of the road and of the " good old days" will rejoice in the fruit of her labours. Her book is one to read and re-read. And, incidentally, without referring to that present-day obsession, she suggests the origin of "Beaver" Writing of the times of Dr. Johnson, she describes the Road Game as played by the passengers in coaches: "This game enjoyed great popularity for it served to while away

the time, and gave sporting characters a chance to bet. One player took the right side of the road, the other the left; dogs, pigs, cats, sheep magpies, donkeys, and various other things likely be met with had their relative number of points, game being played till one of the competitors score a hundred, or whatever number had been previous settled on."



THE FIRST PART OF THE INVESTITURE AT THE VATICAN: NEW CARDINALS TAKING THE PRESCRIBED OATH AT THE ALTAR OF THE SISTINE CHAPEL, IN THE PRESENCE OF HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE CHURCH.



"ACCIPE GALERUM RUBRUM": THE POPE PLACING THE RED HAT ON THE HEAD OF CARDINAL TOUCHET, BISHOP OF ORLEANS, WHILE CARDINAL CHAROST, ARCHBISHOP OF RENNES (RIGHT FOREGROUND) AWAITS HIS TURN.

Pope Pius XI. held his first Public Consistory at the Vatican on December 14, when he invested eight new Cardinals. They were Cardinals Locatelli (Apostolic Nunzio at Lisbon); Bonzano (Delegate at Washington); Tosi (Archbishop of Milan); Reig y Casanova (Archbishop of Toledo); Charost (Archbishop of Rennes); Touchet (Bishop of Orleans since 1894, and collector of the evidence which led to the canonisation of St. Joan of Arc); Mori (an eminent ecclesiastical jurist, of the Sacred Congregation of the Council); and Ehrle (a learned Jesuit and Church historian, Prefect of the Vatican Library). Major L. Monreal, who sent the above photographs, writes: "At 9 a.m., the new Cardinals assembled in the Sistine Chapel to take the prescribed oath. . . . The Pope was carried into the Hall of Benediction, on the 'Sedia gestatoria,' wearing his sacred vestments and the mitre, and escorted by the Papal and Swiss Guards, the Knights of Malta, and the Holy Sepulchre, the Knights of the 'Cappa e Spada,' and a number of Cardinals. . . . His Holiness took his seat on the Papal throne. . . . The



READY FOR THE "RITE OF OBEDIENCE" AND THE CEREMONY OF IMPOSITION: POPE PIUS XI. ON THE PAPAL THRONE IN THE HALL OF BENEDICTION—SHOWING TWO LARGE OSTRICH-FEATHER FANS CARRIED BY ATTENDANTS.



AFTER THE INVESTITURE: THE PRESENTATION TO THE POPE OF THE NEW TIARA FROM MILAN, HIS FORMER DIOCESE—SHOWING MONSIGNOR GHEZZI (ON THE STEPS) HOLDING IT FOR CARDINAL TOSI TO PRESENT.

new Cardinals were conducted into the Hall by the 'Cardinali diaconi,' and, after performing the 'rite of obedience'—that is, kissing first the toe, then the hand, finally, the face of the Pope, who embraced them—filed past, and embraced the old Cardinals. Then came the most important part of the ceremony: investiture with the 'red hat.' The procedure is as follows: The 'Cardinal', Monsignor Callori, hands over the red hat to one of the 'Cardinal', who holds it at the sides. Then the Pope, taking hold of the hat at the centre of the brim, puts it on the head of the new Cardinal, reciting words: 'Accipe Galerum rubrum' ('Accept the red hat'). After the ceremony, the Pope was officially presented with the new tiara, a gift of the Milaness Cardinal Tosi, Archbishop of Milan, the Pope's former diocese." The tiara itself, a magnificent triple crown set with 1000 diamonds and other jewels, illustrated in our issue of December 2.

Louise Hampton, and the new Cleopatra at the Old Vic, Esther Whitehouse. It is hardly necessary to name the many men who have made good in 1922; more than ever have they proved that our stage is second to none, I would say facile princeps, as far as its male equipage is concerned; and I was glad to find that M. Récouly, in his brilliant articles in the Morning Post (which everybody should read to learn the Frenchman's point of view), pays an enthusiastic tribute to our actors.

I would here interpolate a word about producers. Slowly but gradually the public begins to understand the value of the "hidden hand," and to speak of the producer with the same appreciation as of the actor; criticism, too, devotes more attention to the man who often enough is the inspiring force in the wings. Already we

inspiring force in the wings. Already we have producers of the first rank, and one of them has remained in the background of his Devon retreat: we all hope that Granville Barker will soon be in active service again, and that when the



GAY'S SEQUEL TO "THE BECGAR'S OPERA," BANNED IN HIS LIFETIME:
"POLLY," AT THE KINGSWAY—MR. E. THORNLEY-DODGE AS MR. DUCAT,
WITH HIS SLAVE-GIRLS AND FOOTMEN.

John Gay himself never saw "Polly" staged, as it was banned on political grounds by the Lord Chamberlain. It forms a sequel to his more famous play, "The Beggar's Opera," first seen in 1728, the revival of which has run at Hammersmith since June 5, 1920. "Polly" was produced by Mr. Nigel Playfair at the Kingsway Theatre, on December 30 last. In the above photograph Mr. Ducat's slavegirts and footmen are begging his protection from the pirates whose arrival has just been announced.—[Photographs by Sport and General.]

Dean has a quality and an ambition which I would commend to all his confrères in production. He casts his eye beyond the Channel. He flits now across the Atlantic, now northward, now to Germany

and Austria, and like a busy bee he sucks the honeysuckle to the last drop. I am not going to divulge secrets, but I can prophesy that, when Dean begins his matinée season of new plays at the St. Martin's, he will introduce a new system of scenery and lighting which will revolutionise the whole method of production and—I may add with some pride—The Illustrated London News, in its "World of the Theatre," was the only organ in the kingdom which, as long as a year ago, heralded the new invention, and explained how at Dresden, in Saxony, a régisseur named Hasait had found ways and means to create scenery by rays of light instead of the scene-painter.

Coming to the plays of the year, and quoting from memory, the paramount name is Galsworthy. He had no fewer than three new works to his credit, to say nothing of his "cycle," when "Justice," "The Pigeon," and "The Silver Box" were revived. I have fully appreciated "Loyalties" in these columns, and still consider it his finest dramatic effort, ranking with "The Silver Box." Of the other two plays, I need only name "Windows," which came in the midst of the great theatrical slump of last spring, and had less success than it deserved. It was, perhaps, in calsworthy at his best, but at his boldest. It baffled the audience; it was, perhaps, in advance of its time; and, strange to say, it was a triumph in Belgium, whither we carried it, whereas in London it barely achieved a success

London it barely achieved a success d'estime. Pinero, our premier dramatist, was unlucky in his "Cottage" play, which shared the fate of "Windows" in that it was only appreciated by the minority; but he had lhis revanche in the brilliant revival of "Mid-Channel," and in the no less fascinating third blooming of the ever-fragrant "Sweet Lavender." Our Henry Arthur Jones sat on the fence as far as the stage was concerned, but

many a play of note, and some that graduated to the evening bill. But the find of the year was Munro's "Rumour," which revealed a new author of as yet exuberant prolixity, but with an infinite fund of thought and human insight.

And so I could go on picking names from the bunch to prove my diagnosis of the year 1922, which is that we are gently progressive; that our horizon is widening—have not "The Cenci" and "Waste" been licensed?—that there is activity in the camp; that bed-room scenes are at a discount, and plays of reality (which is another thing than mere realism) are on the ascent; that romance is thriving—look at "The Decameron Nights," "East of Suez," "Dear Brutus"—that we are returning to the hopeful pre-war days,

when the young generation hammered at the door and found ready access. For let us dispel this fallacy—that we have no homegrown plays of quality. The plays are there right enough, if the



THE SECOND STAGE REPRESENTATIVE OF PEACHUM'S PRETTY

DAUGHTER NOW APPEARING: MISS LILIAN DAVIES IN THE

NAME-PART OF "POLLY."

Polly Peachum has now two stage representatives in London—Miss Sylvia Nells in "The Beggar's Opera," and Miss Lilian Davies in its sequel, "Polly," at the Kingsway Theatre.

time comes to cycle his plays he will be the man at the helm. If I were to assign the leading place among those whose producing talents stand out in prominence, I would name Basil Dean. He has in 1922 done three great things—"Will Shakespeare," "Loyalties," "East of Suez." All three were significant in their variety of milieu; all three were planned



THE HIGHWAYMAN OF "THE BEGGAR'S OPERA" TURNED PIRATE: MR. PITT CHATHAM AS MACHEATH (ALIAS MORANO) IN "POLLY."

Captain Macheath, reprieved in "The Beggar's Opera," reappears in "Polly" as a convict transported to America and turned pirate. Here he is singing of his old sweetheart.

managers would but read them as assiduously as they tackle American plays irrespective of quality—save the one of the box-office. There is overwhelming evidence that sterility is out of the question, and that there must be much light under the bushel. Let us hope and pray that 1923 will prove a year of illumination!



POLLY BEGS MRS. DUCAT (MISS WINIFRED HARE) TO HELP HER IN ESCAPING THE AMOROUS ATTENTIONS OF MR. DUCAT: A PIOUANT SITUATION.



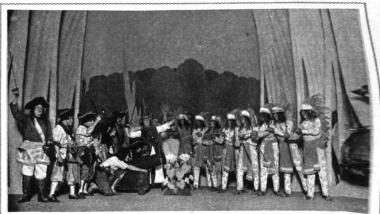
THE LOVERS OF "THE BEGGAR'S OPERA" REUNITED IN ITS SEQUEL;
POLLY AND MACHEATH IN "POLLY."



THE PIRATES OF "POLLY": MACHEATH (CENTRE) WITH JENNY DIVER (MISS ADRIENNE BRUNE) SITTING IN FRONT.



DISGUISED AND NOT RECOGNISING EACH OTHER: POLLY AS A LIEUTENANT OF MILITIA AND MACHEATH AS PIRATE CHIEF.



COMIC OPERA WARFARE: THE BATTLE SCENE BETWEEN RED INDIANS AND PIRATES— VANDERBLUFF (MR. PERCY PARSONS) IN CENTRE BACKGROUND, WITH RAISED CUTLASS.

Mr. Nigel Playfair's production of "Folly"—Gay's sequel to his more famous play, "The Beggar's Opera"—was hailed with immense enthusiasm at the Kingsway Theatre on December 30. The highwayman hero of the former piece, Captain Macheath, after being transported to America, has become the leader of a gang of pirates, with Jenny Diver as companion and a jovial lieutenant named Vanderbluff. Polly follows her lover, Macheath, to the West Indies, and after a comic stage battle between the pirates and Red Indians there is a scene of reconciliation in which the lovers are reunited, while other leading characters are likewise paired off, as shown in the top left-hand photograph. The seven figures in

front in the middle are, from left to right, Mr. Percy Parsons (raising both hands), as Vanderbluff, Macheath's piratical lieutenant; Miss Adrienne Brune as Jenny Diver; Mr. Pitt Chatham as Macheath, alias the pirate chief Morano; Miss Lilian Davies as Polly; Miss Winifred Hare as Mrs. Ducat; Mr. E. Thornley Dodge Mr. Ducat, a West Indian planter; and Miss Muriel Terry as Mrs. Trapes, who brings to the West Indies an "academy of song and dance." The book was adapted by Mr. Clifford Bax, and the music by Mr. Frederic Austin. Mr. Eugene Goossens conducted. The island scene of cactus and bamboo was designed Mr. William Nicholson.



FIG. 1.—ONCE THE ROMAN CAPITAL OF PALESTINE, NOW REDUCED TO "A PICTURESQUE
BUT SLEEPY FISHING VILLAGE": THE LITTLE PORT OF CÆSAREA.

Photograph by the French School of Archæology at Jerusalem.

the Nativity, and they are composed of columns and capitals which rival, indeed, those of Askalon in size and beauty. But they are probably of somewhat later date.

For a more exact parallel we turn to Samaria (now called Sebastiyeh), the historical site of the capital of Israel, which in Roman times developed into an imposing city of columns on a hill, by name Sebasté. This historical site abounds in monuments and associations of many ages. The Roman remains, in particular, reflect the imperial spirit and the prosperity that attended the unity and protection of Palestine under Rome's imperial wing. The situation of the place gave it first importance. Crowning a central knoll, surrounded by a circle of hills which form an almost unbroken ridge, it dominates the main high road from north to south, while commanding at the same time a chief outlet from the hilly country to the sea. Here it was that, early in the ninth century B.C., Omri, King of Israel, established the capital of the Northern Kingdom, having purchased the hill from its owner, whose name was Shemer. The city was captured by the Assyrians in 722 B.C., after a three years' siege; but in the time of the Maccabees it once more regained its importance and strength, to be reduced by the Romans, c. 107 B.C. The Emperor Augustus presented the town to Herod the Great, and it was by him that it was renamed Sebasté (which is the Greek for Augusta): it was the same ruler who was responsible for many of the fortifications and structures which have now been revealed by excavations commenced in 1908 by the University of Harvard.

Of these, Fig. 6 (on the opposite page) shows the so-called Roman "Basilica," which, though much smaller than that of Askalon, is apparently of the same period and character, whilst in much better preservation. The columns are monoliths, and the capitals are of good Corinthian style. The central space was paved and open to the sky. The ambulatory around was floored with tesseræ and covered, forming a cloister. The whole served as an approach and forecourt to the apse seen in the photographs with its tiers of seats, which probably served as the meeting-place of the elders of the city, or Senate House. As at Askalon, while the general plan of the apsidal building suggests the more familiar basilica, yet the detail does not indicate a court of justice, nor does the open forecourt admit that interpretation. Though a considerable portion of the building remains to be excavated, yet its general design, as well as the detail of pedestals and capital,

dansway are presumably work of a later age, probably the Byzantine epoch. Those of the period of Herod are probably the square foundations upon which the later ones were rebuilt. Roman military architectureinthe West, at any rate, maintained the system of square flanking towers until the middle

of the second century, and it was not until the third or fourth century that the principle of enfilading fire was applied to the protection of fortified places and led to the construction of bastions tending to be round or semicircular in plan, and external to the line of wall.

The Harvard excavations at Samaria in 1908-9 uncovered also the summit of the hill, disclosing the remains of the successive building periods from the time

of Omri and Ahab (Fig. 7) till the Roman age. Herod the Great again left the most impressive monument of the spot, traceable now as a vast ruin borne on massive vaulted foundations - all that remains of a temple he erected in honour of the Emperor Augustus. The grand stairway leading up to this is, however, comparatively well preserved (Fig. 4). At the foot there still lies the torso of a heroic statue of the Emperor; and on the lower steps the excavators found a characteristic Roman altar dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maxi-

mus (the Best and Greatest). The structural remains of the early Israelitish periods are not easy to disentangle, having been re-used and re-interred in the works of later times; but the able excavator (Dr. Reisner) was able to distinguish such in several instances among the lower complex on the acropolis (Fig. 7).

The excavated remains at Samaria do not conclude the list of ancient monuments on this most interesting of sites. The walls of Roman date enclose not only the central spur, but a raised area of irregular form which is nearly a thousand yards across (north to

superor. Cæsarea became the official residence of the Roman Governors. Its walls, like those of Askalon, formed a vast half-circle, reaching two miles or more inland, and with a frontage on the sea of some three miles. Yet of the temples, towers, theatres, walls, and aqueducts for which it was famed there is now little trace; the site of the hippodrome is preserved by its form-it accommodated 20,000 spectators in its day-and fragments of masonry, foundations, and columns may be traced everywhere along the shore (Fig. 1). Every effort is being made to preserve what remains, and a local museum has been established to protect the smaller relics of local interest. Probably the greatest destruction of Roman buildings took place during the Crusades, when the mediæval town walls that can still be traced were built around a much smaller area within the former. The size of the new fortified city was 600 by 250 yards. The Roman walls were stripped and their dressed stones re-used; the columns of the temples and public buildings became the bonding stones of the Crusaders' walls (Fig. 2). It is a pitiful souvenir, and unfortunately it is only one of several examples. The fair Roman cities of Gaza and Askalon shared similar fates, and yield hardly a trace above the soil. Notwithstanding the paucity of its remains. Cæsarea has a special interest in Christian history. St. Paul, St. Philip, and St. Peter visited it,



FIG. 2.—WHERE THE COLUMNS OF ROMAN TEMPLES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS WERE USED AS BONDING STONES: THE CRUSADERS' FORTIFICATIONS AT CÆSAREA.

Photograph by the British School of Archæology at Jerusalem.

and St. Paul was a prisoner there for two years. It was the leading see in the early organisation of the Church in Palestine. Origen taught there; and Eusebius was educated there, to become afterwards its Bishop. In legend it was the site from which Baldwin I. recovered the Holy Grail, a hexagonal vase of green "crystal"; a material answering to this description is to be found along the coast. Now it is reduced to the status of a picturesque but sleepy fishing village, isolated by wastes and sand-dunes from the rest of Palestine.—(To be continued.)

Roman Governors. Its walls, like thee Askalon, formed a vast half-circle, reaching two nie or more inland, and with a frontage on the seed see or more inland, and with a frontage on the sad am three miles. Yet of the temples, towar, them walls, and aqueducts for which it was fund feel now little trace; the site of the hippodness is provided by its form—it accommodated 2000 go tators in its day—and fragments of mason, inside tions, and columns may be traced everywher along shore (Fig. 1). Every effort is being made to promount of the provided remains and a local museum has been stilled. what remains, and a local museum has been establish to protect the smaller relics of local interest. Probable the greatest destruction of Roman building to clace during the Crusades, when the medieval lan ralls that can still be traced were built around a mot naller area within the former. The size of the tes rtified city was 600 by 250 yards. The Roman was ere stripped and their dressed stones re-used; in lumns of the temples and public buildings beam bonding stones of the Crusaders' walls (Fg. 4 s a pitiful souvenir, and unfortunately it is only on several examples. The fair Roman cities of Gan Askalon shared similar fates, and yield hardy e above the soil. Notwithstanding the paucity of emains, Cæsarea has a special interest in Chrisis ry. St. Paul, St. Philip, and St. Peter visited 4



outian and Diplomatic Memories."

Attent was employed at Berlin, Constantinople, Athens, the Hague, Belgrade and Vienna. He married the youngest daughter of the late George Savile Foljambe, of Osberton, and of the late Selina Viscountess Milton, who was widow of Viscount Milton, a peerage now extinct. Mrs. Arthur Leveson-Gower died in 1895. The only son is in the Navy, and one daughter is a Lady of Grace of the Order of

St. John of Jerusalem in England, and has the Royal School of Art Needlework diploma with gold seal. Another daughter worked for the soldiers and sailors in the war, and a third married Mr. Arthur Wyatt-Edgel, and is a widow. Mr. Arthur Leveson - Gower was a kinsman of the Duke of Sutherland. The heir presumptive to his Grace, in all titles except the Earldom of Sutherland and Barony of Strathnaver, is Mr. Frederick Neville Leveson-Gower, who is nearing fifty and unmarried. The late Lord Alistair Leveson - Gower's only child, whose names are Elizabeth Millicent, and who will be two in March, is heiress presumptive to the firstmentioned titles. Elizabeth was the name of the Countess of Sutherland who married the Marquess of Stafford created first Duke of Sutherland. Millicent. the little lady has from her grandmother, Lady Millicent Hawes, who made a great success of being Duchess of Sutherland for a short period of years, and of being Marchioness of Stafford for a longer one.

The engagement of Miss Flavia Forbes, who is in her twenty-first year, to Mr. Lionel F. Heald, of Rignalls, Great Missenden, is of interest. Her mother,

Lady Angela Forbes, is well known as youngest of the five remarkable daughters of Blanche Countess of Rosslyn—the Countess of Warwick and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox by her first marriage; Lady Millicent minerana concentrate upon. Areany at anner and in intervals of bridge it is, "Have you been to Marshall and Snelgrove's?" The sale there will be in progress until the 27th inst., and the bargains are apparently meeting with widespread appreciation. A dinner and dance gown with the new straight bodice of metal brocade and a skirt of crépe beauté to tone with it for £5 18s. 6d., will appeal to women who know, and is but one of scores of such bargains. Model coats and skirts and three-piece suits can be



SOME WONDERFUL BARGAINS AT HARRODS' SALE.

There can be no excuse for a woman's not looking nice in the evenings when such wonderful bargains can be got at Harrods' Sale, which commences on January 8 and continues till the 13th. The simple yet charming gown on the left, of crèpe beauté, is priced as low as 79s. 6d. The centre gown is of velvet with bodice of net embroidered with beads, and can be had for 10 guineas. The third frock is of black crèpe beauté and gold lace, and its cost is 11\frac{1}{2} guineas.

had from 8½ guineas to 21 guineas, which were twice those prices. Well-cut and well-tailored skirts at 39s. 6d. will find many purchasers. There are charming hats from 35s. Knitted wrap-coats are cosy and jumpers of many much less expensive varieties will be sold at 1 guinea and 2 guineas each, and dresses in wool at 2 guineas. Winter sports suits which were any price from 7½ to 18 guineas will be found in their usual department wonderfully reduced; while there are suits in soft, fleecy wool, the coat and skirt for 52s. 6d. A crèpe-de-Chine blouse may be purchased for 21s. 9d., and hand-made jumpers in similar material for 29s. 6d. Chiffon-velvet bridge coats

will be marked down to 79s. 6d. For hundreds of other real bargains write for the illustrated catalogue, which will be sent post free. Remnant days on Fridays and Saturdays.

Those well - known and old friends of all who love the best in dress, Harvey Nichols, of Knightsbridge, are also engaged in the, 'to us, pleasant proceeding of selling off, and will be so engaged until the 27th inst. They have even special sale bargains because of rebuilding. Corsets which were 10s. 9d. are 4s. 6d. Silks, spunella, and spunellade-Chine are being reduced to close upon half the original prices; they are all silk, and of fast washing colours. A very large portion of the stock is being marked down in this wonderful way to make room for ordinary business while rebuilding is in progress. Early spring tailor-made suits in fine rep fabrics are being sold for 81 guineas. Velour tailor-made suits trimmed with smokedyed ombre fur cost only 131 guineas, and sold freely for 181. A natural musquash coat can be purchased for 29 guineas, and is of fine soft and dark skins. For 61 and 71 guineas smart, graceful, and styleful tea-frocks can be chosen. The illustrated catalogue, showing hundreds of most excellent investments, will

be sent free on application. Cretonnes are a speciality, being reduced from 3s. 11d. to 1s. 9d. a yard; some from 6s. 11d. to 3s. 9d. I hope I have said enough to introduce a really good sale.

A. E. L.

The Devonshire Club

(Formerly Crockford's).

IN 1828, when Crockford, the Fleet Street fishmonger, built the present magnificent club house in St. James's Street, the gambling craze had flagged for some years. The luxuriance of the palatial building, however, proved a successful bait, and the Club soon became the rage among the votaries of fashion. Even the great Duke of Wellington, who never took a chance even at cards or hazard, was a regular habitué.

Crockford himself nominally retired in 1840, a millionaire, having, according to Gronow, "won the whole of the ready money of the then existing generation"! Crockford's original premises have, of course, been occupied for many years by the Devonshire, and much of the building is still easily identifiable. Its "state drawing room" and the "Sanctum Sanctorum," where the highest gaming took place, serve now as one of the finest Club "Coffee" Rooms in London. The Cockpit in the basement, with a traditional bolt-hole, has descended to the prosaic uses of a coal cellar!

The illustration shows an incident narrated by Lord Granville at the inaugural dinner of the Devonshire Club in 1875. At the mature age of twelve he was taken to the Club by his father, the first Lord Granville. "While I was sitting," he said, "beside my father, who was having extraordinarily good luck, and had a huge pile of sovereigns before him, Count D'Orsay came up and said, 'Granville, old boy, I'm having terribly bad luck, do lend me some of your money?' And, without waiting for an answer, seized a handful from his pile of gold."

History does not say whether the loan thus cavalierly taken was ever repaid, but it does give many stories of the wonders of Crockford's cuisine under the charge of the famous Ude, who received the then enormous salary of £1,200 a year, and of the marvels of its cellars, which, "independent of innumerable pipes," contained 300,000 bottles. Among them, we may be sure, was always to be found in a place of honour John Haig Whisky, for ever since 1627, two centuries before Crockford's was established, the original Haig Whisky has been recognised as the choicest of all.

Die Ken

John

THE ORIGINAL

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Club" they have much to learn in regard to our British birds. One is the more inclined to take this view because, in this terrible list, birds such as the gull-billed tern, Sabine's gull, and the spotted redshank, are bracketed together with birds like the common redshank, house-martin, and twite, as though all were equally easily obtained, and not, as they are, very casual and accidental vagrants.

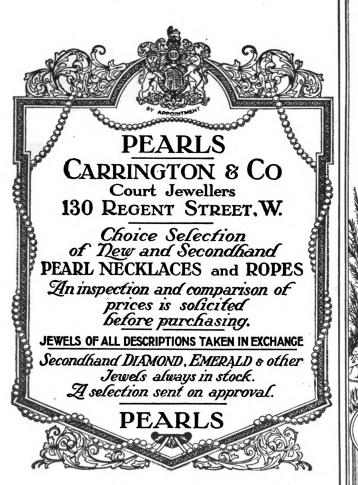
In the course of my wanderings I have visited a very considerable number of provincial inuseums. These visits have generally been followed by a "fit of the blues"! Misshapen birds, faded moths and

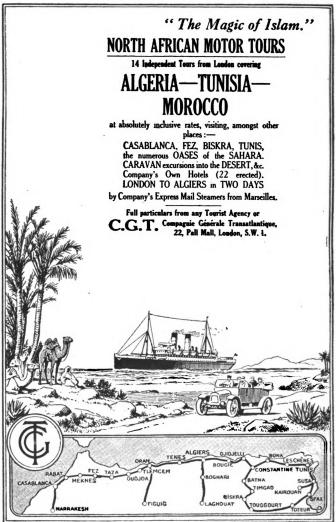
A "LUSTY TROUT" INDEED: A MONSTER OF 32½ LB.
CAUGHT WITH ROD AND LINE AT ST. MORITZ.
This huge trout, weighing 32½ lb., was caught with rod and line
in the Campfer Lake at St. Moritz, in Switzerland, by Signor Ell,
who is seen on the right in the photograph. The fact that he is
over 6 ft. high indicates the great length of the fish, which is
probably of record size for Continental rivers.

Photograph by Sport and General.

Museum. It surprised and delighted me. Here, very properly, special prominence was given to the fauna and flora of the county. But to ensure a right

reduction in fares. on and from January 1. The revision affects both first and third class tickets, and includes ordinary, week-end, and cheap day fares. The reductions are quite appreciable, amounting in some cases to 20 per cent. It will be found that the greatest cuts are made in the first-class fares, and it is hoped that by this means the first-class fares, and it is hoped that by this means the first-class travel will be restored to its pre-war popularity. The reductions will also extend to numerous cheap tickets now issued between various South Coast towns, also to those issued from surrounding country stations to the recognised market towns.







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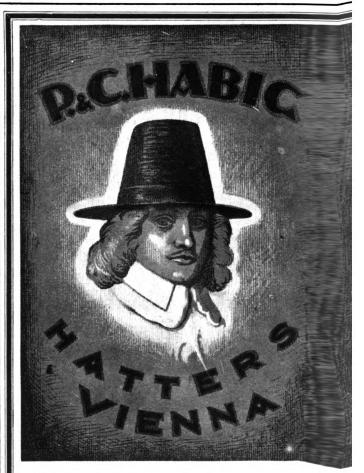
Although
that seems
impossible

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one cars the prettiest figure alike in uniform and in the dress of her own sex. Whatever else is pruned hereafter, not a single turn of hers should be touched. Only less successful than this

new "star" is Mr. Pitt Chatham as Macheath; an accomplished singer, he has a sense of character also, and gets the right fantastic note into his performance. Nor can anyone complain that Mr. Percy Parsons' pirate-lieutenant, or Miss Adrienne Brune's Jenny Diver, or Miss Muriel Terry's Mrs. Trapes, or Miss Winifred Hare's Mrs. Ducat are not entertaining and full-blooded. If desert always met with its reward, the run of "Polly" should exceed that of 'The Beggar's Opera"; and if Gay from his place among the shades would like, could he reach us, to make protest over the changes in his work-why, a fig for his opinion and his ingratitude!

AN AEROPLANE LANDS IN THE STREETS OF PARIS: AN ATTERRISSAGE FOLLOWED BY THE ARREST OF THE PILOT

A small touring biplane, piloted by M. Becheler, recently landed in the Avenue Alexandre III. in Paris, and "taxied" along the street in the line of traffic. M. Becheler afterwards visited the Aeronautical Show at the Grand Palais. He was arrested by the police. -[Photograph by Topical.]

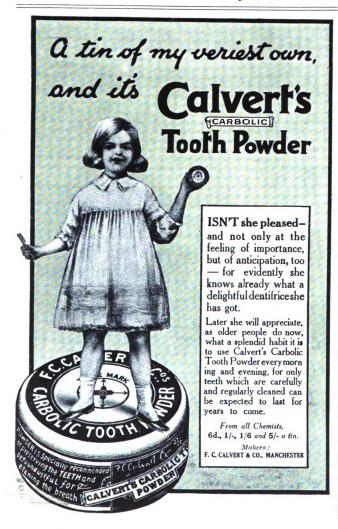
> Bourchier performs miracles of agility with his single leg, and the pace of the story is not so crippled as might have been expected, while the sea-cook's parrot behaves himself with exemplary decorum. Children will love the parrot only less than his master. All the more famous figures of the romance make themselves felt on the stage-Black Dog. Pew. Tom Morgan, Israel Hands, Ben Gunn and the rest, Mr. Reginald Bach and Mr. Charles Groves both doing excellent work in doubling parts; and the fight between Hands and young Jim Hawkins is realistic enough to satisfy the most exacting schoolboy's demands. Jim himself could not have a more natural or spirited

Part, they will lind a . like in "Lilac Time." For here is Miss Clara Butterworth singing beautiful airs in a beautiful

way; here is Mr. Pounds himself acting with a delightful sense of comedy; here are clever studies

of character from Miss Doris Clayton as a naughty ballerina, and from Mr. Edmund Gwenn as a heavy father who at one point actually bursts into song; and here, finally, an attempt is made to associate musical comedy with genuine classical music. The experiment was worth trying.

Our readers will be interested to know that the famous "Blue Train," now in regular service between Calais and the Côte d'Azur-referred to in our issue of December 23-was not only built by an English engineering firm, but was furnished and decorated by Messrs. Waring and Gillow.





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said for carrying an engine aft instead of forward, and I am much inclined to the opinion that the old designers knew even more than they thought when they turned out such cars as, for example, the ro-h.p. belt-driven Delahaye. Where they failed was not so much in basic disability of design as in the want of balance in details, so to say. Had they possessed the intimate knowledge which has been born in a quartercentury of experience, such as the designer possesses

things were as they had been described. I felt perfectly happy until, somewhere near Hyde Park, I had to

pull up rather suddenly, and, to my horror, discovered that the front-wheel brakes had quite reversed their misbehaviour. It was only by a very quick action that I averted a serious crash, and, needless to say, I had very little to do with four-wheeled braking for some time. My next experience of the system

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in detail in these notes on more than one occasion. It is very much to be hoped that the motoring organisations are keeping a close watch upon the activities of the Ministry, which, in the course of its fight for life, may inflict untold harm on road transport before its much-to-be-hoped-for decease.

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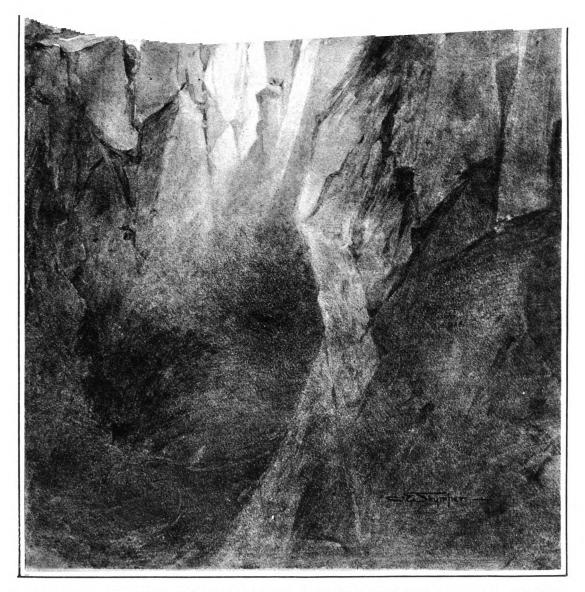
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HIDING TREASURES "WHICH THE VULTURE'S EYE HATH NOT SEEN": "THE VALLEY OF THE TOMBS OF THE KINGS."

This fine illustration of the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at

R.I., the well-known painter, is holding at Walker's Galleries, New Thebes, the scene of the great "find" of Tutankhamen's tomb, is in the exhibition of Egyptian pictures which Mr. Charles Whymper, the month. Mr. Whymper is the author of "Egyptian Birds."

From the Picture by Charles Whymper, R.I. By Courtesy of the Artist and of Walker's Galleries. Artist's Copyright Strictly Reserved.

I am somewhat surprised to find so clear a thinker carrying on the vague Victorian tradition of identifying evolution with progress. It is tenable that man does progress; it is obvious that he does not evolve. His evolution is ended, if it happened, or however it happened. But the joke of the thing, to my mind, is this: that Mr. Wells is so much alarmed at the idea of having an ancestry so superior, that he tries to discredit the very methods by which he has proved it to be inferior. He says scornfully that the whole Cro - Magnard case is only based on "a skull or so," of a capacity actually superior to your skull or mine.

Now this seems to me mildly amusing: not to say mildly amazing. I do not know whether any Cro-Magnard skull is really a complete skull, or anything like it; but, anyhow, Mr. Wells does not question its sufficiency and admits its superiority. But I do know that the alleged anthropoid skull, out of

which Mr. Wells and his friends resurrect the whole mighty presence of Pithecanthropus the Ape-Man. is not a skull at all, but a broken bit of one. I do know that nearly all the "skulls," out of which Missing Links and Monkey Men have been made, have been only bits of bone. I do know that even of these bits of bone there are only about two or three in the whole world. But as long as those bits of bone were supposed to point, like the pebbles in the fairy-tale, along a particular path, a very gradual upward path of evolution, a scientific progress, nobody dared to suggest that such evidence was rather slight. Nobody ventured to complain that one skull was insufficient, or that one scrap of one skull was insufficient. Any minute bit of any mouldy bone was good enough for the purpose, so long as the evolutionists recognised it as a good purpose. Anything proved anything, so long as it proved the proper, progressive, really evolutionary thing. But if bits of bone are so presumptuous as to begin to prove anything else, they must be reminded of their insignificance. If a skull of the past dares to be bigger and better than a skull of the present, it must be told sharply that its whole purpose in existence is to be exhibited by the lecturer as smaller and worse. It must be reminded that it is only one skull "or so"; and must not set itself up among



CARRYING THE TRICOLOUR ACROSS THE SAHARA BY MOTOR: THE SUCCESSFUL CITROEN EXPEDITION, WITH THEIR "CATERPILLAR" CARS, AT THEIR FIRST CAMP IN THE DESERT, NEAR A WELL.

The Citroën motor-car expedition across the Sahara reached their goal, Timbuctoo, on January 7. A message received on the 5th said: " After having got clear of the Tanezruft-the great desert of thirst-where every deviation from the proper track involves the risk of death, we reached French West Africa on December 31, on arriving at the Well of Tin-Sawaten. The crossing of the Tanezruft was rendered especially difficult by a great sandstorm. It was impossible to see, and we found it difficult not to lose one another in the unbreathable yellow fog." The party has accomplished the first crossing of the Sahara by motor, after a journey of nearly 2000 miles from Tugart, Algeria, whence they started on December 17.

> he is have risen to well-merited success and worldwide celebrity, by diligently and obediently proving the professors' case. If he positively refuses to prove that case, his own mere magnitude and magnificence must not save him from ignominious expulsion and oblivion. So rigid is the logic, so relentless the temper, of the true scientific spirit.

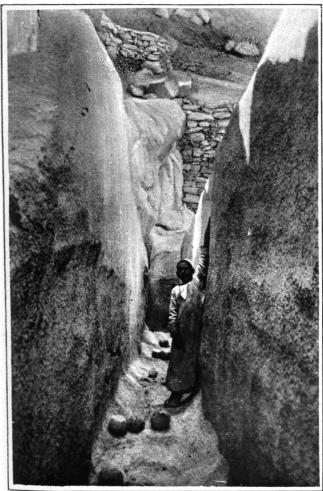
> Suppose I were to write an Outline of History, adorned with a fine, handsome, highly finished portrait of a sort of seraph or specially sublime angel. Suppose I made his eyes like stars, his expression a blend of Shelley and St. John the Divine, stiffened with the austerity of Dante and the valour of Don John of Austria. Suppose, having traced in the most delicate detail the last fine lines of ardent frankness about the eyes or of generous irony about the mouth, I were to write under it that it represented the probable appearance of the Cro-Magnard with the large skull. I should only be doing exactly the same thing that Mr. Wells did, or his publishers did, when they adorned his "Outline of History" with a detailed picture of Pithecanthropus, whose alleged scraps were found littered about in Java. Mr. Wells and his publishers cannot be accused of any deception in the matter, for the printed title of the picture described it as purely conjectural. But why on earth

little confusing. It is only against that confusion that I am concerned to protest. Mr. Wells is a man of magnificent imagination, and has as much right to imagine a Missing Link as to imagine a Superman of the Stone Age. But he must not say that the same evidence is enough for the first and not enough for the second. He is a man of large and philosophical mind, and has a right to go about like Hamlet, philosophising with one skull in his hand. But he must not say that one bone is enough to prove that Yorick was a fool, while more bones would be wanted to prove he was a philosopher.

I do not dream of pronouncing here on the scientific question itself, but one note may be acded about Mr. Wells's criticism. In his anxiety lest our first ancestors should have done anything so remarkable, he tries to damp down appreciation of their art by saying that they may have been able to draw animals, but were evidently unable to draw

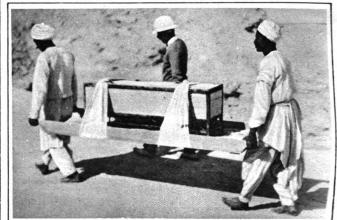
men. But the disparity is not peculiar to them. It will be found not merely in spirited savage art, but in the art of several high historic civilisations, and even in modern civilisations of the East. Nothing is more notable than the fact that even where birds and beasts were drawn correctly, men and women were still drawn conventionally. In the Assyrian bas-reliefs the lions are splendidly lively and lifelike, while the hunters are comparatively stiff and archaic. In many Japanese pictures the birds and beasts are presented with the precision of a naturalist, while the human beings are like horrible idols. I shall not attempt to explain this human tendency, though I think it suggests something about human nature which might be helpful to people writing outlines of human history. The immediate cause is probably in the priesthoods and their strict and sacred conventions in the treatment of so serious a subject as man. The ultimate cause is the cause of all priesthoods, high and low: the infinite instinct which says that man is a most fearful wildfowl and a very queer fish indeed. It is the instinct that he must always, in one way or another, be dealt with differently from the brutes that perish, whether it be by drawing him better, or drawing him worse, or not drawing him at all. It is the sense that he who draws the image of man draws the image of the image of God. SIZE, JUST EXCAVATED AT ASSOUAN-A VIEW FROM THE BASE,

NEARLY TWICE AS LONG AS CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE: AN IMMENSE OBELISK OF RECORD WEIGHING 1168 TONS IF SEPARATED FROM THE PARENT ROCK: THE GREAT ASSOURAN OBELISK, NEVER COMPLETELY CUT OUT, SEEN FROM THE APEX-(FORESHORTENED).





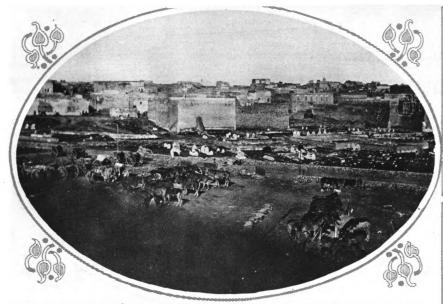
CARRYING LINEN 3000 YEARS OLD FROM THE TOMB OF TUTANKHAMEN : AN EGYPTIAN PORTER ON THE WAY TO THE LABORATORY IN SETI'S TOMB.



SHOWING (ON THE GROUND) SOME OF THE STONE BALLS THROWN TO KNOCK AWAY AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL "AMBULANCE": BEARING A PRICELESS EBONY BOX, GILT AND INLAID. LOOSE DÉBRIS: THE TRENCH BETWEEN THE OBELISK AND THE PARENT ROCK.

Tutankhamen's tomb is not the only wonder of ancient Egypt that has recently come to light The Egyptian Antiquities Department has just unearthed, at the express wish of King Fuad, an obelisk that has lain for centuries in a bed of granite at Assouan, in Upper Egypt. The loose stone and débris between it and the parent rock, from which it had not wholly been cut out, was knocked away by the continuous throwing of stone balls. When revealed, the obelisk was found to be an enormous block of granite 133 feet long-nearly twice the length of Cleopatra's Needle on the Thames Embankment, which is only 681 feet. The Assouan obelisk is 14 feet wide at the base, and 8 feet at the apex, which still adheres to the parent rock. Its FROM TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB, UNDER MR. HOWARD CARTER'S SUPERVISION.

weight, if separated, would be 1168 tons. It is interesting to speculate by what means the ancient Egyptians would have raised, transported, and erected such an immense column. Owing to certain flaws in the granite, which might cause it to snap, it has not been lifted from its bed. The removal of the treasures from Tutankhamen's tomb is also illustrated on page 53. As there mentioned, they are taken for preservative treatment to a laboratory set up in the empty tomb of Seti II., and are carried with the utmost care, strapped to trays or stretchers. Mr. Howard Carter himself walks beside the bearers to watch over the safety of the precious burdens.



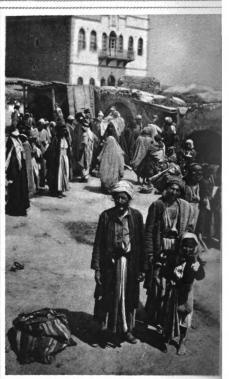
SHOWING THE LEANING TOWER (IN THE EXTREME RIGHT BACKGROUND) AND A NATIVE GRAVEYARD (BEYOND THE HORSE-LINES IN FOREGROUND): A VIEW OF MOSUL.



THE LIGHTER SIDE OF THE ARAB TEMPERAMENT: MOSUL CHILDREN AND OTHERS ON SWINGS AND PRIMITIVE "GREAT WHEELS"—FLIMSY STRUCTURES WHICH OFTEN COLLAPSE AMID SHRIEKS OF LAUGHTER.



FORMERLY UNDER TURKISH RULE, BUT INCLUDED IN THE MANDATE FOR MESOPOTAMIA: MOSUL, ON THE TIGRE

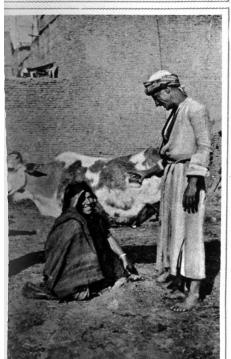


WHERE DESERT NOMADS ASSEMBLE TO BARTER AND OBTAIN PROVISIONS: A BUSY CORNER OF THE MOSUL MARKET.

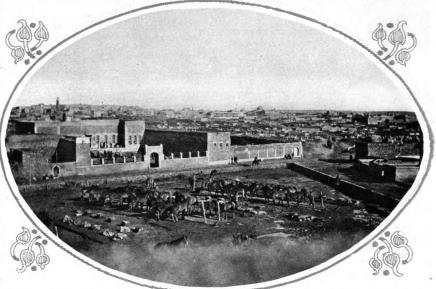
Mosul, which lies on the Tigris, near the site of ancient Nineveh, some 270 miles north-west of Baghdad, has become a bone of contention between the Turks and the Allies at the Lausanne Conference. The town was occupied by the British in November 1918, and when the Mandate for Mesopotamia was granted by the League of Nations to Great Britain. Mosul, which had previously been under Turkish rule, was incorporated in the new Arab state of Irak. The Turks, encouraged by the Russian Bolshevists, have continually protested against this arrangement, and have demanded the retrocession of Mosul to themselves. During the Lausanne Conference they have spread reports of discontent among the inhabitants of the town and of an imminent rising. A rumour from Angora that aeroplane hangars at Mosul had been burnt by rebels was denied by the Colonial Office. There is no railway to Mosul, the line from Baghdad ending 70 miles



ARAB STATE OF IRAK SINCE BRITAIN ACCEPTED ANORAMIC VIEW OF THE FAMOUS OIL CENTRE.



WHERE THE "MILKMAN" BRINGS ROUND HIS COW TO BE MILKED FOR EACH CUSTOMER: SERVING A CUP.



SHOWING THE MOHAMMEDAN SCHOOL, WITH CHILDREN IN THE OUTER COURT (IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND): A GENERAL VIEW OF MOSUL FROM BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.



NOT A LARGE ELEMENT IN THE POPULATION OF MOSUL, WHICH CONSISTS MAINLY OF KURDS AND ARABS WITH A SPRINKLING OF TURKS: A GROUP OF CHALDEANS WITH THEIR DONKEYS.

away, at Shergat. The rest of the journey is done by motor-car. The population of Mosul is about 70,000, mostly Kurds and Arabs, with only a small preportion of Turks, about one-twelfth of the whole. Mosul is an important oil centre. The Germans found oil there and in Mesopotamia in 1904, and tried to get a concession. They reported to Berlin that the prospects were good, and to Turkey that they were bad; but the Turks heard of the Berlin report, and negotiations lapsed. In 1908 British inquiries were made, and just before the war the Turkish Petroleum Company was formed, by British and German interests. After the war, the German interests were transferred to the French under the San Remo Agreement, and subsequently American interests were also admitted. At Lausanne recently, replying to criticisms, Lord Curzon stated that complete accord prevails between the British and American interests at Mosul.



THE LARGEST OF EUROPEAN BIRDS ATTACKED BY SPORTSMEN ALSO "ON THE WING":

In the "Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News," there appeared recently an interesting article on the subject here illustrated. This said: "The big bustard (Avis tarda) belongs to the species of long-shanked wading birds, one variety of which, and the largest (Otis tarda), is found in small groups of eight or ten birds all over the central and southern plains of Spain, and during the warmer months is also met with in the northern zones. This bird is the largest in Europe, some of the males weighing 42 lb., while many weigh over 27 lb. 'Owing to the bird's timid and suspecting nature,' writes a correspondent from Spain, 'its was most difficult to master it until its new and terrible enemy, the aeroplane, made its appearance. The country surrounding the aerodrome of Getafe contains a great number of these birds. . . Lieutenant Leea, Flight-Instructor of the school situated at this aerodrome, conceived the idea last September of attacking a group, and, after separating from it one bird, of following that bird until he tired it and made it land. . . Another phase of this sport, that of shooting

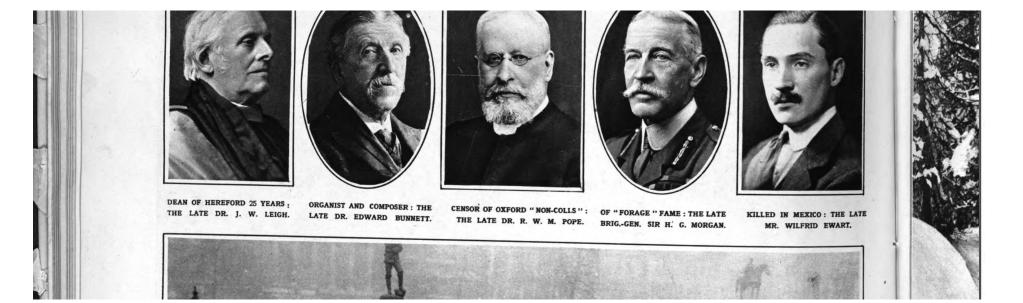


THE GREAT BUSTARD SHOT IN THE AIR-A NOVEL SPORT AT A SPANISH AERODROME.

the birds from aeroplanes, was taken up with success by driving the machine into the flock as soon as the birds rose, and shooting at them from the front seat.

The sportsman, however, is greatly hampered in shooting on account of the limited horizontal movement of the gun due to the ties and structure of the wings.

The aeroplane for this kind of sport should be a slow machine just capable of speeds superior to that of the birds. It is calculated that the bustard can do 80 kilometres (50 miles) an hour without the wind, and never rises more than 200 metres (650 ft.) high. The Avro machine—the type use the machine at one side of them they escape in a lateral direction, which obliges the aeroplane to make a great detour to catch them again. . . . Twenty-eight bustards were bagged in eight shoots. The Premier [i.e., of Spain] was present at the last, when six birds were brought down.' "—[Drawing Copyrighted in U.S. and Canada,—C.





WINTER SPORT AT ST. MORITZ: A PARTY OF SKI-ERS, INCLUDING VISCOUNT GORT, V.C., OFF FOR AN EXPEDITI ACROSS THE SNOW ABOVE SUVRETTA.

Winter sport in Switzerland is now in full swing, and, according to a message received a few days ago, conditions have lately been especially favourable for ski-ing, as there was plenty of fresh and powdery snow above 3000 feet. The party shown in our photograph included Viscount Gort, V.C., Lady Mary Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Miss Ritson, Miss Harrison, Mr. Walker, Mr. A. Nelson, the Misses Nelson, and Mr. Ellison. In this connection

it is of interest to recall that the annual Oxford and Cambridge ski race, herecently at Wengen, was won by Oxford, the first man home in the Oxford tebeing its captain, Mr. Tor Klaveness. The British Ski Championship meeting beg on January 4, at Mürren, and lasted four days. The weather conditions were vigood on the opening day, which was devoted to the Slalom race—a Norwegi term for an in-and-out race through a flag course.

early times.

Asine was first occupied at the beginning of the

Bronze Age during the Third Millennium B.C., and after the downfall of the power of Mycenæ and the close of the Heroic Age it

was inhabited by Dryopians. They took the side of Sparta in an early war against Argos, and, once the Spartan danger was removed, not long before 700 B.C., jealous Argos laid siege to Asine. After a des-

perate resistance, the inhabitants, to avoid surrender, embarked on their ships and sailed away as refugees to Messenia, where they founded a new Asine. The Argives destroyed the abandoned town, all but the Temple of Apollo Pythaios, and for several centuries the site lav desolate, till it was repeopled in the third and second centuries B.C., in the great days of the Achæan League. In still later times the citadel was held by the Venetians of Nauplia, who probably found here a convenient harbour for their galleys.

Such is the site where a Swedish expedition was busy excavating in the spring and autumn of 1922. The expedition was directly organised by the Crown Prince of Sweden, who himself took a very active part in the autumn campaign. He is very much to be congratulated on the great success of the excavations, which are only one instance of his keen and practical interest in all . historical and artistic research. He was most ably assisted by Dr. Persson, of Lund University, and Dr. Frödin, a well-known Nordic archæologist.

On the summit of the citadel plentiful remains of the early Bronze Age have been found, with the remains of huts of that period and thousands of fragments of fine hand-made pottery.

These show that the natural strength of the citadel attracted man from the very beginning of his civi-



CARVED 2000 YEARS AGO: A SEAL-STONE WITH FIGURES OF A MAN AND A GOAT.

two points, however, small caches of terra-cotta statuettes have been found, perhaps votives once dedicated to Apollo Pythaios.

envious Argives. At

A SEAL-STONE FROM ASINE 2000 YEARS OLD: A LION MAULING A ruins of houses, and many relics of stone, bronze, and pottery, the latter including a

A SEAL-STONE FROM ASINE. splendid specimen of a burial-jar for a child, imported from the Cyclades, and decorated with geometric patterns in white. (See illustration overleaf.)

WITH A HERALDIC DESIGN OF A TWO-

BODIED OX:

To the west of the lower town on the slope of a neighbouring hill the cemeteries have been located. and the excavation of tombs here gave excellent



FIRST INHABITED IN THE THIRD MILLENNIUM B.C.: ASINE (IN CENTRE BACKGROUND) WHERE THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN HAS MADE REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES. This view of Asine, taken from the south, shows the harbour in the centre background, with the citadel (a rocky promontory) on the right, and the cemetery hill rising towards the left. Photographs by Courtesy of Mr. A. J. B. Wace.

results. Many cremation graves of the early Iron Age were found, belonging probably to the Dryopian inhabitants of the town. These yielded quantities of good wheel-made vases ornamented with elaborate geometric patterns or quaint conventionalised animals. amber beads, obsidian knives, bronze brooches, and pins. The number and richness of these graves is surprising.

Further west on the north side of the same hill rock-cut sepulchres of the Late Helladic or Mycenæan Age (1600-1100 B.C.) have been found. Thirteen have so far been discovered, and there is little doubt that the hillside still conceals many more. Of the thirteen only the largest has been excavated, as digging a tomb demands great care and patience, if all the objects found in it are to be properly recorded and saved for science. The roof had collapsed, and in the hollow thus formed a large fig-tree had grown up; but the keen eves of the Swedish explorers observed that the hollow was artificial, and so the fig-tree was cut away, to reveal a big tomb. This is of the usual type, but the entrance passage enters at the north-east angle, instead of in the middle of the north wall, and within the chamber off the in the usual Mycenæan loin-cloth, holding by the horns a goat standing on its hind legs. There is a magnificent gold ring, the de-

vice of which represents an acrobat somersaulting over a bull, a very spirited scene common in the wallpaintings of Knossos. There are two silver rings; one is not yet cleaned, but it is inlaid with gold and shows a hunting scene: the other has its seal made of iron, which shows that iron was just beginning to

be known, but was very rare and used as a precious metal. Other jewellery comprises over a hundred objects of gold, a small rod with a chased spiral pattern, beads and pendants with delicate granulated work, over forty thin gold rosettes once probably stitched on to the grave-clothes, eight gold leaves like those found by Schliemann in the royal graves at Mycenæ, and bronze nails with golden heads. Many fragments of silver vases, some with chased geometric designs, a fine bronze dagger and many other objects of the same metal, quantities of amber beads, glass beads, and small objects of ivory were also recovered among the débris.

The riches of this one tomb hint that many other, and perhaps even greater, treasures await the fortunate Swedes when they resume excavations on this fruitful site. Their skill and patience have been fittingly rewarded, and we know that, when the excavations are continued, everything will be done with the same scientific care, so that results of the highest historical importance are to be expected.

NOTE.—Owing to lack of space, the sixth of Professor Garstang's illustrated articles on archæological research in Palestine has had to be held over, and will appear in a later issue.



FOUND AT ASINE IN A TOMB OF THE MYCENEAN AGE (1500 TO 1100 B. C.): AN INTAGLIO SEAL-STONE-TWO RECUMBENT OXEN.

DESIGN OF A TWO-D OX:

FROM ASINE.

nificent gold ring to ice of which represents an acrobat sensativer a bull, a very spirited scene common it for aintings of Knossos. There are two site me is not yet cleaned, but it is inlaid with pile hows a hunting scene; the other has its sid in firon, which shows that iron was just leginary

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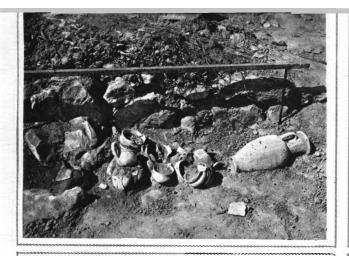
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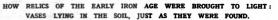
The riches of this one tombin

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN (LEFT) EXCAVATING AT ASINE: SIFTING SOIL FROM THE EXCAVATIONS TO RECOVER SMALL OBJECTS.

IN A MYCENEAN TOMB AT ASINE: THE PRINCE (LEFT), DR. PERSSON (NEXT),
AND DR. FRÖDIN (AT ENTRANCE OF RIGHT CHARNEL CHAMBER).









WITH PATTERNS OF GEOMETRIC DESIGN: EARLY IRON AGE VASES—
SOME LIKE MODERN TEA-CUPS.



INCLUDING THE LARGE TWO-HANDLED JAR SHOWN ABOVE IN THE SOIL, WITH OTHERS OF "CLARET-JUG" SHAPE: EARLY IRON AGE VASES OF GEOMETRIC DESIGN.

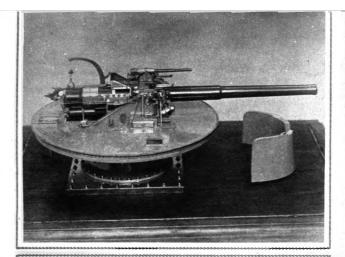


BROUGHT FROM THE CYCLADES IN THE MIDDLE HELLADIC AGE (1800 TO 1600 B.C.): A FINE BURIAL-URN FOR A CHILD.

About 700 B.C., as Mr. A. J. B. Wace mentions in his article on page 46, the town of Asine, where the above treasures of ancient Greek ceramic art were found by the Crown Prince of Sweden, was captured and sacked by the Argives in vengeance for its having sided with Sparta against Argos. Asine was utterly destroyed except for the temple of the Pythian Apollo, and consequently very few relics of the earlier classical period have been discovered. Among these few were the little figures of horsemen shown in the top left-hand photograph, possibly votive offerings to Apollo. Regarding the other subjects on this page, Mr. Wace writes: "In the lower city, which lies beside the harbour at the

western foot of the citadel, underneath the ruins of houses of the second century B.C., an extensive settlement of the Middle Helladic Age (1800 to 1600 B.C.) has been brought to light. Here were the ruins of houses, and many relics of stone, bronze, and pottery; the latter including a splendid specimen of a burial-jar for a child, imported from the Cyclades and decorated with geometric patterns in white. To the west, on a neighbouring hill, cemeteries have been located, and the excavation of tombs gave excellent results. Many cremation graves of the early Iron Age yielded quantities of good wheel-made vases ornamented with elaborate geometric patterns or quaint conventionalised animals."





MADE BY MR. NORMAN ROBINSON: A SCALE MODEL OF A 9.2-IN. BREECH-LOADING GUN, MARK X.—A COMPETITION EXHIBIT.



MOTORING IN MINIATURE: A 4-IN. SCALE MODEL OF A 1914 40-50-H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE; AND ONE OF A 1920 4-H.P. "TRIUMPH" MOTOR-CYCLE.

The sixth Small Power Engineering and Scientific Exhibition, organised by the "Model Engineer," was held at the Royal Horticultrial Hall from January 5 to 12, and proved exceedingly popular. The object of these exhibitions is to dispel the old-time notion that a model engine is merely a child's toy, and to encourage model engineering "as a hobby or as an aid to technical education or invention." The exhibits covered a wide range, including engines of every kind, dynamos, motors, electrical apparatus, wireless equipment, motor-cycles, tools, yachts and

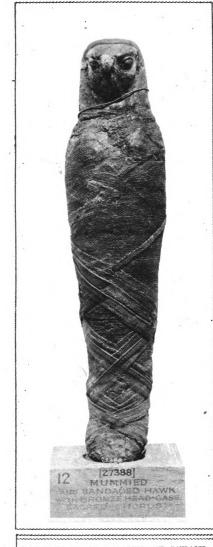


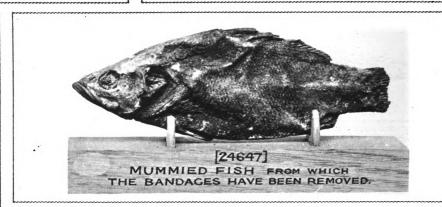
EXAMINING THE MODEL GUN SHOWN IN THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH:
A YOUNG ENTHUSIAST AT THE MODEL ENGINEERING EXHIBITION.



A RELIC OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN STEAM AND PETROL FOR THE COMMAND OF THE ROAD: A MODEL OF THE FIRST STEAM CAR DESIGNED FOR LONDON,

boats, aeroplanes, and microscopes, and the competitors represented all grades occlety, from the ingenious artisan to the wealthy amateur. The working mod railway tracks had been extended. In the Loan Section, Sir John Thornycroft shower an old model locomotive made by his father, Thomas Thornycroft, in 1846, are an old model of a steamboat which was the first known example of a close stokehold system of forced draught. The model Rolls-Royce was made by Percy G. Rose, and the "Triumph" motor-cycle by Mr. W. G. Pepperell.





A FISH THAT LIVED AND SWAM PERHAPS 3000 YEARS AGO: A MUMMY FROM WHICH THE BANDAGES
HAVE BEEN REMOVED.



SACRED TO HORUS: A MUMMIED AND BANDAGED HAWK, WITH A BRONZE HEAD-CASE.

"A JOKE 3000 YEARS OLD": A MUMMIFIED DOG AND MONKEY, UNWRAPPED BY ANCIENT TOMB-ROBBERS, AND PLACED TOGETHER BY THEM FOR THEIR AMUSEMENT.

The mummified monkeys and the unwrapped dog and monkey shown above were found in the Valley of Kings at Thebes, near the Tomb of Amenhotep II. (an ancestor of Tutankhamen), by Mr. Theodore Davis, who describes them in his book, "The Tomb of Siphtah, the Monkey Tomb, and the Gold Tomb." "I went down the shaft," he writes, "and entered the chamber. I was startled by seeing very near me a yellow dog standing on his feet, his short tail curied over his back, and his eyes open. (See drawing above). Within a few inches of his nose sat a monkey in quite perfect condition. For an instant I thought they were alive, but I soon saw that they had been mummified, and unwrapped in ancient times by robbers. . . I am quite sure the robbers arranged the group for their amusement. However this may be, it can fairly be said to be a joke 3000 years old. . . The second tomb was completely filled with animals, all of which had been originally mummified and done up in cloth wrappings. On the right on entering were two monkeys, placed with their backs to the wall in a squatting position. . . In most cases the wrappings had been torn off, and in other cases the cloth had been pulled away from the neck to remove



WORSHIPPED IN ANCIENT EGYPT AS THE EARTHLY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NILE GOD SEBEK:

THE CROCODILE—A SMALL UNWRAPPED MUMMY.



I ROMAN EGYPT CONFUSED WITH THE JACKAL AND LIKEWISE HELD SACRED TO ANUBIS: THE DOG-A HEAD OF A MUMMY WITH WRAPPINGS REMOVED, STILL SHOWING ITS TEETH.



PERHAPS STROKED BY TUTANKHAMEN HIMSELF :
A MUMMIFIED CAT FROM THEBES,

any jewellery, etc., which had been worn by the animal." The British Museum Guide to the Fourth Egyptian Room, where the mummies shown in the abophotographs are to be seen, along with those of many other creatures, gives interesting details regarding animal-worship in ancient Egypt. "The bull was regarded as the symbol of strength. . . At Memphis the bull was called Hap—i.e., Apis. According to Herodotus (III. 28): 'This Apis is the calf of a cowhich is never afterwards able to bear young. The Egyptians say that holy fire comes down from heaven upon the cow, which thereupon conceives Apis.' .

From the Eighteenth Dynasty (to which Tutankhamen belonged) onwards mummified Apis bulls were buried in the Serapeum, a tomb at Sakkarah, with greating hours, and the composition of the moon. . . The jackal was regarded as the guardian of the tombs its habit of prowling at night in the cemeteries. In the Roman period confusion existed between the jackal and the dog, which was not originally a sacred animal but had by that time also become sacred to Anubis. . . . The crocodile was worshipped as representative of the Nile-god Sebek."—[Draweing Copyrighted in the U.S. and Canada.

Surgeons, and very obliging Gentlewomen.

Earlier, the tone would have been surer. Belief was more robust. Fragrance and futility were not recognised as coupled. Conjurations, charms, and "cures" were the Coué-isms of the period; against greater and lesser ills of body and mind, even against devil sickness and demoniacal possession. It is no matter for wonder. Simples were for the simple. And, ever, "herb lore and folk medicine lay not years, but centuries, behind the knowledge of their own day."

In such circumstances, and with ceremonial sowings, pluckings and administrations, the quaint cure persisted through the centuries, efficient or inefficient, according to the luck of the patient.

Faiths were, in fact, pinned upon Reports. If it was easy to believe in the elf-disease due to the shafts of supernatural creatures of forest and moor and marsh and in the Flying Venom suggestive of infectious disease, it was easy to admit the value of wreaths of clove-wort tied round the neck with red thread, and the use of mummy, " a maner of spyces or confectyons that is founde in the sepulchres or tombes of dead bodyes that haue be confyct with spyces"; to agree that the root of Solomon's Seal "stamped while it is fresh and greene and applied taketh away in one night or two at the most any bruise, black or blew spots, gotten by falls or women's wilfulnesse in stumbling upon their hasty husbands' fists or suchlike": to realise the merits of the rind of mandrake "medled with wine . . . gene to them to drink that shall be cut in their body for they should slepe and not fele the sore knitting."

And when it came to the question of physical charms there was nothing to stop the herbalist: for Man-who, to use the ancient tag, embraces Womanhas always been and always will be credulity itself in such matters. The later practitioners exploited this; but the earlier most certainly neglected their chances. There are, however, certain "wrinkles" even in the "Leech Book of Bald," which dates from about 900-950 A.D.—" For sunburn boil in butter tender ivy twigs, smear therewith." "That all the body may be of a clean and glad and bright hue, take oil and dregs of old wine equally much, put them into a mortar, mingle well together and smear the body with this in the sun." Sowbread and watercress were thought to make the hair grow. "If a man's hair fall off, work him a salve. Take the mickle wolf's bane and viper's bugloss and the netherward part of burdock, work the salve out of that wort and out of all these and out of that butter of which no water hath come. If hair fall off boil the polypody fern and foment the head with that so warm. In case that a man be bald, Plinius the mickle leech saith this leechdom: 'Take dead bees, burn them to ashes, add oil upon that, seethe very long over gledes, then strain, wring out and take leaves of willow, pound them, pour the juice into the oil, boil again for a while on gledes, strain them, smear therewith after the bath.'



FROM A SAXON HERBAL: THE MAN. DRAKE.

Reproduced from "The Old English Herbals," by Courtesy of the Author, and of the Publishers, Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co.

yellow and maketh them faire and smooth.' The ashes of southernwood mixed with old salad oil will cause a beard to grow or hair on a bald head, and yarrow is almost as good; garden spurge, elder flowers, broom, madder, rue, gentian, scabious, betony, ele-

learn that 'Summe use to make

theyr here yelow with the floure

of this herbe, not beying contet

with the naturall colour which

Physitian," tells entertainingly of

the seeds of the maucaw-tree,

which, "being fully ripe, are of a

pure crimson or reddish colour

apt to dye the skin with a touch

so that it cannot quickly be

washed off." The Red Indians,

it appears, used these seeds to

dye their skin: Hughes remarks,

"Were some Ladies acquainted

with this Rarity, doubtless they

Parkinson is a mine of in-

formation: "For those who wish

to darken their hair he recom-

mends washing it with a decoction

of bramble leaves. The golden

flowers of mullein 'boyled in lye

dyeth the haires of the head

would give much for it."

Hughes, in "The American

God hath geven the."

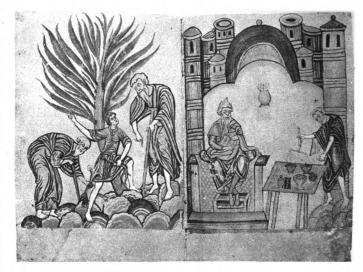
campane, Solomon's Seal, the great hawk-weed, and lupin are all excellent to 'cleanse the skinne from freckles, sunburn, and wrinkles.' The French women 'account the distilled water of pimpernell mervailous good to clense the skinne from any roughnesse deformity or discolouring thereof, and to make it smooth neate and cleere.' The Italian dames, however, doe much use the distilled water of the whole plant of Solomon's Seal.' Lupin seems to have the most remarkable virtue, for not only will it take away all smallpox marks, but it will also make the user 'look more amiable'! Many women, therefore, 'doe use the meale

of the Lupines

mingled with the gall of a goate and some juyce of Lemons to make into a forme of a soft ointment.' Parkinson is the only herbalist who gives recipes to enable people to get thin and also to look pale. "The powder of the seedes of elder first prepared in vinegar and then taken in wine halfe a dramme at a time for certaine dayes together is a meane to abate and they were told that the cold in England was unendurable, so they brought these seeds in order to have a plentiful supply of nettles wherewith to rub their bodies and thereby keep themselves warm." Who discredits "The book of secretes of Albertus Magnus of the vertues of Herbes, Stones, and certaine beastes,' wherein is chronicled a set of charms-" to stop a cock crowing, to make men look as though they had no heads, to obtain rule over all birds, to keep flies away from a house, to write letters which can only be read at night, to make men look as though they had the countenance of a dog, to make men seem as though they had three heads, to understand the language of birds, to make men seem like angels. and to put things in the fire without their being

Yet Gerard, of the famous Herbal, found it in him to write: "Having a most grievous ague and of long continuance, notwithstanding Physick charmes. the little wormes found in the heads of Teazle hanged about my necke, spiders put in a walnut shell, and divers such foolish toies, that I was constrained to take by fantasticke peoples procurement, notwithstanding I say my helpe came from God himselfe, for these medicines and all other such things did me no good at all."

For the rest, it must be said that "The Old English Herbals" is singularly attractive. Were it not certain that Miss Rohde is always accurate, she might be complimented by comparison with Cole, who wrote of the Notions he had gathered together and ended: "To which I have added some



consumed."

FROM A TWELFTH-CENTURY COPY OF THE "HERBARIUM OF APULEIUS," IN THE LIBRARY OF ETON COLLEGE: HERBS BEING DUG UP AND MADE INTO MEDICINES UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A SAGE.

Reproduced from "The Old English Herbals," by Courtesy of the Author, and of the Publishers, Messrs. Longmans,

Observations of mine Owne, never before published: most of which I am confident are true, and if there be any that are not so, yet they are pleasant." Her work is pleasant, and it has the delightful savour of Sir Kenelm Digby's still-room book when it measures: "Whiles you can say the Miserere Psalm very slowly," or "about an Ave Maria while."

^{• &}quot;The Old English Herbals." By Eleanour Sinclair Rohde. Illustrated. (Longmans, Green and Co.; 21s. net).

THE TOMB OF SETI II. AS A LABORATORY FOR CHEMICALLY PRESERVING TUTANKHAMEN'S TREASURES: MR. HOWARD CARTER AND MR. MACE EXAMINING THE QUEEN'S ROBE-BOX.

WITH MR. HOWARD CARTER (ON THE LEFT) WALKING BESIDE THEM TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS:

EGYPTIAN BEARERS CARRYING AN ALABASTER JAR FROM THE TOMB OF TUTANKHAMEN TO THE

EMPTY TOMB OF SETI II., FOR PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT AND PACKING.





BORNE AS TENDERLY AS A WOUNDED SOLDIER ON A STRETCHER: THE QUEEN'S ROBE-BOX, CAREFULLY STRAPPED ON A SPECIAL TRAY, BEING CARRIED OUT OF TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB—AFTER BEING BURIED THERE FOR 3270 YEARS.

HOLDING A PIECE OF PLASTER BEARING THE SEAL OF TUTANKHAMEN, PART OF THE OUTER WALL OF THE TOMB REMOVED TO GAIN ADMISSION: MR. HOWARD - CARTER STANDING AT THE ENTRANCE.

The removal of the priceless treasures of Egyptian art from Tutankhamen's tomb, where they have reposed untouched for over 3000 years, is being conducted with the utmost care and with every possible scientific precaution. The contents of the tomb are to be taken to Cairo and exhibited in the Museum there. Mr. Howard Carter, who discovered the tomb during his researches on behalf of Lord Carnarvon, has the assistance of many expert scientists from England, America, and Egypt. In earlier discoveries, many objects, too suddenly exposed to light and air after the lapse of so many ages, or carelessly handled, crumbled into dust at a touch. To prevent this happening to the new treasures, chemical

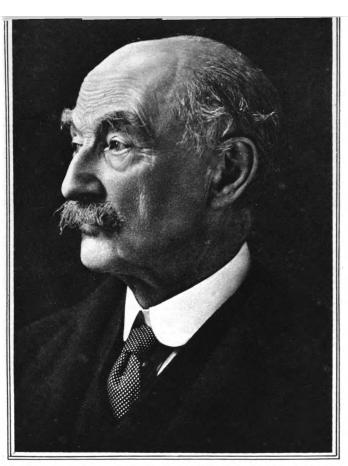
solutions are now used to harden and preserve them, while some are strengthen with transparent cement, or supported with wire or glass. A laboratory f. chemical and other treatment, by Mr. Alfred Lucas and Mr. Mace, has been fitted up in the empty tomb of Seti II., before the entrance to which an iron gate has been erected. Thither each article, strapped on a special tray, is carried tenderly as a wounded soldier on a stretcher. Mr. Howard Carter walks the who way beside the bearers, and watches every movement, for the least jolt or stumb might be disastrous. On January 5, four exquisite allabaster vases were the carried, and afterwards the King's wonderful jewelled throne.

matter to crown an established reputation with a handful of bay-leaves out of the garden than to stand Chatterton a square meal, and there is something about the process that is a trifle more flattering to the national vanity. The English have always preferred their young geniuses starving, and almost from the beginning of time they have specialised in Grand Old Men. It is less, perhaps, an inverted form of "Beaver" than an odd survival of their primeval taste for Druids.

Public attention in these islands is always assured for veteran statesmen or venerable poets. The national oracles, it would seem, are uniformly recruited from the superannuation list; and opinion is almost entirely formed by the rude forefathers of the hamlet talking in their sleep, whilst their shrines at Hawarden or Farringford are crowded with eager devotees. It is an unhealthy tendency, since it has stimulated in persons anxious to secure the public ear a morbid affectation of senility. The sprightly figures which our political parties carry before them into battle have adopted almost to a man a remarkable (and almost identical) disguise, consisting of a great deal of very long, white hair, because they recognised-with some reluctance in the case of Mr. Churchill-that this evidence of extreme age was the sole passport to their countrymen's respect.

Its influence in letters has been still more unhappy. The craving for tribal elders is satisfied in Wales by the simple-minded expedient of a direct impersonation of Druids at an annual charade. North of the Border they meet it with strange nocturnal incantations at the shrine of Robert Burns. But in England, where the spectacle of old gentlemen in nightshirts has always been considered ridiculous, and nobody has ever succeeded in retaining the name of a deceased poet for ten years after his death, it affects criticism in a different and perhaps a more sinister

way and sets us all spotting doyens. In the absence of an Academy (and even the carefully selected senility of the Order of Merit is no real substitute) British opinion is perpetually engaged in recruiting octogenarians whom it can acclaim in a nice low voice as the greatest living practitioners of some one or other of the arts. Like that school of novelists in the last century which suffered from a morbid predilection for the last specimen of any species (whether it was Mohicans or Days of Pompeii). the British critic is always out mammoth-hunting. Contemporary gadflies are popped into the killing bottle and forgotten. But his elephant-gun is always ready, his glass is always sweeping the sky-line for the great humped back, the curling tusks, the trunk, the lumbering, heavy tread of the Last, the very last of the Great Victorians. Indeed, it saves a great deal of trouble when this interesting specimen has had the courtesy to get inside a glacier and die. One can analyse and appreciate so much more conveniently



NOT "THE LAST OF THE VICTORIANS," BUT "THE FIRST AND GREATEST OF THE GEORGIANS": MR. THOMAS HARDY, O.M., THE VETERAN NOVELIST AND POET.

Mr. Thomas Hardy was born in Dorsetshire on June 2, 1840. From 1856 to 1867 he was engaged in architecture. His first Wessex poems were written in 1865. Part I. of "The Dynasts" appeared in 1903; Part II. in 1906; and Part III. in 1906. His first prose work, "Desperate Remedies," was published in 1871, to be followed by the famous series of novels.—[Photograph by Russell.]

warned all critics to stand by and dip their colours. That is a brave encouragement to every man who faces the universe with a pen in his hand, a finer evening to the long day than any golden glow of retrospect. Mr. Hardy is not the last of any species, least of all of the Victorians; but his contemporaries may honour him as a contemporary, without the faint condescension which one reserves for relics, as the first and greatest of the Georgians.

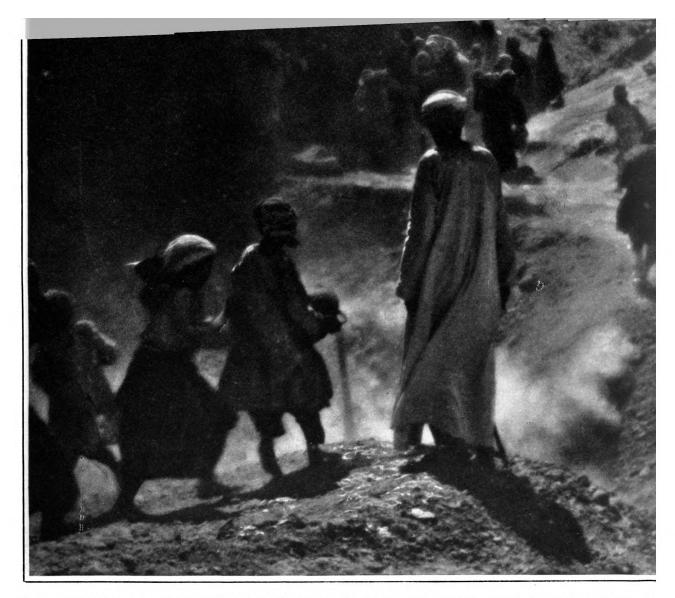
Yet if one's first verse was written in 1865, when Lord Palmerston was the Queen's Minister, and one's first novel was reviewed in 1871, almost a decade before Disraeli's last, there is bound to be some flavour of the past about the work. You will not find it where the birds wheel slowly above the great brown face of Egdon Heath. There is nothing that bears date in the cruel, dragging death of the Mayor of Casterbridge, unless it is the date of "Gelipus" and "King Lear," and the ages when tragedy was not afraid to speak with a full voice. Perhaps there is a

Which he turns towards established religion has something in its look of the stern negation of the last century. of that singular crusade in which men solemnly took no cross and rode out to establish the faith that there was no faith. No dogma was ever so rigid as the Agnostic's, and one may sometimes catch in Mr. Hardy's utterance a note of that empty catechism, an echo of those hollow pulpits. He seems to deny as though Denial were a new and daring faith, a discovery by men who had sailed into unknown seas and found that there was nothing. It is his one concession to the Zeitgeist of his own generation. Perhaps he learnt it when he was a church architect in the 'Sixties: it would not be easy to combine faith with the construction of country churches in the Victorian Gothic.

For nearly thirty years, whilst strange new stars have climbed the sky and dipped and faded, his row of novels has stood on English shelves without a new one at the right-hand end. Someone in 1895 was shocked by " Jude." England could stand the "Yellow Book," but pulled long faces when unbelief ceased to be an affectation and became a creed. So Mr. Hardy withdrew into the blameless paths of poetry. The authority of Lord Tennyson could be quoted for the expression of honest doubt in that medium, and it was not felt that he was subverting the foundations of the State when his sardonic anecdotes were retailed in staccato metre.

Often he seemed merely to play over his old pieces on a different instrument. The poem was, in many cases, a study for a novel, a little drawing for the great cartoon. But once, at least, in the years when King Edward reigned and a Mr. Austin was his Laureate, Mr. Hardy played in the full tones which Browning had caught rolling from Abt Vogler's manual, with every stop full out and a great surge of sound above the little congregation. "The 'Dynasts' was decorated with the forbidding description of "an epic drama." In reality it was a chronicle

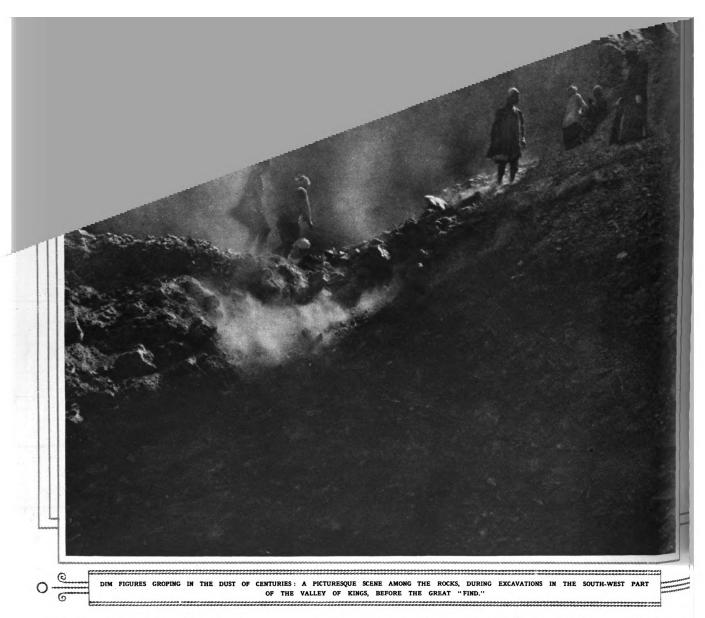
play of the Great War of which the Trumpet-Major had seen something, with Napoleon for its principal and half Europe for its stage. Written in French, it would have been crowned by the Academy, nationalised, State-endowed, and played annually by two Divisions at the Camp of Châlons. In Germany, they would have built something vast for Reinhardt to produce it in. In Russian it would have made an English reputation; but solemn ladies continued to labour through "War and Peace" without a notion that an Englishman had caught the stamp and thunder of ten years of history in the great roll of a tragedy. It was an achievement on the fullest scale, in the grand manner, of the very first importance. And it was barely noticed. Even the young gentlemen who hasten to Dorchester in the vain attempt to catch and canonise Mr. Hardy are inclined to reserve their panegyrics for the strange, halting music of his shorter pieces, when the great tragedy stands there as the last and largest achievement of a master of two mediums.



BEFORE THE GREAT "FIND": EGYPTIANS—MEN AND GIRLS—AT WORK CLOSE BY DURING THE TOURIST SEASON WHEN THE GROUND UNDER THE TOMB OF RAMESES VI. COULD NOT BE EXCAVATED.

Lord Carnarvon's fine photographs, reproduced on this and the following pages, reveal the picturesque and romantic side of excavation at the foot of the rocky cliffs in the desolate Valley of Kings, where the tomb of Tutankhamen was discovered. The place where it was found is situated immediately below and in front of the important tomb of Rameses VI., which during the season is much visited by tourists, and consequently that particular spot had not been available

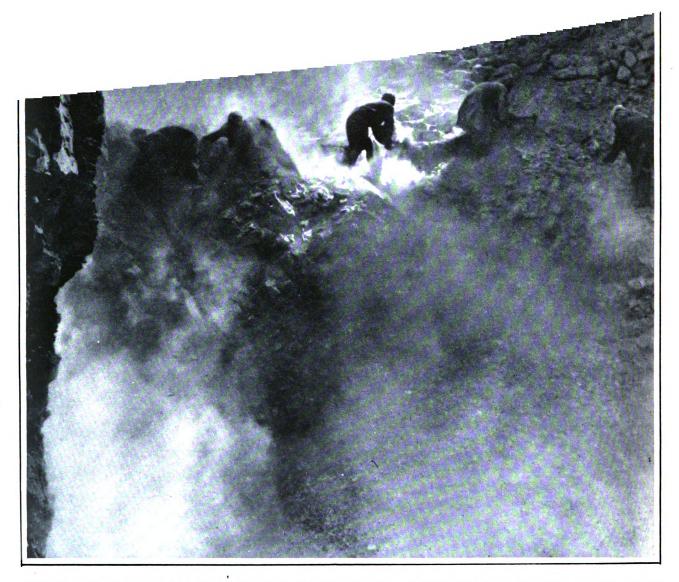
for digging until the tourist season was over. Meantime, as shown in the ab photograph, work proceeded at another point not far away. Describing this similar operations, prior to the great discovery, Lord Carnarvon wrote December: "We came across much untouched ground, but beyond the finding some alabaster vases and a few minor and mostly broken objects, nothing rewarded our efforts until this autumn."



As Lord Carnarvon's very striking photographs show, excavation in the Valley of Kings, near the scene of the great "find," lends itself to pictorial effects as weird and awesome as anything in Dante: One can realise also from these pictures the immense labour and patience involved in the task. Lord Carnarvon has recalled that he and Mr. Howard Carter had toiled for eight seasons, with little result, and that it was due to Mr. Carter's perseverance and optimism that their efforts were at length rewarded by the discovery of Tutankhamen's Tomb, with its wonderful treasures. "All former excavators of this valley," writes Lord Carnarvon, "have been accustomed to work on the system of 'sondages'—that is, making pits in rubbish in likely places in the hope of finding a tomb entrance. When the late Sir Caston Maspero gave me the concession, he was not at all hopeful of my discovering anything. Mr. Theodore Davis's dis-



coveries had been so easily attained, with such a small number of men, and he had dug in so many spots, that certainly it seemed doubtful whether anything had escaped him or former excavators. Mr. Carter and I therefore decided that we must excavate down to actual bed-rock, and pay no attention to former workers' rubbish. Thus we have, I suppose, moved something like 150,000 to 200,000 tons of rubbish." Regarding the right-hand photograph here, Lord Carnarven says: "The real tomb of Thothmes III. is above, but it was hoped to find a tomb beneath. After moving many thousand tons of débris, we came upon the foundation deposits of Thothmes III. and the commencement of a tomb which had been begun but was never finished." Two other full-page photographs by Lord Carnarvon, taken before the great "find," are given in this number.



SEEKING HIDDEN TREASURE AMONG THE TOMBS OF KINGS: LORD CARNARVON'S MEN AT WORK IN ONE OF THE NUMEROUS SIDE VALLEYS WHICH YIELDED NO RESULTS—A WEIRD AND SHADOWY SCENE.

It was only after many years of almost barren labour that Lord Carnarvon's men at last hit on the great "find"—the Tomb of Tutankhamen. The scene of their search for the hidden treasure of 3000 years ago is thus described by Lord Carnarvon himself: "On the edge of the cultivation on the western bank of the Nile, and extending for some five miles in length and about $1^{\downarrow}_{\uparrow}$ miles in depth, lies the Necropolis of ancient Thebes. Here the arid plain and foothills are everywhere dotted with burial pits. . . . The limestone cliffs, which, in certain parts,

reach a height of 500 ft. or more, are also honeycombed with an endless succession of destroyed and plundered tombs. . . At the northerly end of this vast cemetery, we come to the most celebrated portion of the Theban Necropolis. This is the Valley of the Kings, or in Arabic, 'Biban el Moluk.' For centuries this spot has been visited by countless travellers, archæologists, and tourists. . . The Tomb of Tutankhamen, without doubt, is by far the least disturbed that has ever yet been found, or probably ever will be."



NOW IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY: "HYLDA

WERTHEIMER" (MRS. H. WILSON YOUNG).

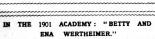


PAINTED IN 1902: FERDINAND WERTHEIMER, WHO SERVED IN THE WAR, AND HIS SISTERS, RUBY AND ESSIE.



THE WIFE OF THE TESTATOR: THE LATE MRS. ASHER WERTHEIMER.







THE TESTATOR OF THE PICTURES: THE LATE MR. ASHER WERTHEIMER (PAINTED IN 1898).



AFTERWARDS MRS. FACHIRI: "MISS ALMINA WERTHEIMER" (SEE CENTRE GROUP).

By the death of Mrs. Asher Wertheimer, on December 5, the magnificent collection of family portraits by Mr. John S. Sargent, R.A., who is generally regarded as perhaps the greatest living portrait-painter, passed into the possession of the nation, under the will of the late Mr. Asher Wertheimer, the famous art dealer, who died in August 1918. The nine pictures, which represent Mr. and Mrs. Wertheimer and their children, were placed on view to the public in Room 26 at the National Gallery on January 8. In the case of this munificent gift the Trustees suspended their rule against accepting portraits of living persons, as they did in 1916, when Lord Ribblesdale presented his own portrait by Sargent, and the same artist's portrait of training the same artist's portrait of the same artist's portrait by same artist's portrait by same artist

late Professor Ingram Bywater was presented by his widow. The Wertheimer Sargents range from 1898, the date of the portrait of Mr. Asher Wertheimer himself, which has been described as "one of the great portraits of the world—the only modern picture which challenges the Doria Velasquez at Rome—'Innocent X.,'" to the year 1904, when the portrait of Mrs. Wertheimer was painted. One of her sons, Mr. Ferdinand Wertheimer, served in the East during the war. His brother Alfred, who gave promise of a brilliant career in science, died at twenty-five; and another brother, Edward, died in the same year (1902) in which the portrait of him was painted in Paris. Miss Benty and Miss Ena Wertheimer later became Mrs. Salaman and Mrs. R. M. Mathias.

ISCENCES" (Macmillan; 21s.)books that begin their record in the late 'Forties, and deal intimately with the more distinguished world of the latter half of the nineteenth century. Lady Jersey does not go beyond the death of Queen Victoria; but Lady Battersea, not being bound in the same way by the title of her book, has something to say about the present century. Substantially, however, both books are concerned with the same fifty years. Both writers, speaking of their childhood, make out a strong case for the happy relations existing between parents and children in the 'Fifties.

PRIVACY AND COMFORT ON THE
"BLUE TRAIN" TO THE RIVIERA:
A QUIET MOMENT WITH A MAGAZINE IN A SINGLE-BERTH SLEEPING COMPARTMENT.

Battersea, a

very little

girl, met him

on a Rhine

steamer (a

nice Kickle-

bury touch,

this). She

thought him

a giant. The

giant made

friends at

once, hoisted

Lady Jersey remarks that "people are apt to talk as if 'Early Victorian' and 'Mid-Victorian' children were kept under strict control, and made to treat their elders with respectful awe. I cannot recall any undue restraint in our case." The only constraint concerned religious observance. Lady Battersea, a Rothschild, writing from the Jewish point of view, has a similar story to tell; but neither writer cherishes any resentment (quite the reverse) against the stricter part of their training; although Lady Jersey confesses that she "struck" when she was set to learn parts of Thomas à Kempis by heart. Both girls worshipped their parents.

As to the world of to-day, Lady Battersea holds a very liberal-minded opinion. She remarks that, although those of the older generation may feel inclined to shake their heads over changed manners, "they should also recognise and rejoice that increased independence has brought into many lives a wider sphere of usefulness, a further possibility of development for mind and character, and therefore a surer prospect of well-earned happiness."

These two pictures of the older Society, the society of the great houses, make fewer points of contact than one might expect. There is, however, one curious coincidence. In their reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone both Lady Jersey and Lady Battersea have something to say about the statesman's views on immortality. Lady Jersey's account is given only at second hand, but Lady Battersea had the rather trying privilege of discussing the question with Mr. Gladstone himself. He believed that certain passages in the Psalms pointed to an ancient Hebrew belief in a future existence. Lady Battersea held a less positive opinion, and she maintained it quietly in the face of an argument which (although not fully reported) must have rivalled in its copiousness of learning that outburst of biographical and bibliographical knowledge to which Mr. Gladstone treated Dr. Grosart when the latter proved to him that Palmer, and not Bacon, wrote "The Christian Paradoxes." It would, Dr. Grosart told Mr. Keith Leask,

here. It must be read in the cheerful original. Item, you will get a glimpseof Mr. Glad stone a prisoner, suffering from cold, but

working at "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture." and varying his labours with Miss Edgeworth and Octave Feuillet. Celebrities crowd these pages. Thackeray appears, bridging what has begun to seem an impassable gulf of time. Lady

repeating

READING IN BED ON THE "BLUE TRAIN": A TRAVELLER TO THERIVIERA ENJOYING ALL THE LUXURY OF A PRIVATE BED-ROOM IN ONE OF THE NEW CARS.

The "Blue Train" to the Côte d'Azur, recently placed on the regular service between Calais and the Riviera, as described in our issue of December 23, has new sleeping-cars of the most up-to-date type. The great feature is the single-berth sleeping-compartments, with all the comforts of a luxurious bed-room. They are self-contained, but communicate with another if required. The furniture, including carpets and decorations, was provided by Messrs. Waring and Gillow. The cars were built by the Leeds Forge Company for the Companie Internationale des Wagons-Lits et des Grands Express Européens.

her on his shoulder, and walked up and down the deck telling her fairy stories of the Rhine. Oh, enviable future Lady Battersea! She saw also the Great Duke, but not to speak to. Here Lady Jersey goes one better, for she was actually presented to Wellington. Her father, Lord Leigh, used to say that the Duke kissed her, but her mother claimed only that he shook hands. Unfortunately, Lady Jersey was too young to remember anything about it.

with a necessary difference, personal, political, racial and religious.

Certain passages in "A Scrap Book" supply unintentional but very amusing comment upon the two other volumes. With "Fifty-One Years of Victorian Life" one may read, to edification, Mr. Saintsbury on Toryism (Lowell hinted in verse that for Lady Jersey's sake he was almost persuaded to turn Tory). "Toryism," says "A Scrap Book," "rests on the recognition of the fact that all men and women are

born weequal." That recognition is implicit and basic in these agreeable memoirs; almost explicit in Lady Jersey's butler, who had his doubts when his mistress invited Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to dinner.

Other apposite passages I leave readers to find out and apply for themselves. But these coincidences are only a side-issue: they are accidents. The essential thing about "A Scrap Book" is that since Lang gave us "Essays in Little," there has been nothing quite so deft and delicious in literary asides as these "Essays in Less "-" articlets " is the author's daring coinage for his bonnes bouches. The "Little Necrologies" - Mr. Saintsbury duly apologises for the word "necrology," but prefers it to obituarium, equally impossible-those miniatures of Lang, Austin Dobson, and H. D. Traill, are things to get by heart. And the genial discursiveness of these jottings, ranging from "Education" to "Sausages," all seasoned with Attic salt that is never so sharp as to impair relish, makes the book a great feast upon a small

While on the subject of Victorianism let me (putting the horse behind the cart) recommend a volume on the earlier phase. The book is Mabell Countess of Airlie's "LADY PALMERSTON AND HER TIMES" (Hodder and Stoughton. 2 vols.; 30s.). It leads up admirably



"IN THE PULLMAN": A CAR DE-LUXE IN THE UNITED STATES, LIKE THOSE OF THE "BLUE TRAIN" TO THE RIVIERA.

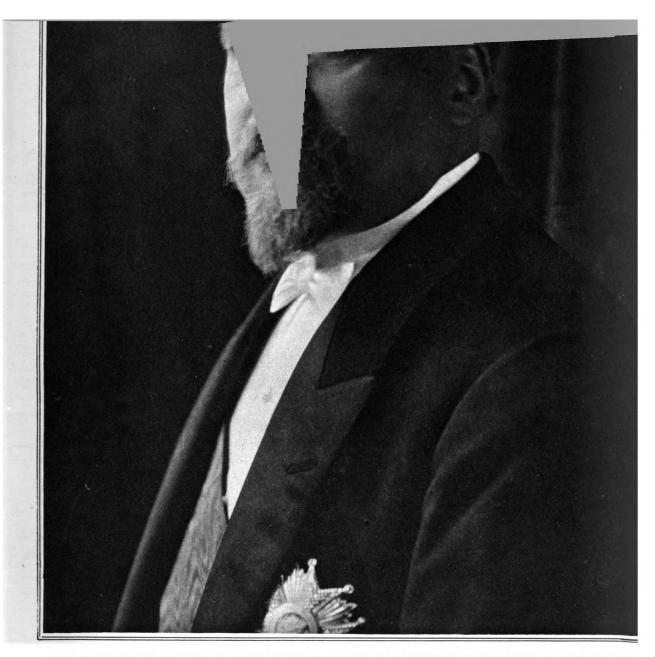
We give this illustration as affording an interesting comparison between the amenities of railway travel in America and those of Europe, represented by the "Blue Train" to the Riviera shown on the opposite page. The above drawing, it may be noted, is an illustration to a new French serial story, him now with a familiar smile."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canad

entitled "New York," by Valentin Mandelstamm, who writes: "France (the hero, seen seated on the left) passed his days travelling to and f between New York and Chicago. The negroes of the Pullman would gre



The Reparations Commission has long been at work endeavouring to solve the tangled problem of Germany's obligations. On March 21 last, the Commission agreed to reduce German payments for 1922, subject to Germany's introducing certain internal financial reforms. Monthly payments of 50,000,000 gold marks were substituted for ten-day payments. Germany soon declared that she could not pay without an international loan, but a bankers' meeting in Paris opposed this. The matter came to a head at the recent Paris Conference, and, as the Governments could not agree, the Commission was expected to arrange another moratorium. On

January 6 M. Barthou raised the question of shortage in the coal deliveries due from Germany with a view to a declaration of default against Germany, as previously in respect of the deliveries of timber. Sir John Bradbury, the British delegate, was reported to have opposed such a declaration. The American observers, Mr. Boyden and Mr. Logan, attended a meeting of the Commission held on the 7th, in Paris, with M. Barthou in the chair, to discuss the coal question. Our portraits were drawn by a Hungarian artist, A. S. Kónya, while the Commission was in Berlin. Each drawing is signed by the "sitter."



THE FRENCH PREMIER, WHO DECLARED BRITISH AND FRENCH POLICY ON REPARATIONS IRRECONCILABLE

M. POINCARÉ, PRESIDENT OF THE PARIS CONFERENCE THAT BROKE UP WITHOUT REACHING AGREEMENT.

M. Poincaré presided over the Allied Conference on German Reparations which opened in Paris on January 2, and broke up on the 4th, without any agreement having been reached, owing to the impossibility of reconciling the divergent French and British proposals. In his opening speech, M. Poincaré said that the French plan was intended to compel Germany to fulfil the Versailles Treaty, and pointed out her persistent neglect to meet her engagements, and her deliberate evasions. On January 3 he declared that France could not accept the British scheme, whose

object was to enable Germany to recover her credit and make larger reparallel to m. M. Poincaré and Mr. Bonar Law thus agreed to differ, and p with mutual assurances of the continuance of Anglo-French friendship, in sp disagreement on this particular question. The event has been called a "racordiale." So far from weakening the Entente, the result has tended to stree it. In Germany, of course, M. Poincaré's name is "anathema." He has his career on his new policy, which has received strong support in France

distantly related to these double-breathers (with lungs as well as gills) there arose the amphibians which made the epoch-making transition for backboned animals. Everyone knows how terrestrial a toad has become, but in almost all cases the amphibian must return in its youth to the cradle of its race and pass through a juvenile or tadpole period in the fresh water. From amphibians sprang reptiles, thoroughly terrestrial at last, and from reptiles there evolved

both birds and mammals.

The possession of the dry land was a great step, but there was a tax to pay. It implied a loss of the aquatic freedom of movement, an increased risk in the disposal of the eggs and the young, a need for a thicker skin, which put an end to all possibility of skin-breathing and made the capture of oxygen more

difficult, though the available supply is much greater on land than in water. How these difficulties were met - by making hidden nests, for instance, and by gaining the internal surface of the lungs for capturing oxygen-is an interesting inquiry; but we are concerned at present with the fact that many terrestrial animals have gone back to the water. No animal is more terrestrial than

a snake, yet there are sea-snakes. Mammals certainly evolved on dry land, yet there are the whales.

Reasons for the Return. Four or five times in the history of animal life there has been a

colonisation of the dry land—by worm-like creatures, by air-breathing, jointed-footed types, by lung-possessing molluscs, and by the ancient amphibians. Each conquest must have taken a long time and involved severe sifting. Why, then, should some of the conquerors go back on their own tracks and return to the water? The answer is probably two-fold—stress of circumstances and the spirit of adventure. Over and over again there have been periods of aridity, making the dry land a difficult home and prompting a change. The same would be true of local drought, of volcanic eruptions, of fires, and

of overcrowding on a small area. On the other hand, a vigorous and resourceful creature is always on the out-look for a new kingdom to conquer, and such a one might return to the water not because it was forced to do so, but because it recognised a new region for exploitation. This is true of the otter to-day.

Ancient Aquatic Reptiles.

Many of the extinct reptiles were aquatic, but there is strong probability in favour of the view that these represent returns to the water, not primarily aquatic types. The great evolution of

Mosasaurs hunted active fishes which they made sure of

with their recurved teeth. Very striking is the repeated appearance of similar adaptations, such as paddles, on lines of evolution which are quite distinct from one another. It is said that a race never regains characters which have been lost in the course of evolution; but, whether irreversibility in this sense is a law

of Nature or not, there is no doubt that Nature often repeats herself by evolving a similar structure, like a paddle, several times over, on different lineages.

Modern Aquatic Reptiles. The largest living turtle is the Leatherback, which may be six feet long and weigh half a ton. It



AN AQUATIC REPTILE WHICH DIVES FROM ROCKS FOR SEA-WEED: THE AMBLYRHYNCUS LIZARD OF THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

of the limbs does not go so far in the direction of paddles.

Sea-Snakes. The idea we are illustrating is the secondary return of terrestrial types to an aquatic haunt, and no better instance could be found than that of the sea-snakes. For the peculiarities of the limbless body of snakes are

obviously in the main adaptations to progression on dry land, and taking to the water is a second thought. The true sea-snakes are not related to the extinct sea - serpents or Pythonomorphs; they are derivatives of terrestrial types. They are fish-eaters, and very poisonous; their range is from the Persian Gulf to Central America. In adaptation to their aquatic life they show a compression of the tail from side to side, so that a sort of paddle results, and the flattening may

involve part of the posterior body as well as the tail in the strict sense. The scales are small. and an interesting feature is the frequent suppression of the large ventral scales with which an ordinary snake grips the ground. Another adaptation may be found in the fact that they are all viviparous'; but this mode of birth occurs also in many terrestrial forms, such as the vipers. A straw which shows how the evolutionary wind has blown



AN EXTINCT AQUATIC REPTILE TYPE WHICH HAD PROBABLY RETURNED TO THE WATER FROM THE LAND: THE ICHTHYOSAUR—(ABOVE) A SKELETON; (BELOW) A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING.

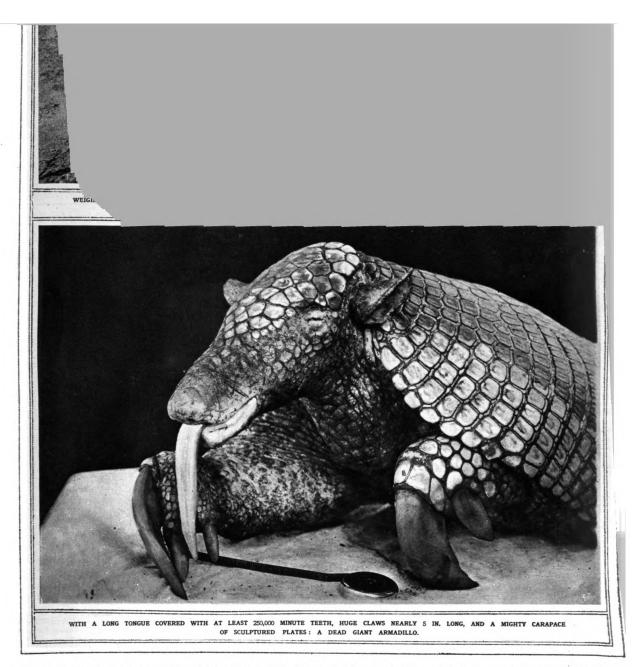
The above skeleton of an Ichthyosaurus intermedius was found in lias strata at Street, in Somersetshire.

Photographs by Courtesy of the British Museum of Natural History. Drawing by W. B. Robinson.

ranges over all the warm seas, but is nowhere common. It feeds on fishes, molluscs, and crustaceans and does not come to land except to lay eggs. The carapace is quite unique, for it consists of small polygonal bony plates, embedded in a dense leathery skin which is without the usual horny scales. Thereby hangs a tale. For according to Dollo the early ancestors of the Leatherbacks were terrestrial creatures with a firm bony carapace, which was lost after they took to the sea. But after an age had passed, the softened Leatherbacks returned to the shore and entered upon a secondary littoral life, during which

is the habit that some of the mother sea-snakes have of coming to the seashore rocks when about to bring forth their young.

From leatherbacks and sea-snakes our particular point is sufficiently illustrated; but there are, of course, other aquatic reptiles, such as the crocodiles, alligators, and ghavials. That strange "living fossil," the "Tuatera" or Sphenodon of New Zealand, is very fond of lying in the water, and can remain submerged for hours without taking a breath! The famous Amblyrhynchus lizard of the Galapagos Islands dives from the rocks for seaweed.



"One of the most dangerous animals of Guiana, if cornered or wounded," writes Mr. William Beebe in the Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society, "Is the Giant Armadillo, a. . relic of past glory of the armadillo race, when the Giyptodons with their huge arched shells reached a length of seven feet. . . Whenever I have suggested to my Indian hunters the capture of a living Mowoorimah, they have smiled as at a good joke. One with a keen sense of humour answered, 'Me catch two tiger live p'raps, but no Mowoorimah.' . . . My second encounter enormously increased my respect for this living, high-powered, armoured animal tank. I had found a hole. . . . A tail appeared, then the

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PET IF

hind legs of the giant. . . . The creature came out, and, turning with the agility of a cat, made a side swipe at me and left at full speed. . . The effect was that of the swing of a scythe close to my eyes. . . The armadillo we have secured, though not full-grown, measures over 4½ ft. long. The huge middle front claws are just short of 5 in. Although classed as an Edentate, or toothless one, this individual has 68 teeth. . . The tongue was covered with an infinite number of minute teeth (at least 250,000). . . The mighty carapace is a mass of square plates. . . and in the centre of each is a half-effect sculptured symbol." The animal is the last survivor of the mammoth ant-eaters



TWO USEFUL COATS.

On the left we have a light-weight tweed travelling coat with long revers and a bold collar, with sleeves set in at a very deep arm-hole. The coat on the right is circular in cut, with long revers and a single button. It is made of fawn face shower-proof cloth. Both come from Burberrys.

THE large Royal Christmas and New Year's party at Sandringham was, I hear, a very happy one. Prince George was getting on famously, and sending wireless messages from his hospital for officers, where he had the cheery care and sometime companionship of that real friend to officer-men-Sister Agnes, who started her hospital for them during the Boer War, and has kept it going ever since. All through the European War it was of the greatest service: the lists of patients therein include many well-known names. Sister Agnes's souvenirs of her friends who were attended there form an interesting collection; but, to paraphrase Kipling about a celebrated soldier: "She's a wonder for her size. But she doesn't advertise"; and even in these days, if clever, it is possible to do a lot of good work in the world without making a noise: Sister Agnes has proved it.

The Queen is very well and very active, and very interested in Princess Mary and her new home and her new hope. Her Majesty's plans have for some little time depended on the Princess. All going well, the Court will not return to Buckingham Palace just yet. The King has enjoyed some good shooting, and the three Princes have been out with the West Norfolk Hounds. They also attended the Hunt Ball, at which all three danced diligently, and so gave a lead to lazy young men who make a point of resting between each dance, and of choosing out only favourite partners. The Prince of Wales and his brothers have that truly delightful attribute of appearing to enjoy everything, even a "purler" out hunting, which makes them enormous favourites.

Princess Andrew of Greece was shopping at the beginning of the year with Lady Louis Mountbatten. Princess Andrew is going shortly to America, where Prince and Princess Christopher have already gone. She will probably be accompanied by her husband, who owes his life, he says, to the English Navy. I do not know if the young Greek Princesses will accompany their parents, but fancy not, although they may go later. Princess Andrew is taking out some pretty dresses, and she has an eye for clothes and wears them well.

she gave all her time, and what money she could spare from her simple way of living, to help the wounded soldiers and sailors. A handsome woman in a somewhat severe and austere way, she is greatly respected and liked by all who know her.

Sir Alfred and Lady Tritton give a dance next week for their eldest daughter, Miss Gwendolen Tritton, at Upper Gatton Park, near Reigate. Mr. Geoffrey Tritton, only son of the house, has just returned from a tour of a large part of the world, and will be at the dance, which is quite an event in the district. Sir Alfred and Lady Tritton have not long settled at Upper Gatton, which belongs to Sir Jeremiah Colman, of Gatton Park, and is beautifully situated amid delightful surroundings.

Sir Merrik and Lady Burrell will have a houseparty at Knepp Castle, their picturesque residence near Horsham, for the dance which the Duchess of

Norfolk will give next week (on the 10th) for her eldest daughter. Lady Rachel Howard, who will be presented at an early Court. Sir Merrik Burrell has two sons and one girl of his first marriage, with a daughter of the late Mr. Walter Winans, who died. There is another girl of his present marriage with the handsome daughter of Mr. John Porter Porter. This child, who bears the Saxon name of Etheldreda, is thirteen, and promises to be as handsome as her mother.

Lady Macready, wife of the new Baronet, General Sir Nevil Macready, is an Irishwoman, daughter of the late Mr. Maurice Uniacke Atkin, formerly of Ledington, County Cork. Their only son is M.C. and O.B.E., and of their two daughters one is married. Women make a very poor appearance in the Honours List so far published—there is an O.B.E. for only two.

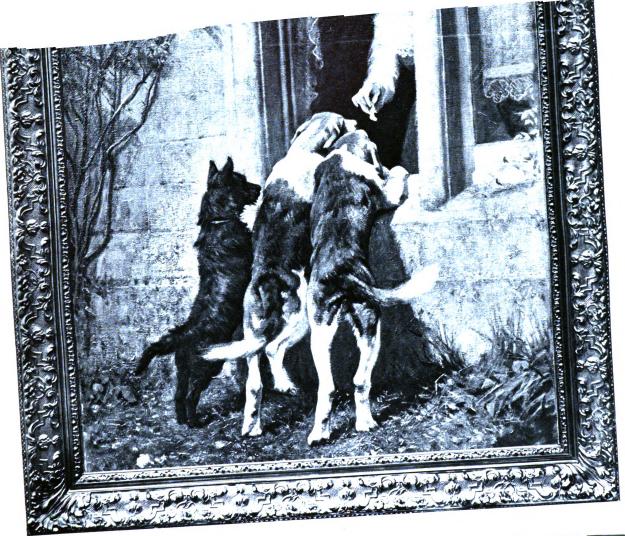
The Earl of Cottenham did not live long to enjoy the family honours, to which he succeeded in 1919. He was the fifth Earl and eighth Baronet, and is succeeded by his brother, who is not yet of age, having been born on May 29, 1903. He lives in Southwell Gardens with his step-mother, the Countess of Cottenham, who was Miss Patricia Burke, of Galway and California. Countess Brassey had always taken a great interest in the late Lord Cottenham and his brothers, who are her nephews. The late Earl, who was in his twenty-second year, was engaged to Miss Travers-Lewis.

annual winter sale is going on there, and Jay's style at sale prices is sure magnetism which attracts real dress-lovers. There is rebuilding also in progress, for Jays grows apace; so that the stock is going at this sale more satisfactorily to purchasers than ever, and most women have tender recollections of bargains at Jays. Smart short leather coats in brown and grey shades lined with harmonious-toned broché for 8 guineas : a day or evening cloak in handsome velvet flowered gauze lined with soft charmeuse and trimmed with grey fur, are typical of value. The gloves, the best anywhere, are very greatly reduced in price; and so are the stockings. In knitted costumes, jumpers, and jerseys there is a fine choice, and the reductions are on a parallel with lace alpaca wool jumpers in all fashionable shades which sold for 3 guineas and are now 52s. 6d. Even the harmless, necessary umbrella is reduced in price from 21s. to 15s., and so on. Jays is not a sale to miss, and is one to start the year on quite satisfactorily. A. E. L.



TWO SPRING SUITS.

The trim little walking suit on the left is of brick-brown frieze and has a high neck-band fastened by a double row of buttons. The other coat and skirt is made of Lovat tweed. Burberrys have designed both.



BLACK&WHITE WHISKY

Father Christmas "—by the Fairy Dustman—Carols, Nursery Rhymes, and Fairy Tales, all of which were enjoyed by the children—and others.

The New Year was chimed in on the bells, "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, and, to make the ceremony complete, a selection on the bagpipes was given.

Loud-speaking devices for radio-telephony sets are now in great demand, to enable a whole family party to listen-in without head-telephones. Loud-speakers cannot be used with crystal receivers, but they are very effective in conjunction with receiving-sets which employ two or three valves. Some, of the devices consist of a trumpet to which the ordinary head-telephones may be clamped, whilst others have a special telephone fixed to the base of the trumpet. The latter are suitable for small family parties in a

WITH BELL CHIMES AS OBBLIGATO ACCOMPANIMENT: A VOCALIST SINGING INTO A MICROPHONE AT THE LONDON BROADCASTING STATION.

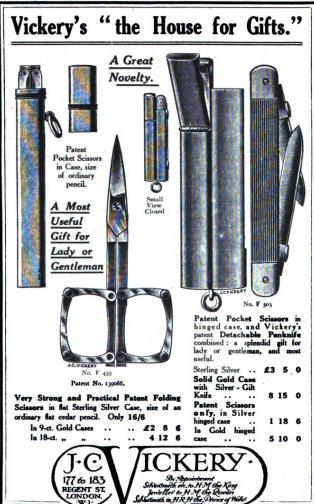
The bells are played also at the hour and half-hour, to indicate clock-time during the period of broadcasting.—[Photograph by S. and G.]

magnetic principle of the ordinary telephone earpiece.

In the base of the instrument is an iron core wound with wire, and when the ends of the coil of wire are connected to a six-volt battery, a strong magnetic field is created. A diaphragm is fixed immediately below the trumpet, and a small coil of wire attached to the diaphragm is suspended in the space between the diaphragm and the electro-magnet. Wires are run from the telephone terminals of the receiving-set to terminals connected with the small coil just referred to, and the current produced by the effect of the broadcast reception causes the small coil in the

admirable way in which the title of the station is repeated before and after every concert number. It is to be hoped that the frequent repetition of call letters will be the rule at each of the broadcasting stations throughout Great Britain, so

that those who listen-in some time after the commencement of a programme may know from which centre a concert is broadcast. Owners of single-valve receiving-sets may increase the volume of sound by adding a "note-magnifier" without alteration to the existing set. The additional apparatus may be obtained complete for about three pounds, and consists of one extra valve, an audio-frequency transformer with a small fixed condenser, a filament resistance and the necessary terminals. It is quite a simple matter to connect together the old and the new apparatus. The original accumulator and dry-battery are sufficient to work the combined sets. W. H. S.





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concemn the usual English translations of standard operas. It is much better, they will say, to sing the operas in Italian, or whatever the original language may be: it is so much better for singing, and one need not worry about the absurdities of the plot. When an English opera company makes a determined effort to present an opera as a sensible story, and as a sensible play, our good friends merely complain that the singers have such wretched voices. The fact is that way, that Mr. Nicholas Gatty's delightful little musical extravaganza, "Prince Ferelon," is to be revived there later in the year. "The Immortal Hour" has had an unexpectedly long run at the

Regent. What is noticeable at the Regent is that. the cheaper parts of the house are always crowded. The people who sigh for the days of Caruso at Covent Garden go to the stalls-in this case they

CHECKING THE TRAM-TICKETS ISSUED: "COUNTING THE CONFETTI TAKEN OUT OF THE PUNCHES, TO TEST THE NUMBER. Photograph by Topical.

> From "Polly" it is a short step to "Lilac Time." This is an importation from Vienna. It deserves to be classed with operas, because it has been produced here in a surprisingly serious spirit. It is a foolish [Continued overicat.

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the same sort of impression on English audience that it does on the Viennese. And the charm of this particular production happens to be entirely English. Both the songs and the dialogue have been very skilfully translated; the decorations are most attractive, but with a peculiarly English quality. The singing and acting are on a remarkably high level all round; Mr. Clarence Raybould, one of the most accomplished and gifted of our younger musicians, conducts the orchestra. Every possible care has been taken with the whole production. The result is that it would be a singularly pleasing example of the most elegant English light opera style—if it were not for Herr Schu-bert's music, which curiously reveals itself, when set to Mr. Adrian Ross's

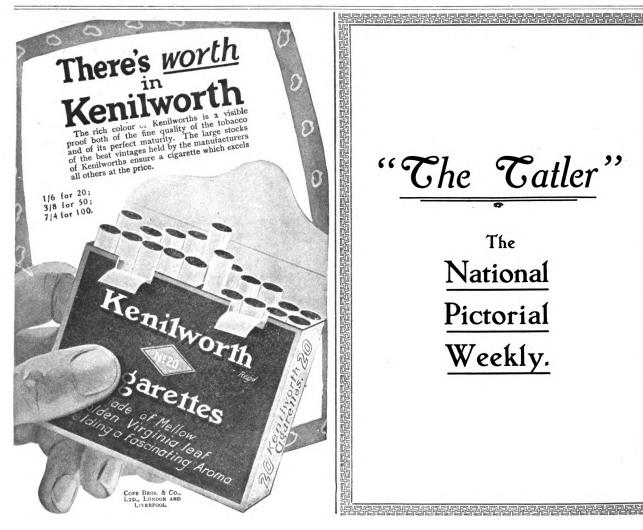


SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE WINGS: THE GERMAN PILOT WALKING ON HIS ALL-METAL DORNIER AEROPLANE.

The Dornier brought over three directors of the German Aero-Lloyd combine, and was the first German flying machine to land in this country since the war. The passengers came to arrange with the Daimler Airway the final details of the proposed new air service between London and Berlin, which, it is anticipated, will be inaugurated in the spring. In a recent paper, Professor Hugo Junkers, the German inventor of all-metal aeroplanes, gave it as his opinion that the application of modern methods of mass production, interchangeability, standardisation, and machine work could only be successful in the case of metal construction.—[Photographs by Illustrations Bureau.]

any false rhetoric or con EDWARD J. DENT.

"Debrett's City of London Book" is a new and very useful addition to the well-known reference books issued from Debrett House. It is edited from Debrett House. It is edited by Mr. Arthur Hesilrige, editor of "Debrett's Peerage," and contains three sections: (1) Historical and descriptive chapters by Sir Francis Green, Bt., on the Guildhall, Mansion House, and Royal Exchange; (2) Particulars (in alphabetical order) of the chief public bedges and instituthe chief public bodies and institu-tions in the City; (3) Biographies (also alphabetical) of officials and others previously mentioned. This new volume brings together much in-formation that formerly required research in many different directions.



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21

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4. P to Q ath P takes P

5. P to B 4th P takes P

6. B P takes P

6. B P takes P

6. B P takes P

12. P to Kt 3rd Q to Q sq

22. P to Kt 3rd Kt to R 4th

24. Q to Q sq

24. Q to R 4th

25. P to B to Kt to K 4th

26. B to Econy-de-repos, paralysing all Black's efforts to break up the solution.

defence.
6. Kt to B grd
7. B to K grd
8. Kt to Q B grd P to K grd
9. B to K and
10. R to B sq
11. Kt to B grd
12. Kt takes P
13. P to Q R grd
Kt to R grd
13. P to Q R grd
Kt to R grd

The Kt can only go to two squares, but Q B 3rd is surely at once the more obvious and the

A passed Pawn so far advanced and with so much force to support it usually proves a fatal intrusion into the lines of the defence. In the present instance, however, a sturdy and ingenious resistance is offered too late, however, to be interested.

| 16, | Q to B 3rd | 17. P to Q Kt 4th | Castles (K R) | 18. P to B 5th | Q Kt to Kt sq 19. B to B 3rd | Xt to B 3rd | 20. Castles | Q to R 5th |

A clearly wasted move, as the opening.

24. Q Kt to B 5th
25. P takes P R to Kt sq
26. B takes P R to Kt sq
27. B to Kt 2nd Kt takes R
28. R takes Kt
29. R to Q sq R to Q 6th

Laying a very old trap, in case of 30. B takes R, for then would follow, Q to B 4th (ch); 31. K to R sq., Kt to K B 7th (ch); 32. K to K ts q, Kt to R 6th (dble ch); 33. K to R sq., Q to K ts R sq., Q to Kt 8th (ch); 34. R takes Q, Kt to B 7th, mate.

34. K to Kes B. At to B 7th, mate.
30. Kt to K 4th B takes Kt
31. B takes B Q to K 4th
32. B takes R Q to B 4th (ch)
33. K to Kt 2nd
Q to B 7th (ch)
34. K to R sq K to Kt 7th
35. Q to Kt 4th P to B 4th
36. B to R 7th Q to Kt sq
36. P to Kt 6th
36. B to R 7th
Q to Kt sq
36. P to Kt 6th
37. P to Kt 6th
38. P to Kt 6th
39. B to R 7th
30. B to R 7th
31. P to Kt 6th
32. P to Kt 6th
33. P to Kt 6th
34. R to R 7th
35. P to Kt 6th
36. R to R 7th
36. R to R 7th
37. R to R 7th
38. R to R 7th
38. R to R 7th
39. R to R 7th
31. R to R 7th
39. R to R 7th
30. R to R 7th P to B 4th Q takes B Q to Kt sq R to Q sq P takes B 38. R to Q B sq 39. R to B 7th 40. Q takes Kt 41. K to Kt 2nd R to Q 8th (ch) Resigns.

A finely played game by White, who turned to admirable account the weakness of his opponent's opening

Scott (Elzin), Colonel Godfrey (Cheltenham) 1.000 (Otley), R P Nicholson (Crayke) and A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter) CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 28-27 received from H W States (Bangor) Joseph Willeck Southampton), H Grasset Eddson (Farnham), I, Homer (Krisington), Mehr Taylor (Sheneld), a H Watson (Mashan), A W Hamilton Gell (Exter), E G B Berlow (Bournemouth), Richard Johnson (Levis) and J C Stadchouse

In a notice of the late Mr. W. H. Hudson's book, "A Hind in Richmond Park." in our issue of lan 6. our reviewer, by an unfortunate slip, gave the name of the publisher incorrectly. The book is issued by Messrs. J. M. Dent and Sons, and not, as stated, by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

Mappin and Webb, of Oxford Street, Regent Street, and Mansion House, are offering their annual stock-taking reductions, and many unusual bargains are obtainable. Only certain articles are being offered, and these, in many cases, are marked at less than cost price.

The Midi and Orleans Railway state that until further notice the through service (first and second class) Boulogne-Biarritz is extended to Irun (Spanish frontier). This service runs in connection with the train leaving London (Victoria) at 9.15 a.m., arriving at Irun at 8.04 the following morning; and, for the return journey, with the train arriving at London (Victoria) at 22.40. Further facilities are thus afforded to travellers for Biarritz, St. Jean-de-Luz, Pau, and other Pyrenees resorts.







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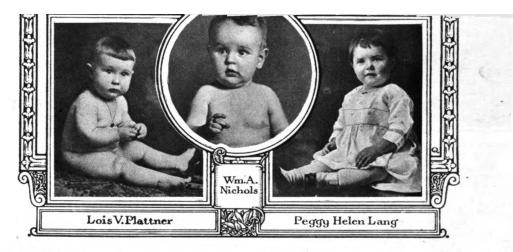
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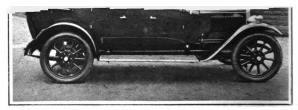
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MOTORING IN WARWICKSHIRE: A WOLSELEY 14-H.P. CAR AT CASTLE BROMWICH.

police than are necessary. Indeed, there may be some to suggest that the police would be better employed if they gave all their time to the essential duties of protecting life and property rather than to rounding-up offenders whose "crimes" may bring more profit to the local coffers than the often abortive chase of the real criminal. These reflections are prompted by the large number of cases which have been brought in South London against motor-car owners on account of a slight variation from the legal standard in the size of the figures and letters and identification plate. The South London police have evidently taken their cue from those of Kingston, where a recent campaign against variations in figure and letter sizes produced much pelf in relief of the

montuted Special arrangements for distributing en route road information during this period. A special map has been prepared indicating the best available routes to Glasgow under normal weather and other conditions; copies of this map will be placed in all the A.A. roadside telephone-boxes situated on the recommended roads. Any changes in the routes necessary on account of weather conditions, roads under repair, or

roads rendered impassable by snow, flood, etc., will be indicated daily on these maps. Members will be able to see the maps by using their keys of the sentryboxes. The A.A. road patrols will be present in full strength along all the roads indicated. Owing to a



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risk Town," " Joanna Godden," "The Challenge to Sirius," "Starbrace," "Spell-Land," and "Little England." The books are not illustrated, but in general format they reach the standard of new fiction, and are printed in large clear type on good paper.





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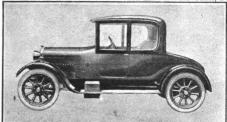
The 12 h.p. ROVER Limousine Coupé illustrated is acknowledged to be the most handsome car of its type, eminently suitable for social and Town use. The fixed top is lighter and stronger than the folding type of Coupe, and is of course entirely free from rattles. It is warm and draught-proof when closed, and with the top ventilator, adjustable front and sliding side windows can be arranged for any degree of comfort in the hottest or coldest weather.

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So far as can be foreseen at present there is not likely to be any further reduction in the prices of Rover cars during the 1923 season. Send for Catalogue illustrating all Models.

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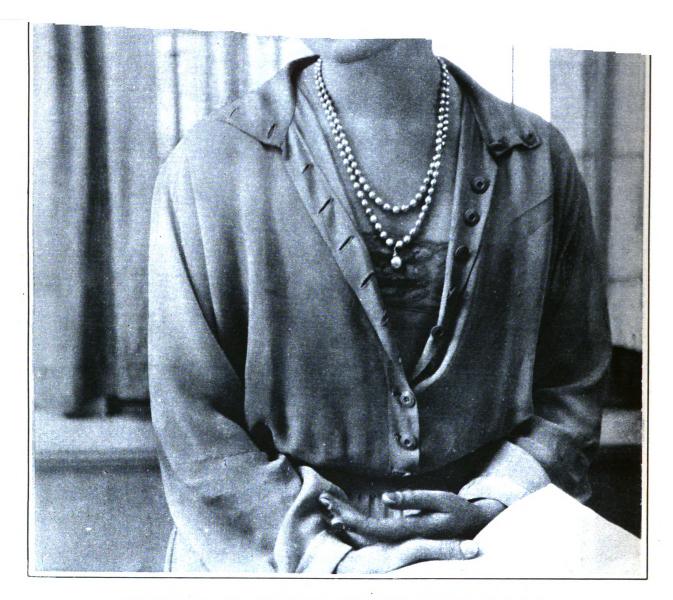




ANOTHER LINK BETWEEN THE ROYAL HOUSE AND THE PEERAGE: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK AND LADY ELIZABETH BOWES-LYON, AT GLAMIS CASTLE, HER FATHER'S SEAT IN SCOTLAND.

The betrothal of the Duke of York to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, has been welcomed with deep satisfaction by the public. Like the wedding of Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, to whom Lady Elizabeth was a bridesmaid, the marriage will form another link between the Royal House and the noble blood of the nation, as represented by an ancient and

historic Scottish peerage. Elsewhere in this number we give full-page portraits the betrothed pair, along with two other pages of illustrations—one showing Duke engaged in various activities, and the other dealing with the Bowes-L family and its ancestral seat, Glamis Castle, which is associated with Shakesper "Macbeth."—[Photograph By C.N.]



BETROTHED TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK: LADY ELIZABETH BOWES-LYON.

The Court Circular of January 15 contained the following announcement: "It is with the greatest pleasure that The King and Queen announce the betrothal of Their beloved son the Duke of York to the Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne, to which union The King has gladly given His Consent." Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon

(to give her full names) was born on August 4, 1900. She is the youngest of three sisters, the other two, already married, being Baroness Elphinstone and Lady Rose Leveson-Gower, and she has four brothers living, the eldest of whom is Lord Glamis. Prince Albert, Duke of York, second son of the King and Queen, was born at York Cottage, Sandringham, on December 14, 1895, and the historic [Continued opposite.]



BETROTHED TO LADY ELIZABETH BOWES-LYON: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK.

Continued.] dukedom was conferred on him on January 1, 1921. After being educated at Osborne he entered the Navy, and at the outbreak of war he was a midshipman in H.M.S. "Collingwood." Illness prevented him for a time from taking an active part, but he served with distinction at Jutland as a Sub-Lieutenant. Later he joined the R.A.F., obtained his pilot's certificate, and has since been promoted

to Wing-Commander and afterwards to Group-Captain. He crossed to France b aeroplane in October 1918, and was there attached to the Staff of the Independer Force of the Royal Air Force. In 1919 he went up to Cambridge as an under graduate, to study history and economics. He takes an active interest in soci work, and is President of the Industrial Welfare Society.



IN ROUMANIA FOR THE CORONATION: THE DUKE (IN R.A.F. FULL-DRESS UNIFORM.)



THE DUKE OF YORK IN THE HUNTING FIELD: H.R.H. AT A MEET OF THE WEST NORFOLK HOUNDS ON BOXING DAY.



AS A POLO PLAYER: THE DUKE OF YORK
IN A MATCH AT RUGBY.



AS A PATRON OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:
THE DUKE ACKNOWLEDGING CHEERS.



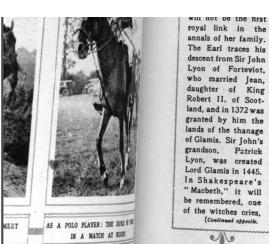
IN HIGHLAND KILT: THE DUKE OF YORK (CENTRE) WITH PRINCE HENRY (RIGHT) AND THE EARL OF ATHLONE.



AS A LAWN-TENNIS PLAYER: THE DUKE OF YORK, WHO IS AN ENTHUSIAST AT THE GAME.

The Duke of York, whose betrothal to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon has aroused such great interest, was twenty-seven last month. He is a man of many interests and of all-round practical ability. His record in the Navy and the Air Force is mentioned under our full-page portrait. At Cambridge he studied history, economics, and civics, and he takes a very active part in promoting industrial welfare and fostering a spirit of co-operation and good-fellowship among all classes. He has done a great deal of useful public work, and, like his brother, the Prince of Wales, he has the gift of winning hearts by his modest bearing and sociable

demeanour. His first mission to a foreign Court was last summer, when he acted as "Koom," or sponsor, at the wedding of King Alexander of Serbia to a Roumanian Princess. Later, in October, he represented his parents at the Coronation of the King and Queen of Roumania, on which occasion one of the above photographs was taken, at a military review at Alba Julia. As several of our other photographs show, the Duke of York is a keen sportsman, and is fond of all outdoor games, including polo and lawn-tennis, at which he shows a very considerable proficiency.





SHOWING LADY ELIZABETH BOWES-LYON (BETROTHED TO THE DUKE OF YORK) SITTING ON THE EXTREME LEFT:

A FAMILY GROUP AT GLAMIS CASTLE, INCLUDING THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF STRATHMODE

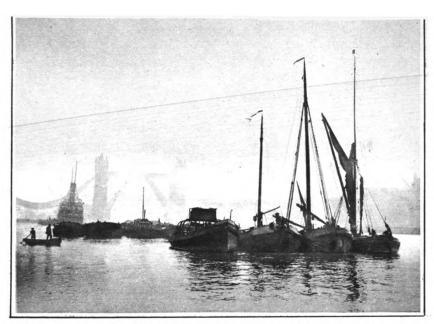
can's murder. In 1606, the ninth Lord Glamis was created Earl of Kinghorne, and his grandson, the third Earl, obtained new charters, in 1672 and 1677, declaring that " he and his heirs male, or heirs whatsoever, should in all future ages be styled Earls of Strathmore and Kinghorne," The Countess of Strathmore, who married the Earl in 1881, is a daughter of the late Rev. Charles William Frederick Cavendish - Bentinck.

all a

Story reany is a mysicily story, I think curiosity about it is very natural and pardonable. Personally, I prefer imaginary mysteries about imaginary murders, where a more perfect policeman runs after a more ideal crook; where "the hunter still the deer pursues, the hunter and the deer a shade." I like them so much that, when I cannot get any to read, I am driven to the dreadful course of thinking of some to write. But the ponderous responsibility of real crime seems to me to crush anything so delicate as the detective story. As a critic said the other day, with profound truth, the detective story is really a fairy story. Still, I can understand the newspaper printing and the newspaper-reader devouring the details of a murder, so long as it is a mystery. Where I think the sensational Press is altogether indefensible is not so much in being sensational about the crime as sensational about the punishment. It is even more horrible when it is not only sensational but also sentimental. In the face of such a tragedy, every human being ought to feel the sort of sympathy that utterly destroys sentiment. Senti-

ment is for comedy; it is only tolerable as a fanciful and fragile thing. Real tragedy ought really to purify the emotions with pity and terror. But a study of the Sunday Press leaves me doubtful about whether all my fellow-journalists have had their emotions purified.

But there is also a moral point of mortal or immortal moment. Everybody seems to have forgotten that punishment is supposed to be expiation. The only excuse for it is that it is supposed to clear all scores. If we have really come to the dreadful decision that a man must die, he has at least already achieved the independence of death. He has already passed beyond us, and certainly beyond all our loud gossip and scandal-mongering sensationalism; with human death he regains human dignity. He is no longer a mystery, he is a man. He has a right to the last of his private life, like one who is making some private atonement. We have no business whatever to be told about his breakfast, to spy on his private movements or eavesdrop on his private words. If we had public executions we should at least have the great advantages of publicity, and he would know he had to die like a public man. But



RECALLING HOW DUTCHMEN BRAVED THE PLAGUE TO BRING FOOD TO LONDON: A HISTORIC FEATURE OF "THE POOL"—DUTCH EEL-BARGES, OF A TYPE TO BE REPLACED BY MOTOR-BOATS.

The picturesque Dutch eel-barges moored in the Pool of London recall a privilege granted to Dutch fishermen since the days of the Plague, when other foreign shipping was frightened away from the Thames, but they continued to bring their valuable food supplies, braving the danger of infection. The old-fashioned sailing-barges, with their curious rig, are to be replaced on this service by modern motor-boats; but it is understood that the barges here illustrated, which have long been stationary in the Thames, as representing their owners' claim to the ancient right, will remain there as a reminder of the staunch courage of their ancestors.—[Photograph by Keystone View Co.]

The appalling dullness and staleness of this state of mind is such that it really seems to regard it as an ordinary thing that a man should be hunted and killed by men. It is only a question of how, when, and where this easy, everyday habit should be indulged, and of whether we have kept certain complicated rules of law, which are about as ethical and cternal as the rules of lawn-tennis.

But if the one evil spirit is that which would have men butchered like swine, the other evil spirit is that which holds them blameless like swine. The other view, which repels me not only quite as much but in exactly the same way, is that which suggests that criminals cannot help being criminals, just as swine cannot help being swine. It is the attitude of the humanitarian, who declares that the criminal has a criminal skull or a criminal nose, as the rhinoceros has a horn or the elephant a trunk. In other words, he also regards the criminal class as a separate species or tribe of animals; only, instead of killing the animals in a sort of forensic Coliseum, he would keep them in cages in a sort of psychological "Zoo."

The criminal lawvers have had no opportunity of considering whether the hanging of a millionaire was or was not sound law: and it is comparatively seldom that the skull of a duke appears as a diagram in the books of the more benevolent criminologists. Among many other matters of agreement, the two share the conviction that the criminal class is not likely to contain anything classy. But their serious point of agreement is on the fatal necessity of crime for the criminal. The criminal lawyer is convinced that the prisoner has committed the murder. The more humane psychologist is only convinced that he will commit it.

The fundamental difference, therefore, is not, to my mind, merely between a particular punishment and a particular pardon. Of two men, one may be for punishment and another for pardon, but both for the same reason, and that the wrong reason. Of another two, one may be for pardon and the other for punishment; yet they may both be in agreement and both be right. A man may

be pardoned in the hope of reform or punished on the ground of responsibility; but both views are founded on the idea that his responsibility is the only basis of his reform. An offence may be punished because it is an act of free will, or a pardon may be valued because it is a free pardon; but both are rooted in the ideal of freedom. On the other side there is even less difference between the superior person who would pardon the crime because it is inevitable, and the other superior person who would kill the criminal because he is incurable. Neither would think of appealing to the criminal to decide for himself whether he would be a criminal or no.

The abyss is between those who respect a man enough to punish him and those who despises him enough to forgive him. The man who respects may also forgive, and the man who despises may also punish; but the difference is none the less the same. And one practical form of it is that he who respects a man enough to make him the victim of such a vindication will not make him the victim of vulgar advertisement, or a cockshy for the comic papers.



hanging of a mi was or was miss and it is and seldom that the a duke appear as gram in the links two share the that the crimini is not likely to min thing classy. ht serious point d 🕮 is on the fatal 155 crime for the crime criminal lawyers that the prison is mitted the mit more humane point is only convince is



THE BRITISH "DISSENTIENT" ON THE REPARA-TIONS COMMISSION: SIR JOHN BRADBURY (SECOND FROM LEFT) WITH OTHER DELEGATES.

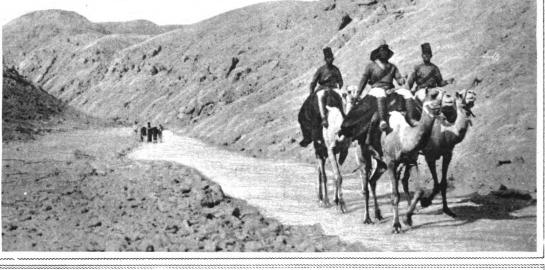


A FAMOUS PUBLISHER'S JUBILEE: MR. JOHN MURRAY (RIGHT) WITH HIS SON AND ASSISTANT, COLONEL JOHN MURRAY.



A CONDUCTOR'S SPECIAL TUNING INSTRUMENT: SIR HENRY WOOD (RIGHT) TESTING A VIOLIN AND A CLARINET BEFORE A CONCEPT





THE GUARDING OF TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB AND OTHER TREASURE-PLACES NEAR LUXOR: MEN OF THE CAMEL CORPS PATROLLING THE VALLEY OF THE KINGS-THE WHOLE DISTRICT BEING INHABITED BY HEREDITARY TOMB-ROBBERS.



FOLLOWED AND SUPERVISED BY MR. HOWARD CARTER: EGYPTIAN BEARERS CARRYING TWO STOOLS AND A BOX FROM THE TOMB.



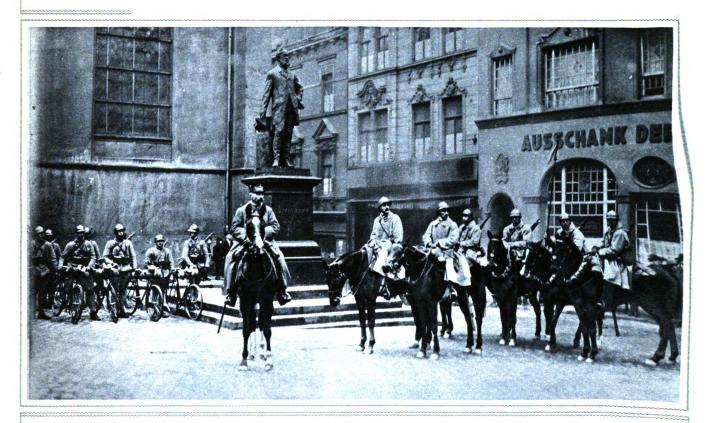
TOO PRECIOUS TO BE ENTRUSTED TO ANY OTHER HANDS: A CASKET OF JEWELS BEING CARRIED FROM TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB BY MR. HOWARD CARTER (LEFT) AND MR. CALLENDER.

The work of removing the precious objects found by Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Howard Carter in Tutankhamen's tomb has been proceeding apace, with a view to transporting them as soon as possible to the Museum at Cairo. Among those assisting Mr. Carter are Mr. Lucas, Director of the Egyptian Government laboratories, and Mr. Arthur Mace, Assistant Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, who have set up a laboratory in the empty tomb of Seti II. for treating the fragile articles with chemical preservatives. They are carried thither with the utmost care, strapped on special trays, after preliminary treatment in

the chamber where they were found. Mr. Howard Carter himself or Mr. Callender, who is in charge of an office and joinery, supervise each burden, and lend a hand to carry the more valuable treasures themselves. Great precautions have been taken against theft, as the whole district is inhabited by hereditary tomb-robbers. Guards are always on duty, and the whole valley is closely patrolled by the Camel Corps. Speaking in London recently, Lord Carnarvon said that, for purposes of packing and transport, he and Mr. Carter bought in Cairo "about a mile and a half of wadding and several gross of surgical bandages."



HEEDLESS OF



BESIDE THE STATUE OF KRUPP, THE GREAT GERMAN GUN-MAKER: A FRENCH GENERAL IN THE MARKET PLACE AT ESSEN, WITH A CAVALRY PATROL AND A BODY OF CYCLISTS, AFTER THE ENTRY INTO THE TOWN.

Two divisions of French troops, under General Rampon, entered Essen on the afternoon of January 11. They had started early in the morning from Ratingen, near Düsseldorf, and marched to Bredenay, a suburb of Essen, where they arrived about 11.20 a.m. and made a halt. At 1.40 p.m. the main body of French forces came down the hill from Bredenay into Essen, headed by a party of cyclists in dark-blue uniform and steel helmets, closely followed by five parti-coloured armoured cars, from which protruded the muzzles of machine-guns. Behind the

cars came the cavalry. The crowd of Germans in the streets watched the scene with looks of sullen hatred and angry murmurs, but the French troops behaved with absolute correctness, as though on parade, and looked straight before them, taking no notice of the crowd's hostility. Within a few minutes a troop of cavalry dismounted at the Post Office, and a French officer, going in, sword in hand, formally took over the administration. The proceedings at the Town Hall are described and illustrated on another page.

The Duck-Billed The most primi-

WITH TAIL FLUKED LIKE A WHALE'S AND SHORT FLIPPERS—INDICATIONS THAT IT RETURNED TO THE WATER EARLIER THAN THE MANATEE: THE DUGONG, AN AQUATIC MAMMAL.

Drawn by W. B. Robinson.

tive aquatic mammal is the duckmole, or platypus,* of Australian rivers—a mammal in which there linger many reptilian features, such as the lizard-like pectoral girdle, and the habit of laying eggs. It is a rather squat creature, with a broad bill like a duck's, having a sensitive collar at its base, a flat tail, and many other peculiarities. Thus, in the female the milk oozes out by numerous openings on a flat patch of skin, which the young one licks. The males have an ankle-spur (rudimentary in the female) which is perforated by the duct of a

gland, and may, perhaps, serve as a weapon in contests between rivals. But how is the duckmole adapted to aquatic life? It swims by means of its fore-limbs, and the fingers are webbed as well as clawed. Everything is done to reduce friction: thus, the ear-trumpet is very inconspicuous, and the fur is short and soft. The bill is suited for grubbing in the mud for small animals. As the animal makes long burrows in the banks, it remains less thoroughly aquatic than, let us say, a porpoise, and the adaptations to life in the water are relatively superficial.

The Sea-Cows—The Dugong and the Manatee. Also somewhat primi-

tive are the Sea-cows, or Sirenians, an order nowadays represented only by

the dugong and the manatee. They are sluggish vegetarian mammals, with massive heavy bones and poorly developed brains. The dugongs frequent the Indian Ocean and the Pacific; the manatees live in the mouths of the great rivers that flow into, the tropical Atlantic, and one of them goes far inland among the "Everglades" of Florida. Their fitnesses for aquatic life may be illustrated by the somewhat torpedo-like shape, the flattened tail, the flipper-like fore-limbs, the disappearance of hindlegs, the absence of an ear-trumpet, the closeable nostrils on the top of the snout, the presence of

• As we have so recently illustrated the platypus (in our issues of April 8, October 21, and December 23 last), we do not think it necessary to give another illustration of it here. where they have vanished. These are straws which show how the wind has blown. Again, to take one other instance, the sea-cows have only sparse hair on their thick, tough skin, but the unborn manatee has a thick coat of rudimentary fur.

The Cetaceans— Whales and Dolphins. The climax of aquatic adaptation is seen in the whales and dolphins and other Cetaceans. They have many primitive features, but they

many primitive features, but they are at the same time highly specialised for marine life.

WITH ROUNDED TAIL, FLIPPER FORE-ARM FREELY EXPOSED, AND RUDIMENTARY NAILS—INDICATING
A LATER RETURN TO THE WATER THAN THAT OF THE DUGONG: THE MANATEE.

Drawn by W. B. Robinson.

It is unfortunate that their pedigree is quite obscure, and even of their affinities with other orders of mammals little can be said. They do not seem to be at all near the sea-cows. As everyone knows, they include the giants of to-day, for even an elephant could be easily contained within the contour of a sulphur-bottom whale eighty-seven feet long. This gigantic size is, of course, correlated with the fact that in the water they have not to support their own weight.

How the Largest Mammal is Adapted to Sea-Life. What are the fitnesses of a whale? The torpedo-like shape is well suited for cleaving the water, and the

flukes of the tail form a powerful propellor. The

and Sociable Giant. ing out and the

taking in of air on the surface of the sea, the automatically closing nostrils or blowholes (reduced

to one in the adult toothed whales) are far back on the top of the head. The huge chest capacity, the spacious lungs, and the remarkable networks of blood-vessels will help in the prolonged immersion. Besides positive fitnesses, there are interesting negative features which illustrate, at any rate, economy of material. Thus the third eyelid, which is present in most mammals and used for cleaning the front of the eye, has disappeared; and this may be correlated with the continual washing. The same structure is a mere vestige in man and monkeys, and the reduction in this case may be cor-

related with the increased mobility of the upper eyelid. In Cetaceans the salivary glands are reduced or absent, as is usual in aquatic animals that devour their food under water; and there is also a reduction of skin glands. The smelling - membrane has also degenerated. Unlike the sea-cows, Cetaceans have finely developed brains, and in most cases they are sociable creatures. It is plainly suitable that there should usually be only one young one at a birth, that it should be very precocious, and that there should be special milk-reservoirs for giving it a big drink in a short time.

Carnivores at Various Stages of Aquatic Adaptation.

We have taken three very different examples the duck-mole, the sea-

cows, and the cetaceans-from which we may learn all. But it is of value to picture vividly the evolution series which is so plain among carnivores. We may begin with an animal like a stoat that occasionally jumps into the water and swims well. The next step may be illustrated by the otter, that is thoroughly at home in the river and may swim for miles out to sea, yet remains equally at home on land. On the next level may be placed the almost exterminated sea-otter (Enhydris) of the North Pacific, whose hind-feet are suited only for swimming. Then we reach the progressive series represented by sea-lion, walrus, and seals—the last almost as thoroughly aquatic as the whales, except that they bring forth their young on the shore and nurse them there.

CATIONS THAT IT RETURNED AN AQUATIC MAMMAL.

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to one in the adult toothed whals) are trained top of the head. The huge chest aparth as on lungs, and the remarkable network distributions will help in the prolonged immersion. Being fitnesses, there are interesting negative limit illustrate, at any rate, economy of material to third eyelid, which is present in most manual to the contract of the eye, has we and this may be correlated with the outsure the same structure is a mere vester as monkeys, and the reduction in this case it.

related with it is mobility of the prolid. In Cetaran it vary glands are size absent, as is so











namen is situated at the loo.

eastward from Gaza, on the old road up to Hebron. The ancient town was fortified by Rehoboam; later a colony of Phœnicians was settled there, and played a considerable part in the wars of the Maccabeans. Destroyed in B.C. 40 by the Parthians, it was reconstructed under the Romans as a fortress, under the name of Baithogabra. The Roman Emperor Severus conferred the privilege of Roman freedom upon it in connection with his Eastern journey. Here are a great series of rock tombs and chambers, some of these decorated in the Roman period with paintings of peculiar interest, which have happily survived and are now protected. Copies of these paintings have been published by the Palestine Exploration Fund. Doubtless many of the caverns date their origin to much older times: some are as much as 100 ft. across, and they are uniformly from 30 to 40 ft. in height, the roofs being supported in some cases by hewn columns. The well-known Columbarium is i.ustrated in our photograph (Fig. 4). It seems more than likely that in antiquity great numbers of these chambers were used as houses. One ancient Egyptian text may possibly refer to this region in an allusion to Troglodytes, and there are later traditions connected with the Horim and the Idumeans to the same effect. Others of the caverns have been re-used as churches, as is indicated by their apses and Christian symbols. Within the same village are interesting remains of the Crusaders, both a fortress and a church, while numerous white columns of the familiar Corinthian style belong to buildings of the Roman Age. It is here that,

during the past winter, the British Governor of Hebron called attention to the traces of an ancient mosaic pavement, which, examined by experts of the French and British Schools, proves to be the finest example of its kind in Palestine. It has not been completely uncovered, but further work upon it will shortly be commenced. Fig. 3 gives an indication of its quality and interest. The design includes not only a variety of conventional patterns arranged with geometrical effect, but lions and other animals, birds, trees and plants, as well as the Seasons, represented by female figures in similar fashion to the representation of GE, the Earth, as seen in this photograph. Steps are being taken to preserve the monument, if possible, upon the spot, and it will prove an added centre of interest. Unfortunately, the communications with Bêt Jibrin are difficult, and the area itself is not healthy; but under the present administration we may hope for improvements in these respects.

The famous reservoirs known as Solomon's Pools (Fig. 6) have been called upon again by the new régime to fulfil their original purpose of supplying water to Jerusalem. Two of them are already filled,

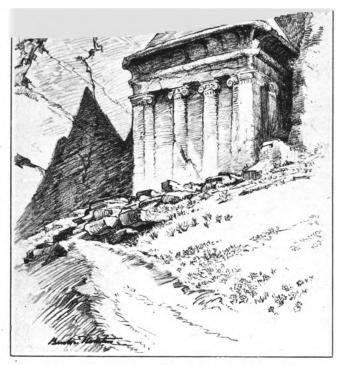


FIG. 1.—CARVED ENTIRELY FROM THE LIVING ROCK, WITH A CORNICE OF EGYPTIAN DESIGN: THE "PYRAMID OF ZACHARIAS," NEAR JERUSALEM, PROBABLY BUILT BY QUEEN HELENA OF ADIABENE, MENTIONED BY JOSEPHUS. Other drawings made at Jerusalem by Major Benton Fletcher, of the Mount of Olives and the site of the proposed excavation of the City of David, appeared in our issues of June 24 and October 14, 1922, respectively.—[From a Drawing by Major Benton Fletcher.]

of which the following might be a free translation-

These wrought a marvel in the hour of Trial And drew to Syria bounty from the Nile: That labour o'er, be theirs the new emprise To wrest for Zion beauty from the skies.

There is no evidence that these Pools are to be attributed to the enterprise of King Solomon, but it may be readily believed that they were designed and utilised in Roman times. The extension of Jerusalem towards the north-west, quitting its ancient sources of supply for the higher and waterless ground, would lead necessarily to the engineering of new supplies of water such as these reservoirs and their conduits indicate.

Among the numerous tombs, decorated and undecorated, to be found in the valleys around Jerusalem, that series known as the "Tombs of the Kings" (the entrance to which is seen in our photograph, Fig. 7) is amongst the most imposing. This has been for some time under the care of the French, and the present Government has respected the status quo in this regard. The photograph shows how a large

as the cornice, from which point it is built as the illustration (Fig. 5) shows.

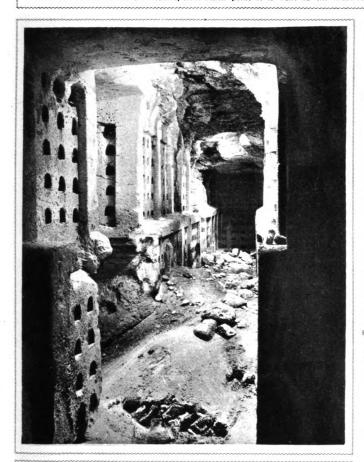
It would be reasonable to argue from the simplicity of design, the Egyptian motives, and the severity in execution of these monuments, that a much earlier date might be assigned to them than the Ptolemaic Age or early Roman period to which they are usually referred; to wonder, in fact, whether we should not look back much further, even to the days of Solomon, when his great Temple was constructed with the help of skilled workmen from Phœnicia. A passage from Josephus, however, supported by other classical authorities, seems to throw a definite light upon the question. That writer tells us, in his "Antiquities of the Jews," that on the death of Helena (Queen of Adiabene in North Mesopotamia) her son, who succeeded to the throne, sent her remains and those of her deceased brother to Jerusalem, and "gave orders that they should be buried in the pyramids which their mother had erected; they were three in number and three furlongs from the City of Jerusalem." The reference seems appropriate both in regard to position and the character of the tombs, though the latter are usually identified with the "Tombs of the Kings" previously described. The fact that these are the only tomb buildings with pyramidal features seems to argue strongly for the date and age of the Queen mentioned early in the first century of our era. This Queen is not to be confused with St. Helena, so famous for her pious works in the age of Constantine; she is the devout lady mentioned by Josephus as having sent stores of grain to save Jerusalem during the years of famine of which we know from the Acts of the Apostles.

In general, the monuments of Jerusalem are too well known to call for special illustration in this series: but those who are interested in the development of Jerusalem in the early days of the Roman occupation, from the time of Herod to that of Constantine, will find in the work of the learned Dominican Fathers around the site of the Holy Sepulchre a wonderful record of patient toil, scientifically carried out through many years. This has cleared up many problems and explained the evolution and reconstruction of the area, from the Forum and other features of Ælia Capitolania (as the reconstructed Jerusalem of the second century was called), till, in the age of Constantine, the basilica and cupola were built upon the sacred area. In this scientific demonstration many of the seemingly meaningless columns and foundations to be seen in the adjoining bazaars, or protected inside religious institutions, fall into their place in an orderly and scientific fashion. It is even possible to recognise the long double avenue of columns which marked, as at Samaria and at Jerash, the principal thoroughfare through Jerusalem in the Roman Age.

WHILE the Doric and Ionic orders are suggested in the capitals," writes Professor Garstang, "the execution of these monuments is severe. The 'Pyramid of Zacharias' is entirely carved from the living rock, and the cornice is of Egyptian design, a suggestion borne out by the pyramidal roof. The 'Grotto of St. James' recalls the façade of the rock-tombs of Beni-Hassan in Egypt, the date of which is about 2000 B.C., and the rock-tombs of southern Asia Minor. The so-called 'Tomb of Absalom' is carved from the rock as far as the cornice, from which point it is built as the illustration shows."



FIG. 3.—THE FINEST FOUND IN PALESTINE: ROMAN MOSAIC PAVE-MENT AT BÊT JIBRIN, WITH THE FIGURE OF GE (THE EARTH).



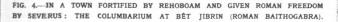
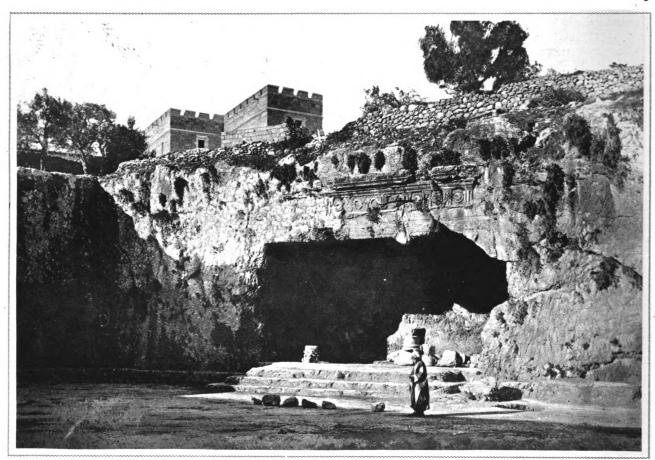


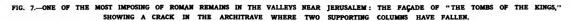


FIG. 5.—CARVED FROM ROCK UP TO THE CORNICE: THE "TOMB OF ABSALOM," A PYRAMIDAL MONUMENT IN THE VALLEY OF KIDRON, JERUSALEM_

In his article on the opposite page Professor Garstang describes the three pyramidal tombs near Jerusalem, one of which is illustrated there, and the other two on this page. He quotes a passage from Josephus which seems to prove beyond doubt that they were built by Queen Helena, of Adiabene, in northern Mesopotamia, who directed her sons to take her body to them for burial. Adiabene was a small Assyrian province on the Tigris, a vassal of Parthia, and came under Roman rule in the days of the Emperor Trajan. Queen Helena and her sons,

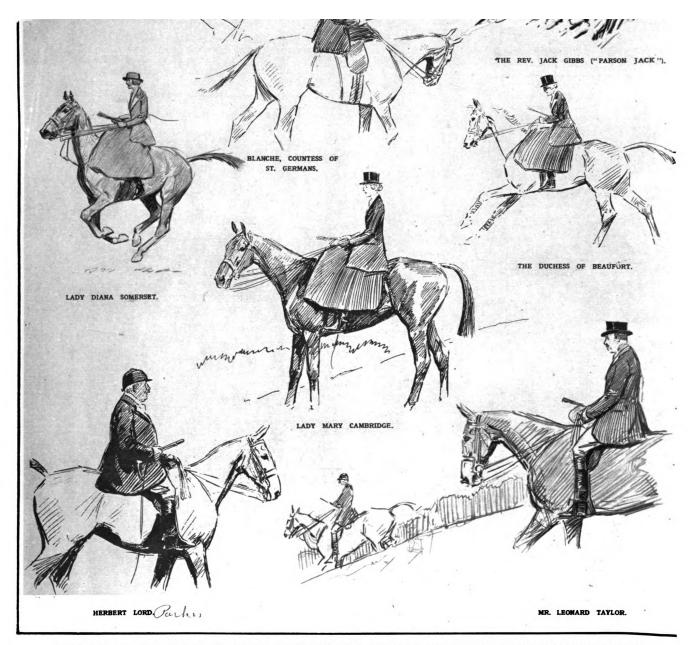
Izates and Monabaz, became converts to Judaism about the year 18 A.D. Sh is not to be confused with St. Helena, who was the mother of Constantine th Great. Professor Garstang mentions that Jerusalem, as reconstructed by th Romans in the second century, was then called Ælia Capitolania. He als describes the rock-tombs and mosaic pavement found at Bêt Jibrin, the site c the ancient Mareshah, fortified by Rehoboam, and later by the Romans, who named it Baithogabra.





These photographs are both described in Professor Garstang's article on page 88. Of the upper one he says: "The famous reservoirs known as Solomon's Pools (Fig. 6) have been called upon again by the new régime to fulfil their original purpose of supplying water to Jerusalem. Two of them are already filled, and the third is filling for this purpose. The task of tracing and cleaning the old aqueducts, particularly those which supply water to the Pools, has been patiently and successfully carried out by the Department of Public Works, and has led to

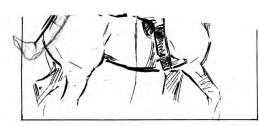
a series of discoveries in connection with them of great interest. The skill with which subterranean sources of water were tapped and with which the aqueducts were designed is worthy of admiration. The effect of refilling the Pools has been to restore their picturesque appearance. Pumping stations are being built, care being taken to preserve the character of the site. . . There is no evidence that these Pools are to be attributed to the enterprise of King Solomon, but it may be readily believed that they were designed and utilised in Roman times."



WEARERS OF THE BLUE AND BUFF: SOME NOTABLE MEMBERS OF THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S HUNT.

Apart from its sporting fame as one of the oldest and largest hunts in the country, the Duke of Beaufort's has a special interest now from its association with the Prince of Wales, who recently became a member, and is hunting regularly with it this season from Easton Grey, the house near Malmesbury which he took a few months ago. We give here and on the following pages a number of drawings, some in colour, illustrating the hunt, by the well-known sporting artist, Mr. Lionel Edwards. A previous colour-picture by him of a run with the Beaufort appeared in our issue of October 28 last. Many of the principal personalities of the hunt,

including those shown above, are mentioned in the article by Mr. L. M. Phil on the next page. The Marquess of Worcester, who is a brilliant amateur human, is the only son of the Duke, and holds a commission in the Royall H. Guards. His elder sister is the widow of the late Earl of St. Germans, who a last year. His younger sister, Lady Diana Somerset, is unmarried. Lady M. Cambridge is the elder and unmarried daughter of the Marquess and Marchiol of Cambridge. Mr. Leonard Taylor is a veteran of the hunt, who "rides 17 ste and is a wonder for his weight."



BEARER OF A FAMOUS GLOUCESTERSHIRE NAME: DR. GRACE, A MEMBER OF THE HUNT.

the Dukes of Beaufort, save for one season, about twenty years ago, when a Joint Master held temporary office. Originally the country extended right up into Oxfordshire, through what are now the V.W.H. and Heythrop countries; and, in virtue of an ancient right, hounds meet once a year even now in Lord Bathurst's big woods at Cirencester. The Avonvale country, carved out of the southern portion, has been lent to that hunt for a long term of years.

been lent to that hunt for a long term of years. Great as are the traditions of "Beaufortshire," it has never enjoyed more popularity and prosperity than in the present period, when Lord Worcester, the most brilliant amateur huntsman in England, and the very capable professional, Tom Newman, show splendid sport, whilst the country is hunted six days a week, and everything is done superlatively well. Fields are large, the more fashionable days drawing an average attendance of at least three hundred followers, and it is an admirably mounted, smartly turned-out and hard-riding field. The pageant of the chase lacks nothing, the mass of blue and buff, which is the distinctive uniform of the members, contrasting strikingly with the pink coats of the many visitors who flock here for the season. The hunt servants wear green liveries.

Take a map of the hunt, and it is at once apparent

that the best centre is two or three miles west of Malmesbury. Norton, Hullavington, and Easton Grey are about as good as possible, though anywhere within an easy radius of Malmes bury is useful enough. The kennels themselves are a good bit west of the middle of the country, and staff and hounds have big distances to cover to reach their Dauntsey and Bushton country, the motor hound-van and the railway assisting the problem of tran-sit. North of Malmesbury is the narneck of the country between the V.W.H. Cirencester boundary and that of the Berkeley. At first this is a hedged country, chiefly grass, with some plough, but never a strand of wire to mar it. Then, Tetbury way, walls replace hedges, and a delightful light-riding area stretches away to the Cotswold Hills, where hounds hunt a well-foxed woodland district, not only through the season, but right through April, which lengthens by a good month the legitimate season. This hill-country is rough, but sporting, and affords that charm of contrast and variety which is the special amenity of

the Duke's dominions. The famous Sodbury Vale, a sweet but narrow valley, lies southwest of Badminton, and is an ideal bit of riding ground, grass and fly fences, with the vast woodlands called the Lower Woods at one end of it, and an

ground in England, and hounds sometimes race over them. Perhaps the choicest parts of all the country are the Sodbury Vale, the

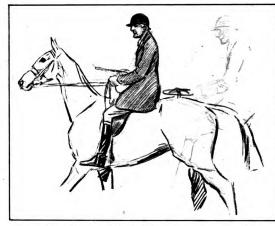
Alderton - Sherston - Norton country, the Dauntsey Vale round Great Wood, and the Bushton one round Cleeve Wood; while the cream of the wall country lies round Beverstone, where it is all grass, though a fine open walled area, with some light plough to it, extends be-

plough to it, extends between Newnton and Trull, and also in the Tormarton district. Badminton has been aptly called

Badminton has been aptly called "the main earth of fox-hunting," and every member of the ducal family takes the field, though the Duke of Beaufort himself now hunts from cars. He keeps two Fords, in which he follows hounds daily, with a favourite terrier, ready for an emergency; and, with his wonderful knowledge of the country and a fox's probable line, sees a great deal of what goes on. Lord Worcester hunts the mixed and bitch packs, four days a week; he is a born huntsman and goes the best, is admirably mounted, and always with his hounds. Lady Diana Somerset takes her own line

over the country, is a very fine horsewoman, with nerve and knowledge, and would take a lot of beating anywhere. The Duchess hunts regularly, and so does her widowed daughter, Lady St. Germans. Baron de Tuyll rides blood horses of the best and is a nice light-weight.

The Prince of Wales is the most recent member



a very fine Rolls-Royce to take mm nor

from Didmarton go the best.

Cowley is very fond of a ride. Major and Miss Miles

Other followers who

ONE OF THE MANY SERVICE MEMBERS OF THE HUNT.

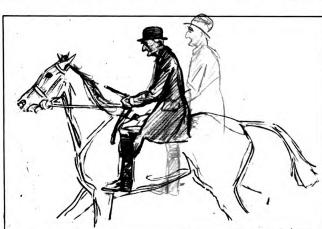
CAPTAIN MAURICE KINGSCOTE.

are regularly out include Colonel and Mrs. Sidney Hankey, who ride very fine weight-carrying horses; Sir Walter Preston and his sons from Tetbury; Mrs. Cyril and Miss Peggy Ward; the three hunting parsons, the Rev. "Jack" Gibbs of Badminton, F. Timins of Westonbirt, and C. Holmes from Didmarton; Gibbs's galore, often including Lady Helena Gibbs, daughter

of the Marquess of Cambridge, with her sister, Lady Mary Cambridge—and none goes better than Captain Lionel Gibbs, who lost an arm in the war.

Another very brave soldier is Cap-tain Philip Walker, who has an artifi-Colonel Brinton is noted for cial leg. his immaculate appearance. Miss Nell Gwynne-Holford, a Breconshire heiress. comes to Badminton every winter, and has good horses up to weight. Capel, of Lyngrove, has some pattern "quality" hunters; she is a daughter of Lord Ribblesdale, who is well known here too. Captain and Mrs. Keith Menzies, Major Steuart and Lady Avice, and Major Rex and Miss Benson represent Westonbirt in the field.
Colonel the Hon. Algy Stanley comes out with his stepson and daughter, Lord Erne and Lady Kathleen Crich-ton. Major and Mrs. Duncan Campbell hunt from Ladyswood; Major and Mrs. Johnson-Ferguson from Lucking-Major Cosmo Little, Colonel Morrison-Bell, with his daughters, and Mr. Pelly with his three, all come from Tetbury. Colonel and Mrs. Edgar Brassey hunt from Dauntsey; and, now

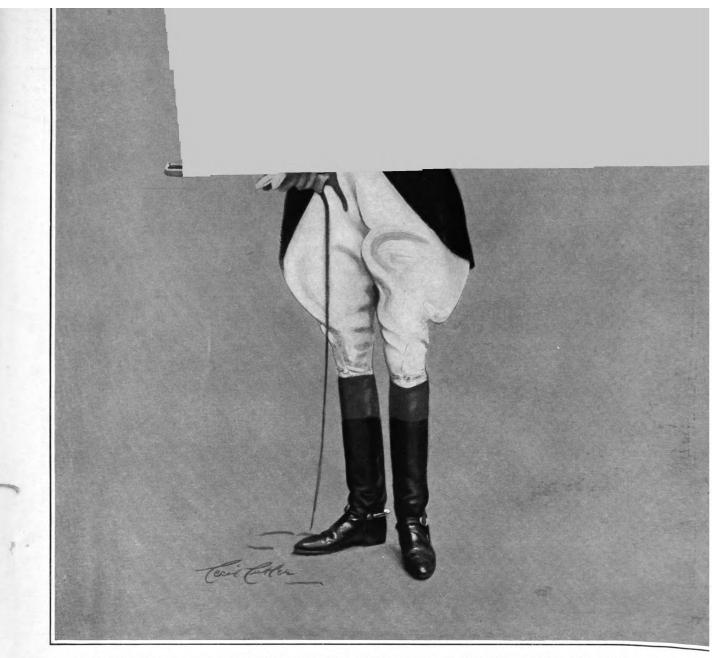
that Captain and Mrs. Dixon are expected at Draycott shortly, the country will be full up again. And there are still representatives of old Beaufortshire names in the Henrys, Bakers, Barkers, Codringtons, Rookes, Lysleys, and Pollens.



A WELL-KNOWN FOLLOWER OF THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S HOUNDS:

MR. CHESTER MASTERS.

of the hunt, and now always wears the blue and buff. He rides light-weight blood horses, and obviously delights in jumping fences. So far he has seen more of the wall country than any, but had a



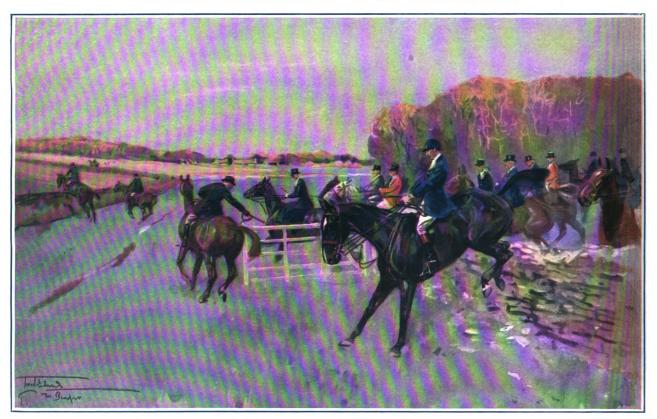
THE MOST RECENT AND MOST DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S HUNT: THE PRINCE OF WALE WHO "NOW ALWAYS WEARS THE BLUE AND BUFF."

"The Prince of Wales," says the writer of our article on the Duke of Beaufort's Hunt (on another page), "is the most recent member of the hunt, and now always wears the blue and buff." The Prince has hunted with the pack regularly this winter, from Easton Grey, near Malmesbury, and, with Prince Henry, he attended

the Hunt Ball on January 11, in the Town Hall at Chippenham. It will remembered that he had a mishap while out with the hunt early last Novembe his horse slipping on a greasy motor road and coming down with him. About month later he fell at a jump in the Bullingdon Club point-to-points at Garsington



IN THE WALL COUNTRY AMONG THE HILLS, "A WELL-FOXED WOODLAND DISTRICT . . . ROUGH, BUT SPORTING": "GONE AWAY!"—
THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S HOUNDS AFTER A FOX NEAR HAWKESBURY MONUMENT.



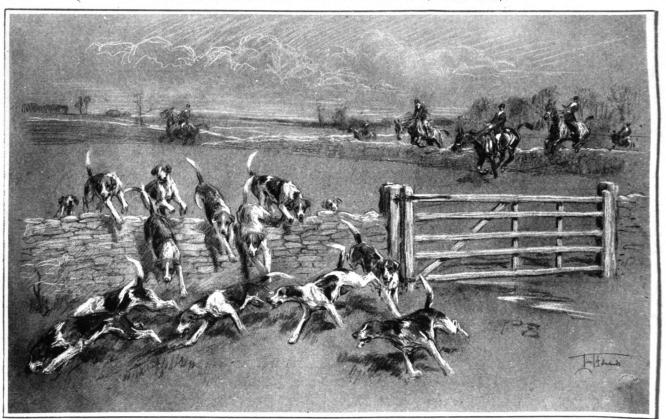
"THE MASS OF BLUE AND BUFF . . . CONTRASTING STRIKINGLY WITH THE PINK COATS OF VISITORS": THE START OF A RUN TOWARDS LITTLE BADMINTON—SHOWING THE DUCHESS OF BEAUFORT (IN THE CENTRE) PASSING THROUGH A GATE HELD OPEN BY A GROOM,

The fact that the Prince of Wales hunts with the Duke of Beaufort's adds to the interest of that famous West Country pack. Describing part of the Duke's immense hunting country, Mr. L. M. Phillips says, in his article on another page: "Then, Tetbury way, walls replace hedges, and a delightful light-riding arena stretches away to the Cotswold Hills, where hounds hunt a well-foxed woodland district. . . This hill-country is rough, but sporting, and affords that charm of contrast and variety

which is the special amenity of the Duke's dominions." Of the hunt itself, Mr. Phillips writes: "It is an admirably mounted, smartly turned out, and hard-riding field. The pageant of the chase lacks nothing, the mass of blue and buff, which is the distinctive uniform of the members, contrasting strikingly with the pink coats of the many visitors who flock here for the scason. . . . The Duchess hunts regularly, and so does her widowed daughter, Lady St. Germans."



"WHO-WHOOP! WORRY! WORRY!" A KILL IN THE OPEN AT DOWN FARM, WEST KINETON-SHOWING THE MARQUESS OF WORCESTER, "THE MOST BRILLIANT AMATEUR HUNTSMAN IN ENGLAND" (ON THE RIGHT).



IN THE "WALL COUNTRY"-A SECTION OF THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S VAST AND VARIED HUNTING TERRITORY, OF WHICH THE PRINCE OF WALES HAS HAD CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE: A RUN FROM PARK WOOD.

"Great as are the traditions of 'Beaufortshire,'" writes Mr. L. M. Phillips in his article on page 92, "it has never enjoyed more popularity and prosperity than in the present period, when Lord Worcester, the most brilliant amateur huntsman in England, and the very capable professional, Tom Newman, show splendid sport." The Marquess of Worcester, as mentioned on a previous page, is the Duke of Beaufort's son and heir. In the coloured original of the upper drawing reproduced above, it may be noted, he is shown wearing the green livery of a huntsman, instead of the blue and buff of the other members of the hunt. In his article Mr. Phillips mentions several stretches of "wall country," one towards Tetbury and the Cotswolds, and another near Dodington and Dyrham. The Prince of Wales, he notes later, has so far seen more of the wall country than any in the vast and varied territory covered by the hunt's operations.

AWAY -

elsewhere about the book. Nor did the opinions, good or bad, of other people, prompt these remarks. "The Soul of Modern Poetry" demands consideration. It is an essay to reckon with; and in these days, when poetry is so much read and discussed, the reckoning is likely to be long and controversial.

The book is quite short, but it is full of matter and well nourished on authorities. Much thinking and condensation have gone to its making, for Dr. Strachan has taken only 248 pages to hale the soul out of Modern Poetry. If the last phrase suggests a remark of Benedick's, I intend no ribald parallel between the Doctor's criticism and the material Balthasar used to hale out souls. It is the performance, not the medium, that matters. Only soul can evoke soul, and here it "is the witness still of excellency."

Aesthetic and technical questions, however, enter only very lightly into this essay, which is chiefly metaphysical in its aim. Dr. Strachan has succeeded very well in keeping down the theologian that dwells within him. If the sound divine looks out here and there, his appearance is şeldom inappropriate, and he never—well, hardly ever—mounts the pulpit. If he does, he refrains entirely from beating the drum ecclesiastic, and the most rebellious Georgians ought to hear him, if not gladly, at least considerately. Some

of them may be a little surprised to find that so many things are dreamt of in their philosophy as are brought to light in this first serious attempt to systematise the thought of modern poetry.

Modern Poetry? The phrase leads one to ask whether the title of the book is quite happy. In some respects "Georgian poetry" would have been better; but Dr. Strachan wished, for the purposes of his argument, to include Meredith and Mr. Thomas Hardy. He shows cause for that inclusion, but it lands him in a difficulty. Why should he, including these two, omit others that leap to mind? Possibly, almost certainly, because he considered that only Meredith and Hardy could be regarded as direct begetters of the poetical thought with which the book is concerned. Within the prescribed limits a good deal is to be said for this view, but I doubt whether the group of poets chosen to represent the "Moderns" and their precursors is perfectly satisfactory.

If, however, we understand "Modern Poetry" to mean the work that appears in so-called Georgian Anthologies, the scheme may pass without cavil. At the same time I think that Dr. Strachan has expended his considerable critical and philosophical powers on material not quite ready to thole such an assize. But he may have come to his task in the



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH RHINELAND ARMY THAT OCCUPIED THE RUHR
VALLEY: GENERAL DECOUTTE.—(Photograph by Melcy (Paris).)

out a good case, although he has to face the fact that the mood of modern poetry is a contrast to Wordsworth's "emotion recollected in tranquillity." Where Wordsworth selects and sublimates in his scenes of rural life, Masefield spares no realistic detail, yet he expresses emotion "with a Wordsworthian directness and simplicity." But is it quite correct to say that "Mr. Masefield has discovered a truth hidden from Wordsworth, that underneath the surface of apparently placid rural society there rages a war of human passion"? Was this really hidden from Wordsworth? From "Peter Bell," "Ruth," and " The Prelude," one seems to gather that he knew, but that he refused to represent passion realistically, as alien to his conception of poetry. Wordsworth considered that Realism belongs to "the suburbs of the mind." The moderns have no such scruples. The suburbanity they dread is not intellectual.

Dr. Strachan finds that the modern poet has for the most part accepted Meredith's teaching that "Earth is our only visible friend," and Hardy's that life is a series of "unadjusted impressions." The new singers are the poets of "wonder" and of "war," but generally they restrict wonder to the visible world. They consider it feeble-minded to entertain any hope of personal immortality. With Meredith they are "warrior hearts" scorning pity; and with Hardy they dare to take "a full look at the worst."

hail. The beard since Almagedoon is sounded by Mr. Chesterton in two poems that leap out from the new collection, "The BALLAD of St. BARBARA" (Palmer; 7s. 6d.). Both pieces were inspired by the author's visit to Jerusalem. In the last stanza of the first, the line

Life is not void or stuff for scorners comes, like much else in the book, as a tonic to spirits debilitated by the strenuous negations of much current

Further keys to the Soul of Modern Poetry will be found in the new volume of "Georgian POETRY," edited by E. M. (The Poetry Bookshop; 6s.). In his Preface to this, the fifth issue of the collection, the editor wishes to make a mild protest against the charge that his anthologies have "merely encouraged a small clique of mutually indistinguishable poetasters to abound in their own and each other's sense and nonsense The protest may be allowed. The Georgian books are a useful record of a movement. But it is well to recognise that none of the poets admitted to these little Temples of Fame is yet assured of his place in the loftier Temple where the Immortals dwell.

Have the modern poets lost the art of the love-lyric in these introspective times? Mr. Yeats still

sings a song of pure passion, now and then; see "LATER POEMS" (Macmillan; 10s. 6d.), but it seems as if our newer bards had grown shy even of their lady's eyebrow. This is disquieting. But Mr. F. Brett Young's "Song at Santa Cruz," in the new Georgian volume, is the right gallant and inspired stuff.

In this collection seven contemporary poets appear for the first time. They are Mr. Edmund Blunden, Mr. Martin Armstrong, Mr. Richard Hughes, Mr. William Kerr, Mr. Frank Prewett, Mr. Peter Quennell, and Miss Victoria Sackville-West. Some of these may be mere birds of passage; but Mr. Blunden, certainly, and Mr. Kerr and Mr. Armstrong in all reasonable probability, are not to be regarded as transient. Miss Sackville-West's hand is strongest in English prose, but in "A Saxon Song" she has written something really memorable—I would say splendid. I thought it the most poetical work in the whole anthology. It restores the pure spirit of the England that was before Taillefeir sang the Song of Roland on the eve of Senlac.

In our issue of Jan. 6, I mistook the publisher of W. H. Hudson's "A HIND IN RICHMOND PARK." The book is issued by Messrs. Dent, to whom be my apologies for a regrettable slip.



PRESIDENT COSGRAVE'S HOUSE BURNT DOWN, WITH A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS AND HISTORIC LETTERS: IRISH C.I.D. MEN IN CHARGE AT BEECH PARK.

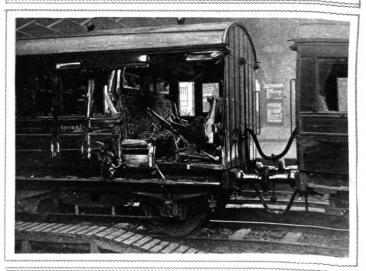


CLOSELY GUARDED BY HIS STAFF ARMED WITH RIFLES AND REVOLVERS: PRESIDENT COSGRAVE IN THE RUINS OF HIS HOUSE NEAR RATHFARNHAM.

Since the end of last June the Irish rebels have committed numerous outrages on the Great Southern and Western Railway in the South of Ireland, which is not only a line of communication of Free State troops, but is one of the chief means of transport to supply the country with food. Within six months and a week the rebels have wrecked the permanent way in 375 different places, have derailed 42 engines, and have damaged 258 bridges, 83 signal-cabins, and 13 other buildings. A typical outrage was the derailment of a goods train at Killester, Co. Dublin, on January 6. The whole train toppled over, and a passenger train ran into some wreckage, with the result that the sides were torn out of several carriages



THE FIRST ATTACK ON THE NEW IRISH POLICE: MEMBERS OF THE CIVIC
GUARD WHOSE BARRACKS AT RATHFARNHAM WERE DESTROYED BY REBELS.



AFTER A COLLISION BETWEEN A PASSENGER TRAIN AND A GOODS ENGINE
DERAILED BY REBELS NEAR CLONTARF: A WRECKED COMPARYMENT.

and seven passengers were injured. On the 11th the Civic Guard barracks at Rathfarnharm, Co. Dublin, were blown up by a land mine, after the garrison of five men had been ordered out. This was the first attack on the new Civic Guard, an unarmed police force which has replaced the R.I.C. At 7 a.m. on January 13 President Cosgrave's country house, Beech Park, near Rathfarnham, was set on fire, and burnt down. Valuable books and furniture and historic Sinn Fein letters were destroyed. President Cosgrave arrived under heavy escort at 9 a.m., by which time the roof had collapsed. Once, it may be recalled, he was arrested there by Crown forces, who searched the house.



A NEW LEADING MAN IN "THE LAUGHING LADY": MR. LESLIE FABER
AS DANIEL FARR, K.C., WITH MISS MARIE LÖHR AS LADY MARJORIE

"COLLADINE, AT THE GLOBE."

Mr. Leslie Faber recently assumed the part originally taken by Mr. Godfrey Tearle (now playing Arlequin at the Empire) in "The Laughing Lady." at the Globe Theatre. He is the K.C. who ruthlessly cross-examines Lady Marjorie in a divorce case in the afternoon, and falls in love with her when he meets her at dinner in the evening. Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.

emerge from their dressing-rooms and—some—totter to the stage as one condemned to death might totter to the scaffold. But no sooner is the curtain up, the cue uttered, than the electricity of lightning flits through the clouds and never ceases fulminating till all is over, and those on the stage, overcome, frequently do not recognise whether it is victory, or fall, or even that worst of all forms of verdict, the lukewarmness of a success d'estime.

As in most things, reaction sets in after the strain. The second night is the bête noire of the actors, who either repose on their laurels or, resigned to failure, work hard but spiritlessly. The second-night audience, too-not necessarily of secondary quality, but unenthusiastic and never in the festive mood of a première-is unresponsive. There is no "go"; the applause is weak-often we ask: " Is that the same performance which vesterday was greeted with thunderous ovation?" The whole thing is a "dud," and only the experienced critic, who prefers, perhaps, to remain uninfluenced by surroundings, knows how to mete out justice according to merit without consideration of the flatness of atmosphere. Usually, after the third night, things settle down normally, and for a long time the play, if successful, runs night after night in the same high degree of careful interpretation, so much so that one could almost speak of a cliché of efficiency and spirit.

But gradually something develops which is both interesting and often distressing; and to this I would refer, because latterly it has become the rule rather than the exception.

I have observed—and I should be glad to hear whether any of my readers have experienced it, also—that, say after the fiftieth night, leading actors entirely vary their first reading. Some deteriorate; but that is, nowadays, except in certain musical comedies and at matinées, not a frequent occurrence—although I could name an instance of an artist who made an enormous hit, but on two occasions when I was present simply walked through the part—effect of a swollen head and a "cushy job," no doubt. Others seem to have acquired a notion that their first reading was mistaken, and that the moment has come—now that the author's eye is no longer at the peephole—to reincarnate the whole character from beginning

to their part and the dialogue that they can play it aptly while thinking of other things. Even Coquelin admitted this when he was asked what he felt after the first night. He felt nothing, he said, and "sowent je pense à autre chose." I have heard the same thing from fiddlers, pianists, singers. The only worker in the theatre who could, or should, not think of autre chose is the critic, lest routine render him stale and unprofitable.

It may be design. There are artists so keen on their work that they never cease studying, probing, altering it—just as one of our great authors (George Moore) is never finished and done with his work: has he not rewritten at least one of his novels because he disliked the first mould? The question is whether this laudable task is justi-

fiable, and just to the author? I take it that any experienced dramatist visualises any part he creates; that he guides the actor at rehearsal according to his vision and conception; for aught we know, he may be right or wrong in his "moulding," but, after all, he is the "father," and every character is a unit in his scheme. To alter it on the strength of a mere individual opinion is an arbitrary act which may impair the intention, of the play, although there are instances when the new reading enhanced the interest; as in strategy sometimes does the unbidden move of a second in command. But, on the whole, I think the practice should be discouraged; or, if the artist thinks that he has cogent reasons to "vary," he should consult his superior officer-in this case not the manager, but the author. Often enough, dialogue is made to suffer and to become debased by "gag." If it became permissible to change the nature of impersonations wholesale, what would become of ensemble, harmony, atmosphere-in fine, all that should be symphonic in dramatic art? A little Bolshevism may be fascinating,

One of the puzzles of our theatre is the comparative

obscurity of the author as far as the general public is concerned. Whereas the name of every little tenth-rate star of musical comedy and ditto low comedian is a household word in the suburbs, hardly anybody remembers the author unless his success is so penetrating that he becomes a daily feature in primate as in England, but, whereas in Flance and elsewhere the author is number one and the actor number two, here all too often the writer of the play is treated as a quantite négligeable—on the same level as the producer—looked upon as an artisan, whereas in reality these twain are the very soul of the theatre. Even some managers treat the author lightly, and would not dare to tamper with their stars as they do with the chief factor in their business.

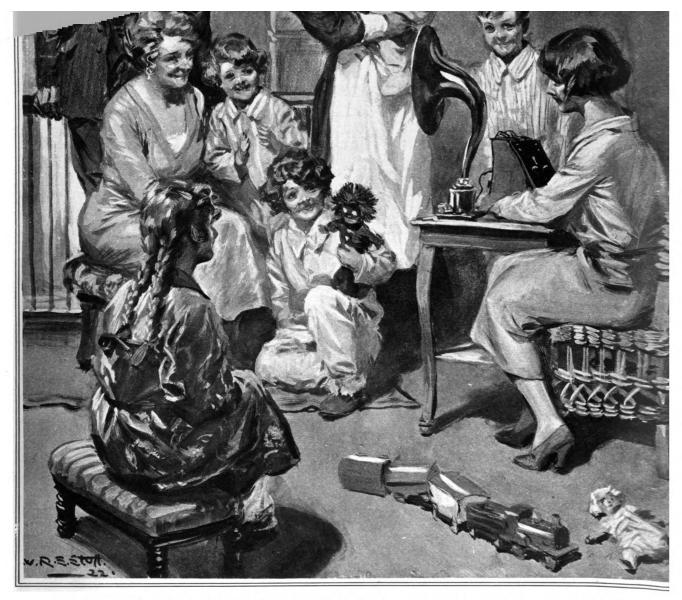
It seems on the surface a mere question of form and appreciation. But there is much more in it than neets the naked eye. With due respect to the profession, the supremacy of the actor is not an unmixed blessing, and the lesser valuation of the author would furnish a partial explanation of the plaint that our theatre does not make the same stride onwards as in other lands.

I am sorry that the pretty little story about theatre-building which I told in a recent issue is a fairy tale. I am assured by well-informed parties that the evolution of the one theatre in course of construction in London has not been attained by the method described; nor, adds an expert, would it be possible to find any bank willing to finance theatre-building



AN "OLD MASTER" OF MUSIC AS HERO OF A NEW MUSICAL PLAY: FRANZ SCHUBERT (MR. COURTICE POUNDS) AND HIS LADY LOVE, LILI (MISS CLARA BUTTERWORTH), UNDER THE LILAC TREE IN "LILAC TIME," AT THE LYRIC THEATRE.—[Photograph by Stage Photo, Co.]

on that or any other basis. There is evidently no royal road to theatre - building, and this, after all, may be the correct explanation of the shortage I lamented. A beginning has been made, thanks to Mr. Laurence Cowen; and, as he is not the sort of man to leave it at that, I am going on hoping.



WIRELESS AS A MEANS OF EDUCATING THE MUSICAL TASTE OF CHILDREN: A HAPPY FAMILY PARTY LISTENING-IN TO AN OPERA.

Broadcasting has put into the hands of parents and teachers a new method of training the young idea in musical taste. The installation of a receiving-set in the nursery or the schoolroom opens up a new world of wonder and delight for little listeners. Not only can they hear fairy tales and humorous medleys of nursery rhymes, spoken from the London Broadcasting Station, but they can be entertained with items of the best music, operatic and otherwise—even from Covent Carden itself. Our illustration represents a scene that is nowadays typical of many

a home, in town or country, where the parents have realised the pleasure: value to be got from radiotelephony. The drawing shows a family party gathe in the nursery and enjoying the music of an opera such as, perhaps, "Haja and Gretel," conveyed through the receiving-set, with its loud-speaking dev which one of the elder girls is operating. The children listen with deligh wonder to the magical new toy which the good fairy Science has given the while the grown-ups are equally enthralled.—(Copyrightal in U.S. and Canada.—C.R.

comments Lady Butler, "and he accounted for my work being what he found it as being that of an Amazon."

The artist was not perturbed. Why should she be? "The Roll Call" was well on its amazing career. Its story is fascinating. It was painted for Mr.

Galloway, of Manchester, who gave £126 for it—£26 more than the agreed fee—and the artist retained the copyright. Exhibited in the Academy of 1874, it created an unprecedented stir. The "swells" of Burlington House sang its praises in chorus; the Prince of Wales wanted it; the Queen had it abstracted from the walls one night, so that she might see it at Buckingham Palace, and eventually bought it, by arrangement with the original purchaser, who let her Majesty have it on condition that she signed six of the artist's proofs of the engraving of it and that the artist sold him her next Academy picture for £126. Eventually he agreed to give £1126 for "Quatre Bras."

As for the public, they were intrigued to the nth degree. Lady Butler writes: "There is no mention in the Diary of the policeman who, a few days after the opening of the Academy, had to be posted, poor hot man, in my corner to keep the crowd from too closely approaching the picture and to ask the people to 'move on.' That policeman was there instead of the brass bar which, as a child, I had pleased myself by imagining in front of one of my works, à la Frith's 'Derby Day.' The R.A.s told me that the bar created so much jealousy when used that it had been decided never to use it again. But I think a live policeman quite as much calculated to produce the undesirable result. I learnt later that his services were quite as necessary for the protection of two lovely little pictures of Leighton's, past which the people scraped to get at mine, they being, unfortunately, hung at right angles to mine in its corner. . . . Horsley told me that they went every evening after the closing, with a lantern, to see if the two gems had been scratched." No wonder Dickinson's were willing to give £1200 for the right to reproduce! No wonder Miss Thompson was flurried by photographers, and that one of her aunts, passing along a street in Chelsea, was astonished to see the rueful countenance of her niece on a costermonger's barrow, amongst the bananas!

Both before and after her name was made, it was the artist's good luck to meet many an interesting personage. Her diary records a number of "occasions." The first is: "My vivid memory can just recall Charles Dickens's laugh. I never heard it echoed by any other man's till I heard Lord Wolseley's." In March 1862 she wrote of a visit to Millais: "We entered his studio, which is hung with rich pre-Raphaelite tapestry and pre-Raphaelite everything. The smell of cigar smoke prepared me for what was to come. Millais, a tall, strapping

THE LAST OF THE RIDERLESS-HORSE RACES: AN IMPRESSION IN ROME, IN 1870.

"There appear eleven highly-nervous barbs. . . The convicts who lead them in (each man, one may say, carrying his life in his hand) are trying, with iron grip, to keep their horses quiet, for the spiked balls and other irritants are now unfastened and dangling loose from the horses' backs. . . A gun booms . . in an instant the lot are engulfed in that dark, narrow street (the Corso), the squibs on their backs going off like pistol shots."

Reproduced from Lady Buller's "Autobiography," by Courtesy of the Author, and of the Publishers, Messrs. Constable and Co.

my production, looking its palest, meanest, and flattest, installed on an easel, with two lords bending over it—one of them Lord Beaconsfield.

corted me to the Great

Gallery, where I beheld

"Exeunt the two lords, right, through a dark side door. Enter the Queen, left. Prince Leopold, Duchess of Argyll, Princess Beatrice and others grouped round the easel, centre. The Queen came up to me and placed her plump little hand in mine after I had curtseyed, and I was counselled to give Her Majesty the description of every figure. She spoke very kindly in a very deep, guttural voice, and showed so much emotion that I thought her all too kind, shrinking now and then as I spoke of the wounds, etc."

For the picture of himself and Staff reaching the bridge across the canal at the close of the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, Lord Wolseley posed, much against his will. The artist's note is: "Lord Wolseley gave me a fidgety sitting at their house in London, his wife trying to keep him quiet on her knee like a good boy."

Lady Butler knew the ex-Empress Eugénie well, and she has a collection of "intimacies" about her. For instance: "She told me that just for a freak she walked several times in and out between the two pillars of the Piazzetta at Venice, that time, to brave Fate, who, it was said, punished those who dared to do this. 'Then les évènements followed,' she added."

The ex-Kaiser figured several times: In 1894, at a review on Laffan's Plain, "he wore the uniform of our Royal Dragoons, of which regiment he is honorary colonel, and rode a bay horse, as finely trained as a circus horse (and rather suggestive of one, as are his others, too, that are here), with the curb reins passing somewhere round the rider's knees, which supply the place of the left hand, half the size of the right, and apparently almost powerless. The poor fellow's shoulders are padded, too, and one sees the hiatus between the false, square shoulder and the real one, which is very sloping. But the

general appearance was gallant. . . . He is just now a keen Anglo-maniac." At the evening reception "he wore the mess dress of the Royal Dragoons, and his right hand was twinkling with very 'loud' rings on every finger, coiled serpents with jewelled eyes."

with which she twite Land manucu. with her she writes: "The Lion Mound soon appeared, that "Rorke's Drift." Her diary records, "When much abused monument. . . . On being shown the plan for this 'Lion Mound,' Wellington exclaimed: the picture was in its pale, shallow, early 'Well, if they make it, I shall never come here again,' stage, the Queen, who or something to that effect, and, as old Mundy was deeply interested said, 'The Duke was not one to break his word, and in its progress, wished he never did come again.' Do you know that. Sir to see it, and me. So Edwin Landseer, who have it in the background of to Windsor I took it. your picture of Wellington revisiting the field? . . . The Ponsonbys es-And there lies La Belle Alliance where Wellington

A very noteworthy autobiography of one who

and Blücher did not meet-oh. Mr. Maclise!"



BY THE PAINTER OF "THE ROLL CALL": CRIMEAN IDEAS, BY LADY BUTLER (ELIZABETH THOMPSON).

Reproduced from Lady Butler's "Autobiography," by Courtesy of the Author, and of the Publishers, Messrs. Constable and Co.

achieved her determination to single herself out of the tremendous ruck of painters: a trifle over-charged with the oh's and exclamation marks dear to the feminine diarist; but none the worse for that. Certainly a book its readers will enjoy.—E. H. G.

[&]quot; 'An Autobiography." By Elizabeth Butler. With Illustrations from Sketches by the Author. (Constable and Co.; 18s. net.)

whole ...

the waters of Lac.

and the St. Lawrence. From the college there is a splendid view over the vast lake, while on the horizon of the majestic river lies the dark line of the Thousand Islands, one of the most picturesque places in Canada. On the actual grounds of the College is a group of various buildings built for the most part of local grey limestone. One [Continued opposite.



WINTER SPORT AT KINGSTON: PUPILS OF THE FAMOUS CANADIAN MILITARY COLLEGE OFF FOR AN EXPEDITION ON SNOW-SHOES.

and professors of the college. Every facility is provided for sport, which figures largely in the life of the place. Boat-houses contain an infinite variety of craft for the cadets, including rowing-boats, yachts. canoes, and ice-boats. An immense rink is used in winter for ice-hockey, and there are football and tennis grounds, with a running track for athletics. A very fine new building is in course of construction, to [Continued below.





WITH A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OVER LAKE ONTARIO AND ALONG THE ST. LAWRENCE TOWARDS THE THOUSAND ISLANDS: THE CANADIAN ROYAL MILITARY
COLLEGE AT KINGSTON, ON A PENINSULA BETWEEN THE LAKE AND THE RIVER.



Continued.]

replace the existing principal building, which dates from 1876. Soon also there is to be erected a triumphal arch, as a memorial to the cadets who fell in the Great War. Originally the college contained only 18 cadets, but to-day there are 163, and the number will shortly be increased to 300. The pupils are admitted by competitive examination between the ages of 16 and 19. Besides a complete military training, they study mathematics, physics, chemistry, and modern languages. The sports include, besides those already mentioned, fencing, wrestling, boxing, swimming, and, in winter, tobogganing. The aim is, in a word, to make

them gentlemen as well as soldiers, according to the motto on the college arms, 'Truth, Duty, Courage.' Their Commandant, Major-General Sir A. C. MacDonell, himself an ex-cadet, commanded in France the 1st Canadian Division, which distinguished itself at Arras, Amiens, and Cambrai, and he received the Legion of Honour and the Croix de Guerre. Nearly 1000 (about 99 per cent.) of the young men who had passed through the college fought in France or Belgium or elsewhere in Europe during the war; 798 of them won either British or foreign decorations, and 148 were killed."

people who over him. A gin too me that he support into a stall beside her at the theatre one night, and she never recognised him until the light went up. He enjoyed the play thoroughly, she said, and was so natural and nice that he fascinated her much more than the proceedings on the stage.

Children's parties have been features of the last week or two; there have been many, private and public. If only the adult element could be invisible, what pretty things they would be! I was at one where I saw such lovely kiddies as would have delighted a painter of child-There was a wee boy in a white fur hood. tunic and cap, and big black high boots; closely cuddled up to him was the sweetest in, a long-skirted, sad-coloured mediæval brocade dress, and wearing a latticed cap of pearls. Their combined ages would not have exceeded seven, and they looked just ducks! Then I heard a conversation between a lad dressed as a Clown and another as a Cavalier. To my amazement it was all about induction tubes, insulators, accumulators, and such scientific wildfowl.

ribbon round the base of the crown. Next is a hat of lavender straw with a bow of the same colour and the same material. Then comes a black marocain hat, which is trimmed with cerise-coloured cock's feathers, outlined with silver. Following this is a close-fitting shape of silk canvas ctraw, with a coronet of flowers, and a veil over the eyes to add a touch of mystery. The last hat is of black satin with a huge bow of ribbon of the same material.

HATS FOR THE

RIVIERA, FROM

WOOLLANDS.

At the top we have

right, and a silver

a large black satin Lat with a drapery of black lace at the

was quite unknown in the shop, she might have had insult added to injury! A hunting expedition is announced to start for the White Nile, members of which are Lord Claud Hamilton, Miss Myrtle Farquharson. and Mr. and Mrs Loeffler. What are they going to hunt - tombs Pharaohs, or lions, or Arab horses, or what? One does not think of Egypt as a happy hunting ground. However, I hear that wild elephants are the quarry. Mrs. Loeffler is a dainty-looking, fair-haired, blue-eyed woman with no evidences of a Diana about her. Looks go for nothing where prowess is concerned, we know, for some of our ethereal-looking ladies have successfully hunted big game. These particular people have, so far as I know, never done so, although Miss Farquharson has shot stags at Invercauld. Mrs. Loeffler is a good yachtswoman, and may have hunted in far lands. Whatever way it is, one wishes them luck, and hopes that they may have a nice time and plenty of sunshine and sport. Evelyn Herbert must have had lots of thrills when she was with her father, Lord Carnarvon, at his recent excavations. She is a petite, dainty girl, but full of spirits and "go." Lady Carnaryon was celebrated for inventing and wearing the very prettiest and most graceful nursing uniform seen at any private hospital during the war. The colour was a lovely purple.

The relative matrimonial value of men is given in a list of arrangements said to have been successfully made by an agency that claims to have negotiated marriages for the nobility, gentry, commercial and all classes since 1860. Their experience should prove illuminating, and the Church has it in value, for a "Rev." brought in a lady with £3000 a year. A Baronet probably found his title a bait, for his lady had a quarter of a million. A mere gentleman acquired an heiress to £20,000. A merchant who possessed £1500 a year only succeeded in marrying the daughter of a "Sir" with apparently only a paternal prefix instead of a long pedigree. A heatenant

foo pet a single sailor quorea. as "they all love Jack" the matrimonial negotiator forbore to try to range any of them!

Lady Desborough gave a dance at Taplow Court for her younger daughter, Miss Imogen Grenfell, at the beginning of this week. Soon after her marriage—her husband was Mr. W. H. Grenfell then—Taplow Court was burgled one night at dinner time. Many things quite irreplaceable were taken, among them royal wedding presents. Lady Desborough is a co-heir to the Barony of Butler, being a niece of the seventh Earl Cowper. She is a kinswoman, and has always been a great personal friend, of the Duchess of Portland. Lord Desborough, one of our best-known sportsmen, and a great favourite, is, through his mother, related to Princess Mary's husband, She was the daughter of the late Rt. Hon. William Sebright Lascelles, son of the second Earl of Harewood. Lord and Lady Desborough have one surviving son and two daughters. The débutante, who will be presented during the season, is not eighteen until the 11th of next month.

Beautiful old houses are much sought after, and Lord and Lady Ednam are envied for having secured one in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. He is a great favourite, and won his M.C. in the war, also the Legion of Honour. He has been Member for Hornsey since 1921, and he has a son, who is godson to the Prince of Wales, and was three years old on January 5 last. Lady Ednam is the Duke of Sutherland's only sister, and is very pretty and attractive. She finished her education in Dresden, and came home not long before the war broke out. She was married in 1919, on March 8. The late Marchioness of Londonderry made her last appearance in public at this weeding—she died on March 16 of that year. Lord Ednam's youngest sister, a god-daughter of Queen Alexandra and the Duke of Connaught, will be a débutante of this year. She will be nineteen in August.

The Queen is always full of interest in novelties, especially when they come from our own overseas possessions. Someone told her Majesty about rubber flowers used for hat trimmings, motifs on evening gowns, and what not, made in Ceylon. Only at one place in London were these procurable, so Lady Mary Trefusis wrote and asked for some to be sent to the Queen. Her Majesty was much pleased, and bought the three prettiest—all lotus blooms. They are all-weather flowers, and can be scrubbed clean when soiled. They are very pretty in colour and last a long time, and are extraordinarily light. Ceylon is a great rubber place, and this is a side-show of a great industry. Now we must look out for the Queen's rubber flowers!

In these days of broadcasting and other wireless wonders, an appropriate amusement for winter evenings is the new "wireless" card game, called "Iddy Umpty." produced by Messrs Thomas de la Rue and Co. It is, incidentally, useful as well, because it soon teaches the players to read the Morse code. Any number may take part in the game, and a pack of "Iddy Umpty" cards is required for each player. The rules of the game are, of course, supplied with the packs.

A Chaucerian Club.

PROBABLY the oldest known Club in England was "La Court de Bone Compagnie," which existed as far back as the year 1413, in the Reign of Henry IV. It included amongst its members the worthy old poet Occleve, and almost certainly Chaucer. The works of the former include two ballads written about that year, one of which is a congratulation by the brethren to Henry Somer on his appointment as Sub-Treasurer of the Exchequer, while in the other Occleve mentions some Club rules and observances, and gives Somer official notice that he is expected to be in the Chair at their next meeting, and that the "Styward" has warned him that he is—

"For the Dyner arraye" Ageyn Thirsday next, and nat his delaye."

Naturally, very little is known about this ancient Club, but it had its own rules and regulations, many of which can be traced in its successors of modern times. As the illustration shows, the use of the word "Board" as meaning a table in such phrases as "the Festive Board," "Board of Directors," etc., is derived from the fact that in the early days, when tables were unknown, long boards were placed upon trestles and used as tables. Chairs, of course, were known, but were seldom used

In spite, however, of its drawbacks, this Club of over five centuries ago was a jovial affair, although it was not until 1627, some two centuries later, that the inevitable concomitant of the discriminating clubman, John Haig Whisky, first became known. For the three centuries, however, that have passed since 1627, the original Haig Whisky has maintained its sway unchallenged, and it is to-day more firmly established than ever in the favour of all those whose taste is beyond question.





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all of which deserved to be remembered. English people are strangely indifferent to the history of their own music. When Dr. Fellowes began to publish the complete secular vocal music of the Elizabethans, he had the greatest difficulty in collecting subscribers. He has now brought out twenty-four volumes of

confused him with a mediæval English saint, whose name was somewhat similar, and who thus became accredited with miraculous musical powers. LOOKING "UPSIDE-DOWN" WITH ITS BODY ABOVE THE WINGS: THE SECOND GERMAN ALL-METAL AEROPLANE TO REACH ENGLAND SINCE THE WAR.

Since the Dornier arrived at Croydon (as illustrated in our issue of January 13), another German all-metal aeroplane (shown above) alighted there on January 10 from Gelsenkirchen. Like the Dornier, it was designed by Professor Hugo Junkers, the German inventor of all-metal machine. The Secretary for Air, Sir Samuel Hoare, and Air Ministry officials, went to Croydon to inspect it. The fuselage being placed above the wings gives it an upside-down appearance. Other features are the high carrying capacity (six passengers) and the low horse-power of the engine (only 160 hp.).—[Photograph & C.N.]



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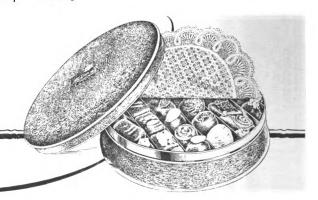
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WITH ITS BODY ABOVE THE WINGS: THE ENUE ROPLANE TO REACH ENGLAND SINCE THE NE TOY don (as illustrated in our issue of January III, into a alighted there on January IO from Gelentriche. In his of Junkera, the German inventor of all-ental notes his Air Ministry officials, went to Corpton to junker I have an upside-down appearance. Other features are his ignore we horse-power of the engine (only 160 hp.)—Phappé III.

30/ate

resorts. The "train de Luxe," Calais-Mediterranean express, runs daily from Victoria, and is composed on leaving Calais of entirely new rolling-stock containing single and double-berthed sleeping compartments only. Every taste in amusement may be gratified. The finest artists, of international reputation, may be heard in opera under the able direction of M, R. Gunsbourg. Concerts and symphoniques are given every day, directed by MM. Léon Jéhin, G. Lauweryns and Maestro Louis Ganne. Lighter entertainment, in the shape of operettes, light comedies, the Russian ballet, and opera ballets are likewise a feature of the many distractions Monte Carlo af-



the best hotels on the Riviera. Foremost among them is the "Hôtel de Paris," communicating with the famous Casino by a covered way. A similar means of communication exists between the hotel and the Sporting Club. Monte Carlo also has its thermal establishment for those requiring a "cure." It is under the direction of a medical specialist, and is unique of its kind. Monte Carlo enjoys the most equable climate in Europe, its mean temperature being 59 deg. Fahr. throughout the winter season. For the motoring visitor there is the "Auto Riviera," the largest and one of the best-managed garages in the world. Over the

the result that the men could be heard singing tunes from Byrd as they walked along the streets of the city.

The lecture was illustrated by a chorus of students from Morley College, where Mr. Holst has taught music for several years. These young

people are at work in various professions and trades during the daytime, so that it was a matter of some difficulty for them to reach the lecture-room by six o'clock. The illustrations were postponed until the end of the lecture, and the chorus did not reach its full strength until later in the evening. But, tired as they must have been with their day's work, they sang

A REMARKABLE SALMON LEAP: A BIG FISH IN THE AIR ASCENDING A WEIR AT ROMSEY.

This interesting "snapshot" shows a big salmon leaping the weir on the River Test at Romsey, Hampshire. The water belongs to Lieut.-Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, M.P., whose daughter last year married Lord Louis Mountbatten .- [Photograph by W. Dennis Moss, Cirencester.]

> people of this kind. He has the gift of communicating his own personality to them; one can feel sure that people who have sung under him and rehearsed madrigals with him will have learnt something vital about the innermost essence of music which they will never forget. It means that the people leading hard-worked lives, people of the class which the

very entertaining; there is also an article "On Making Money," a theme which interests all. Besides these, Mr. Macnamara contributes a "Homage to Hardy "and Seven Sonnets. There are a few good short stories, and

poems by S. L. James, Margaret Eyres, Marjorie Stanley-Clarke, Edna Norman, and Mr. Trelawney Dayrell Reed, whose poem on Bournemouth is perfectly delightful. The price of the review is 2s. 6d. a number, or ros. a year, post free, and it can be obtained of all booksellers and from 6, King Street, Wimborne, Dorset.

YOU KNOW SHE READS IT

IF SHE DIDN'T DRESS DOES MAKE . . . SHE WOULDN'T KNOW . . . A DIFFERENCE WHAT PARIS . DOESN'T IT? . AND LONDON . WERE SAYING . AS IT IS OR DOING . . SHE BEING . . MUCH LESS. . WHAT SHE IS WEARING . . VERY FOND . OF CLOTHES . AND AFTER ALL . . AND BOOKS

> AND SPORT . NOT TO MENTION GOLF . . . AND GOOD . PICTURES . . ESSAYS AND STORIES WHY THEN OF COURSE SHE READS

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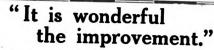
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face has come true, and I do feel very, very grateful.

Yours sincerely, A. T.

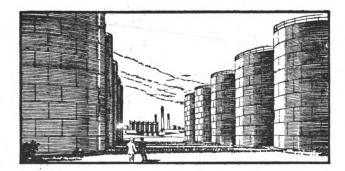
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moment. Orchestral recording has had much attention during the last year or two, and such records as "Till Eulenspiegel's Pranks," by Strauss, on "His Master's Voice"; or Stravinsky's "L'Oiseau de Feu" (" Firebird"), on "Columbia," should be in the modern section of every collection. Some fine records of concertos for piano, violin, or violoncello and orchestra are to be had, and chamber music must also be found in our ideal record library. Violin and piano solos abound, played by world-famous virtuosi, and standard ballads are to be had. Then there are military band selections, dance records, and

SINGER OF THE "BALLADE DE JEANNETTE"-FOR "HIS MASTER'S VOICE": MISS LEILA MEGANE.

Miss Leila Megane is here seen as Jeannette in Levade's opera, "La Rôtisserie de la Reine Pedauque," the rôle she created when the opera was first produced at the Opéra Comique in Paris. Her singing of the "Ballade de Jeannette" is one of the features of this month's recordings ("His Master's Voice"). .

with only one record in each of the main sections. The chief thing is to get some system into it, so that, after a time, you can arrange a first-class concert programme from your own collection.

Two good votas u---(" The Marriage of Figaro "), sung by and the "Waltz Song" from "Tom Jones," by Caroline Hatchard, both with orchestral accompaniment. The instrumental solos include two dainty viola pieces, Petite Suite No. 2 (d'Ambrosio-Tertis). and "Rondino" (Kreisler). Maurice Dambois plays two 'cello solos. The Criterion Male Quartet are heard in "Darling Nellie Gray" and "Sally in Our

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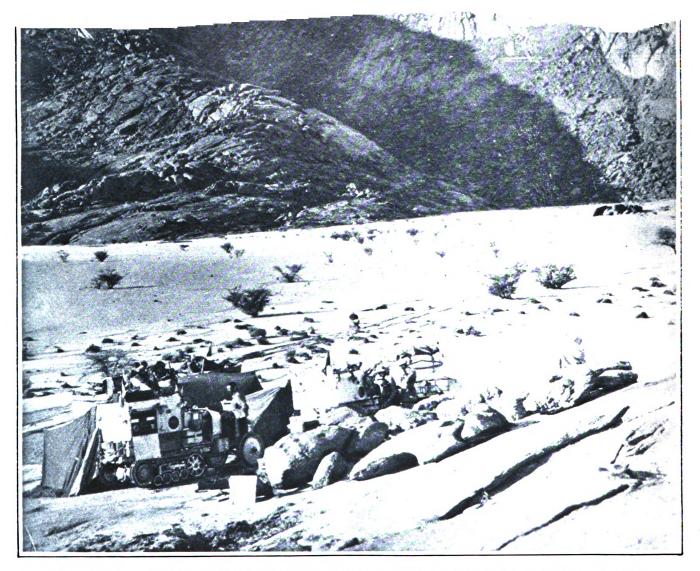


LAST RITES IN A PHARAOH'S FUNERAL: THE MUMMY HELD UPRIGHT BY A PRIEST PERSONIFYING THE JACKAL-HEADED ANUBIS, WHILE ANOTHER PERFORMS THE "OPENING OF THE MOUTH" CEREMONY.

This drawing forms a sequel to that on a double-page in this number illustrating a typical funeral of an Egyptian king, such as Tutankhamen, some 3000 years ago. The reader should also refer to the article by Professor Flinders Petrie on another page, describing the ceremonies. In a note pointing out the detail of the above scene, Mr. Forestier says: "The procession having arrived at the end of its journey, the mummy is removed from the sacred boat and placed upright with

its back to the entrance of the tomb. . . . The final rifes take place an loud wailings. The widow of the dead king, kneeling, clasps the mummy, w is held up by a priest personifying Anubis. Whilst one priest performs 'opening of the mouth' ceremony, sacred charms are recited, and another τ pours purificatory libations of Nile water over the head of the mummy. No while the mourning women circling round, lamenting, perform their last mystic dair

RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING BY A. FORESTIER, FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR FLINDERS PETRIE. (COPYRIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—C.R.)



"CAMPED DURING CHRISTMAS NIGHT IN THE LAST BLUE MOUNTAINS OF GOUJDIR ON THE BORDERS OF HOGGAR": A BIVOUAC OF THE CITROËN EXPEDITION AMID ROCKY SOLITUDES IN THE HEART OF THE SAHARA.

The conquest of the Sahara by the French expedition of Citroën "caterpillar" cars was thus announced in a message from its leaders, MM. Haardt and Audouin-Dubreuil, sent from Timbuctoo, their goal, on lanuary 8: "On the morning of January 7, in radiant sunshine, we entered Timbuctoo in exactly the same order in which we had left Tuggurt with our five cars and all their personnel. . . . Our cars, surrounded by large numbers of Touaregs on horseback, entered Tim-

buctoo in the midst of a delirious crowd. The first Trans-Sahara motor mail, carried by the Citroen Mission from Tuggurt to Timbuctoo in twenty days, fifteen of which were actually devoted to travelling, was officially handed over in front of the Governor's Palace as we stepped from our cars. A practical and rapid communication has thus been established across the French Sahara between rich Algeria and opulent French West Africa. Our mission is achieved." Earlier (Commend opposite



"THE GLAMOUR OF ANTIQUITY (AT LUXOR) BALANCED BY A ROMANCE OF MODERN MECHANISM": THE CONQUEST OF THE GREAT AFRICAN DESERT—CITROËN CARS IN A ROCKY DEFILE OF THE SAHARA.

Continued.] messages had said: "The Mission left In Salah at dawn on December 24... crossed the vast wind-swept plains of Tidikelt... and then left the sandy desert to enter the stony desert. The cars continued in this new country without slackening speed... The mission camped during Christmas night in the last Blue Mountains of Goujdir on the borders of Hoggar... After having crossed the Tanesruft, the great Desert of Thirst, where any faulty orientation means

certain death, we reached French West Africa on December 31." A writer in the "Times," drawing an interesting comparison between the Citroën feat and the great Egyptian "find" at Luxor, says: "The glamour of antiquity at one end (of the great African desert) is balanced by a romance of modern mechanism at the other. . . The desert-buried empires of the past may even now be finding their avenger in 'caterpillar-wheeled' motor-cars."



FORWARDS STRUGGLING FOR THE BALL AT A LINE-OUT: AN INCIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL "RUGGER" MATCH.

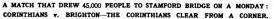
SHOWING THE REFEREE (MR. VILE) ON THE EXTREME RIGHT: ONE OF THE SCOTTISH PLAYERS, WITH THE BALL, TACKLED BY A GROUP OF FRENCH OPPONENTS.

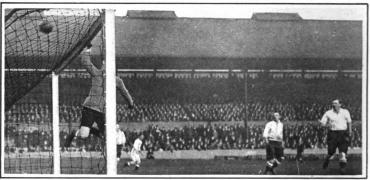
Scotland beat France in the international "Rugger" match, played at Inverleith, near Edinburgh, on January 20, by two goals and two tries (16 points) to a goal dropped from a mark (3 points). The game was rather a rough one, and several of the French players were injured and temporarily disabled. One of their team

humorously remarked: "This is not football; this is butchery." The French forwards worked very hard, but the team's play as a whole was criticised as being too much on the defensive, not giving their outside men a chance. The French points were the result of a fine drop-kick by M. L. Béguet.—[Phoros. C.N.]

Amateurs v. Professionals in a Great Cup-Tie "Re-play": The Corinthians Beaten.







A GREAT AMATEUR ASSOCIATION FOOTBALLER: MR. B. HOWARD BAKER, THE CORINTHIAN GOAL-KEEPER, SAVES BY PUNCHING THE BALL OVER THE BAR.



HEAD *. FOOT: MR. A. G. BOWER (LEFT)
FRUSTRATES A BRIGHTON FORWARD.



ANOTHER SKILFUL "SAVE" BY THE CORINTHIAN GOALKEEPER: MR. B. HOWARD BAKER (IN THE AIR) PUNCHES THE BALL AWAY FROM GOAL.



MORE BRILLIANT WORK BY MR. BAKER: THE CORINTHIAN "GOALIE" "SAVING."

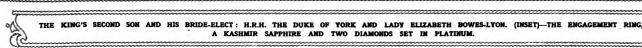
Enormous interest was taken in the second replay between the Corinthians, the famous Amateur Association team, and Brighton and Hove Albion, on the Chelsea ground at Stamford Bridge, on January 22, when 45,000 spectators were present, although it was a Monday. The Corinthians were beaten by 1 goal to nil, and

thus failed, after all, to get through the first round of the Football Association Cup competition in their first experience of cup-tie football. They had previously played two drawn games against the Brighton team—the first at Brighton, the second at the Crystal Palace. Both resulted in 1 goal all.—[Protos.S.AND GAND TOPICAL.]



A FAMILY GROUP TAKEN AT GLAMIS: STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): THE HON. MICHAEL BOWES-LYON, THE HON. DAVID BOWES-LYON, H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, THE EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE, CAPTAIN THE HON. W. LEVESON-GOWER, AND THE HON. JAMES STUART; AND (SEATED) LADY DORIS GORDON-LENNOX, LADY MARGARET SCOTT, LADY ELIZABETH BOWES-LYON, LADY KATHERINE HAMILTON, AND LADY ROSE LEVESON-GOWER.





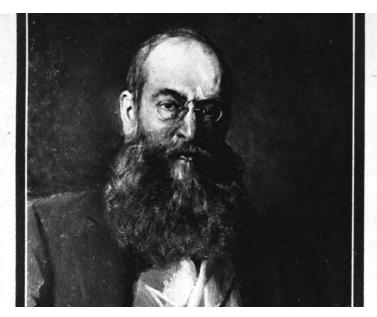
Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon and her parents, the Earl and Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne, spent the week-end at Sandringham with the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family. The plans for her marriage to the Duke of York were discussed, but at the time of writing no official announcement has been made, although Westminster Abbey has been mentioned as the probable scene of the ceremony and the end of April as the date. The group at Glamis shows Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon with various members of the family and friends. The Hon. Michael and the Hon. David Bowes-Lyon are the two youngest of her

four brothers; Lady Rose Leveson-Gower is the younger of her two sisters (she married Captain the Hon. William Spencer Leveson-Gower, D.S.O., R.N., in 1916); Captain the Hon. James Stuart, M.V.O., M.C., is the youngest son of the seventeenth Earl of Moray; Lady Margaret Scott is the eldest daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch; Lady Doris Gordon-Lennox is the second daughter of the Earl of March, and grand-daughter of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; and Lady Katherine Hamilton is the youngest daughter of the third Duke of Abercorn. The Duke of York gave his fiancée her beautiful engagement ring before going to Sandringham.

7

whose point of the controversy that he represented the more hopeful and even hilarious, and Arnold the more sober and even sombre side of the nineteenth century. He had all the high hopes of the age, often in forms that are now forgotten and might now seem fantastic. The papers say, very truly, that he was a Positivist, but do not always explain very lucidly what a Positivist was.

A Positivist, as he figures in the life and correspondence of the Huxley and Arnold period, meant something much more definite than a rationalist who rested all his views on positive knowledge. A Positivist meant a Comtist. and a Comtist meant a good deal. Comte had a complete new religion, or, rather, a new Church; for it was modelled throughout on the Catholic Church. It had a liturgy. It had a calendar. I believe it had vestments. I am sure it had saints' days dedicated to Darwin or Newton. I do not know in what the ceremonial consisted, or what were the vestments worn. Perhaps they all wore tails on Darwin Day. Perhaps



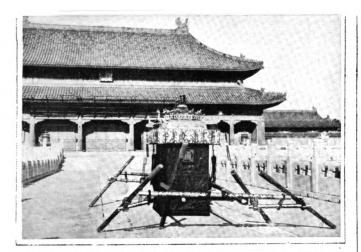
religion" - how swiftly and silently it would have been scribbled down in that terrible notebook, side by side with "the British College of Health in the New Road," or "The Destiny of England is in the great heart of England," or Mrs. Gooch's Golden Rule, or Mr. Roebuck's explosion, "I ask you whether in the whole world there is anything like it. I pray that our unparalleled prosperity may last"! For the great majority in the industrial and commercial movement there never was any prosperity. Even for the minority of men like Roebuck our unrivalled prosperity has not lasted.

In other words, if a later generation really wants to know what was the use of Matthew Arnold, it was this: that he had the power of withering up or reducing to ridicule the particular sort of rubbish talked by Mr. Roebuck in Parliament and by the "Gentleman with the Duster" in John Bull. He had the power of making some people at least understand that commercialism is not even the same as common-sense, far

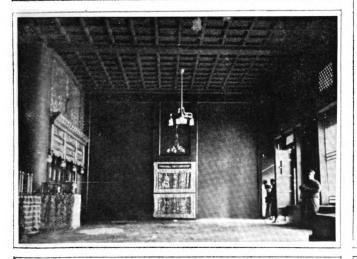


EW THE GIRL EMPRESS WAS

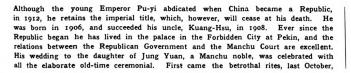
ENTE TO MEET HER BOY BR



HOW THE GIRL EMPRESS WAS BORNE TO THE PALACE OF CLOUDLESS HEAVEN TO MEET HER BOY BRIDEGROOM: THE BRIDE'S PHŒNIX CHAIR.



WHERE SOME OF THE PICTURESQUE CEREMONIES AT THE MARRIAGE OF THE YOUNG EMPEROR TOOK PLACE: A PALACE RECEPTION-ROOM IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY.





NOT YET SEVENTEEN, AND MARRIED TO A GIRL OF THE SAME AGE: PU-YI, WHO RETAINS THE IMPERIAL TITLE, BUT WILL BE THE LAST EMPEROR.

and then, in turn, the joint worship of the imperial ancestors, sacrifices, and $S_{\xi i}$ ceremonies of congratulation. The actual wedding took place at the romantic h_{ξ} of 4 a.m. on December 1. The bride, seated in the Phœnix Chair, was carried procession by moonlight to the Palace of Cloudless Heaven. Before the happy p_i ceremonially drank the Nuptial Cup together, many other quaint rites w_{ξ} observed. Our photographs are of unique interest, as taken in the Forbidden by the only European guest, Mr. R. F. Johnston, the Emperor's English tutor.



7. WHERE JENNER WAS BORN ON MAY 17, 1749: THE VICARAGE AT BERKELEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, HELD BY HIS FATHER, THE REV. STEPHEN JENNER.



9 WHERE JENNER PRACTISED FOR MANY YEARS AND DIED ON JANUARY 26, 1823: THE CHANTRY, ADJOINING THE CHURCHYARD AT BERKELEY.



USED BY DR. EDWARD JENNER DURING HIS PRACTICE; LANCETS AND SCARIFIERS
OF GOLD, IVORY, AND STEEL.



10. WITH A COW IN THE BACKGROUND: A PORTRAIT OF EDWARD JENNER, NOW IN THE WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, WIGMORE STREET.

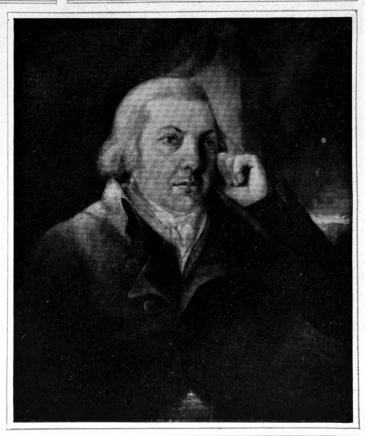
Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, was born on May 17, 1749, at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, of which village his father was the vicar. When thirteen he decided to follow the profession of medicine, and served a term of six years' apprenticeship in Sodbury, Bristol. On attaining the age of twenty-one he came to London and entered as a house-pupil with the famous surgeon, John Hunter, with whose family he resided for two years. On leaving London he settled down to practise in Berkeley, his native village, and shortly after took up the study of cow-pox, with which, in the pastoral district in which he lived, he often met. His first experiment in vaccination was performed on May 14, 1796, when he took some matter from a pustule on a dairymaid's hand and inoculated a healthy boy about eight years of age, named James Phipps. On July 1 he inoculated him with various lymph from a case of small-pox, and found that the boy did not contract small-pox. Thus Jenner made his great discovery that those who contracted the milder disease of cow-pox were immune from small-pox, or

4. A RELIC OF THE DISCOVERER OF VACCINATION: EDWARD JENNER'S MEDICINE-CHEST.

5. JENNER'S LONDON HOME IN 1803: 14, HERTFORD STREET.

USED BY DR. EDWARD JENNER IN HIS CONSULTING-ROOM:
 A CABINET FOR MEDICINES.





 IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY: EDWARD JENNER, M.D., F.R.S., AT THE AGE OF 65—A PORTRAIT BY J. NORTHCOTE, R.A.

12. ANOTHER PORTRAIT BY J. NORTHCOTE, R.A., IN THE WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM: EDWARD JENNER, AGED 65.

took it only slightly, a discovery which has saved thousands of lives from the dread disease. He first communicated his results in a paper of which the manuscript still exists (see illustration on page 124), and later, in 1798, in a short published treatise. In 1802 Parliament granted him £10,000 for expenses, after an inquiry during which Dr. Matthew Baillie testified that "If Dr. Jenner had not chosen openly and honourably to explain to the public all he knew upon the subject, he might have acquired a considerable fortune." A second grant, of £20,000, was made to him in 1806. In 1803 Jenner had set up in practice as a physician in Hertford Street, but not meeting with much success, he returned to Berkeley, where he died on January 26, 1823. "Vaccination," said Professor W. J. Simpson recently, "has saved more lives than any other medicine or preventive work in the world. Nobody realises what the conditions were before general vaccination came in. At least half-a-million people died yearly of small-pox in Europe." Countless others were disfigured and many blinded by it,

Seen intended for his a forciation. The Wolf disarral of intended for his a forciaty is more pellow'd in the day's laft. The left the little Type of the call of the Wolf the Manter proved to experience which is the Day is the Wolf on a dynamical winter

HOW THE CONQUEST OF SMALL-POX WAS FIRST PRO-CLAIMED: EDWARD JENNER'S PAPER MAKING KNOWN HIS DISCOVERY OF VACCINATION—A FACSIMILE OF THE FIRST PAGE.

or two hearts, and here and there some reader may recognise them as the inspired work of one Thomas Arnold—not Thomas the father of Matthew. I trust that the memories they arouse will not be altogether painful.

The phrases, so singularly appropriate to the books before us, are these: "The judge often admired the beauty of virtue. The citizens are doing ill. The citizens are doing well. I have often admired the virtue of the citizen. The citizens admire the virtue of the judge."

In both volumes we hear much of citizens doing ill and well, in each we see a judge admiring the beauty of virtue, and on occasion the virtue of the citizen. although he does not lose sight of the citizen's shortcomings. And the final result of reading these two works is that we, as citizens, are compelled to admire the virtue of the judge, a virtue made up of rich learning, wit, wisdom, humour, and humanity. Not to beat about the bush longer, the books in question are "WHAT THE JUDGE THOUGHT," by his Honour Judge Parry (Fisher Unwin; 21s.); and "THE LOOM OF THE LAW," by Mr. J. A. R. Cairns, Magistrate of Thames Police Court (Hutchinson; 16s.).

When Judge Parry admires the virtue of the citizen, he is not content to do so in general terms, but charms his reader with concrete examples. He goes to the United States for three of these—Abraham Lincoln, Rufus Choate, and William Henry Seward; to Ireland for one, Daniel O'Connell; and to ancient Greece for one, Solon. The one Englishman in the list is Mr. Justice Maule, and his virtue con-

sists chiefly in the fact that he was probably the greatest wit on the English Bench. In one case Maule's irony worked great public service. It was when he told Hall, the bigamist, that if he had told Maria (the second lady) the real state of the case and said, "I'll marry you if you choose to take your chance and risk it," he (Maule) would have treated the case more lightly. As it was, Hall got three months, or, as some say, four. But that was because he had not told Maria all about it.

But even then, Judge Parry is not convinced that irony and wit are, properly speaking, judicial qualities.

He produces new documents in the case Whistler v. Ruskin, in which his father, Serjeant Parry, appeared with Mr. Peteram for the Plaintiff and ultimately wrested from Sir John Holker the glorious victory of a farthing damages. Friendly chance has thrown in Judge Parry's way the brief for the Defendant. Attached to that document are various interesting notes by Ruskin, hitherto unpublished.

But of all the essays in this volume, that which has delighted me most (for it beats even the letter from Uncle Dogberry to his niece Portia concerning her future at the Bar and in Parliament) is one that may seem at the first blush very technical and only to be understanded of and appreciated by such as are themselves learned in the Law. But even Necessity herself, whether she golfs or no, and certainly every golfing layman, must enjoy the dissertation "What the Judge Thought Concerning the Law of the Lost Golf Ball." It is the quintessence of judicial wit and humour, exercised playfully upon its own proper material, from which every particle of dust has been blown away. Give me Judge Parry's or



RIDICULING A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY: A CONTEMPORARY CARICATURE
OF EDWARD JENNER, ENTITLED "THE COW POCK—OR—THE WONDERFUL

EFFECTS OF THE NEW INOCULATION."

The centenary of the death of Edward Jenner fell on January 26. As shown by this cartoon, one of the publications of the Anti-Vaccine Society, he himself was not immune from virulent ridicule. Further illustrations of the subject appear on a double page in this number.

Copyright Photographs by Permission of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum.

Mr. Cairns's book, a pipe and a chimney corner, and I ask no better companions for a winter evening.

From the County Court, pass now to the Police Court, and see "The Loom of the Law" at work. Mr. Cairns plays Asmodeus to the Queer Street where day by day he watches the warp and weft of that loom of which, he reminds us, "the threads are human souls. Every living soul is within the reach of its machinery, and you and I may be of its weaving to-morrow." Mr. Thomas Burke's Mrs. Raymond put it thus: "Police trouble comes to ev'body—even the 'igh-up ones." But if Mr. Cairns writes about the seamy side of life, he leaves us with a very reassuring impression

M. P. M. W. Willufore mounts

TELLING HIS SISTER THAT PARLIAMENT HAD VOTED £20,000 TO MAKE PUBLIC HIS VACCINE DISCOVERY: A LETTER FROM EDWARD JENNER TO MRS. BLACK (IN FACSIMILE).

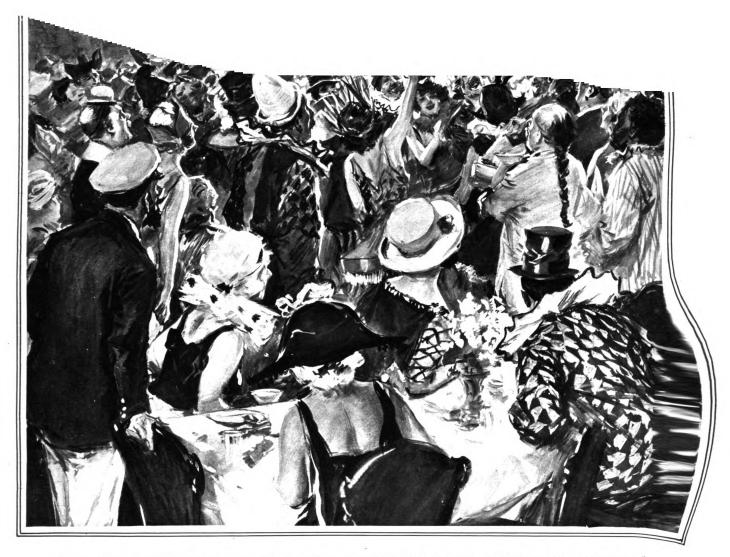
practitioner; he studies every case individually, putshimself in the prisoner's place and judges accordingly. The beneficent "long remand" has become a power ful and successful instrument of reclamation and reform even in seemingly hopcless cases. In these "Experiences and Reflections of a Metropolitar Magistrate," Mr. Cairns has opened up an amazing chapter of the book of life.

Another very remarkable instance of how the Art

of Optimism may be learnt in circumstances that would seem entirely opposed to Optimism, is to be found in Mr. Sidney Dark's "THE LIFE OF SIR ARTHUR PEARSON, Br., G.B.E." (Hodder and Stoughton: 10s. 6d.). Like the biographies of Newnes and Northcliffe, it is concerned in part with a peculiar phase of journalistic success, and the life stories of these three men, read together, have their own significance in the history of the Press. But the purely journalistic part of Mr. Dark's interesting narrative falls into a secondary place when it is compared with the later phase of Sir Arthur Pearson's career. There the "champion hustler" is eclipsed by the philanthropist who, having faced and overcome the affliction of blindness, became a light to those who sit in darkness.

Mr. Dark does well, however, to remind his readers of Pearson's earlier interest in schemes of philanthropic work, his Fresh Air Fund and the Fresh Air Fortnight for slum children. Of that interest the great work of St. Dunstan's for soldiers and sailors blinded in the war was the natural development. It is here brought home with a force of cumulative detail not otherwise available. The reader sees Sir Arthur among his boys, meeting them first in

hospital with those friendly words of encouragement that let them know they had still a future, leaving with each man a watch specially contrived for the blind and so giving him his earliest hint that his fingers would hencefor:h be his eyes. Pearson's work is traced from small beginnings to its world-wide range of beneficence. St. Dunstan's is not a charity, but a human brotherhood, where the blind learn how to fend for themselves and to hold their own in industrial and social life. That is Pearson's best monument, but it is well to have Mr. Dark's sympathetic record of how it was built up by the courageous man "who, despite misfortune, always found it good to live."



ROBIN HOOD TO THE RESCUE OF MAID MARIAN: AN INTERLUDE AT THE ALDWYCH CLUB'S CABARET AND FANCY DRESS DANCE, AT THE CONNAUGHT ROOMS.

The Aldwych Club, the home of the advertising experts of London, held its annual Cabaret and Fancy-Dress Dance at the Connaught Rooms on the 19th inst.

True to tradition, it sprang many surprises on the guests. One of the jokes, for example, was a "raid" by real police on "cocaine traffickers"; with news-boys

selling special editions reporting the scene, within five minutes of its occurrence.

Maid Marian was "rescued" in due form by a Robin Hood descending by a rope, as shown in our illustration—and there was many another "stunt." It was all a huge success.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.R.]



MADE OF BLUE FAÏENCE: FUNERARY FIGURES OF KING SENKAMANSEKEN, PROBABLY A GRANDSON OF TIRHAQA.

Photographs by Courtesy of Professor G. A. Reisner, Ph.D.

words of Isaiah, "Ah, the land of the rustling of wings which is beyond the rivers of Ethiopia" (Isaiah, Chapter XVIII.). Curiously enough, chance has set me the task of recovering the lost history of Ethiopia. I have seen its rivers, and realise now that the mysterious "land of the rustling of wings" is the swampland of the White Nile, breeding-ground for countless birds, and the southern boundary of Ethiopia.

Ethiopia is a name often applied to Abyssinia, but it belongs really to the Valley of the Nile from the First Cataract to the junction of the Blue and White Niles. The Egyptians called this region Cush, also its name in the Old Testament. Later, when Ethiopia

became a kingdom, the rulers still called their land Cush, and when the King Aizana of Axum (Abyssinia) conquered Ethiopia (about 350 A.D.) he added to his titles that of the "King of Cush." But the Greeks called the man of Cush "Aithiops," or "Burnt-face," and classical authors write of Cush as "the land of the Ethiopians."

Pliny gives in his Natural History the names of nine writers who contributed books or portions of books on Ethiopia: and, besides these, there are to be reckoned the chapters of Pliny himself, of Strabo. Diodorus Siculus, Dion Cassius, and the astronomer Ptolemy. Strabo gives us the best account of the country, and Pliny a mass of unsorted fact and fiction about the strange inhabitants and their customs, but none of them has left us any material for a history of the land. There was one, Simonides the Younger, who, Pliny says, lived five years at Meroe, the southern capital of Ethiopia, "while he was writing concerning the Ethiopians." His book may have been a history of Ethiopia, but it has not survived to our day.

There were two Ethiopias—the Northern, a land of desert roads; and the Southern, a land of tropical rains. Northern Ethiopia includes the Valley of the Nile in its most arid parts, between the First and the Fourth Cataracts. This is almost the most poverty-stricken land in the world—a water channel between sandstone deserts with granite barriers. Here and there is a patch of cultivable land at the mouths of the lateral ravines, though not enough to support more than a scanty population. But the waters of the Nile flowed through from the south and made the desert passable for the caravans and

years later, the kings of the 12th Dynasty built a line of forts to guard the roads from the First Cataract to the head of the Third, where an Egyptian military and administrative colony was founded. And after the Hyksos invasion, when Egypt was becoming a great empire, one of the first acts was the conquest of Ethiopia and its occupation by an Egyptian administration headed by a viceroy. For 450 years a line

of twenty-four Egyptian viceroys ruled Ethiopia. Temples were built along the Nile from Assuan as far as Napata at the foot of the Fourth Cataract, at the upper end of what is now Dongola Province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Northern Ethiopia became a province of Egypt, and was thoroughly Egyptianised in its culture, and largely altered in its population, as wild tribes found safety of life and property under the Egyptian administration.

After the days of the Egyptian viceroys, in the obscure period between 1000 B.C. and 750 B.C., Ethiopia, a province of Egypt, became independent, and maintained its independent existence for eleven centuries.



FILLED WITH WATER: THE TOMB OF TIRHAQA—
SHOWING MR. ROBERT WILLIAMS, F.R.I.B.A., ON A
RAFT, TAKING MEASUREMENTS.

The tomb was laid dry by bailing with petroleum tins, but refilled with water from some subterranean source. The entrance is seen in the background.

excavation of the royal cemeteries at El-Kur'uw, Nuri, and Barkal, around Napata, the capital of Northern Ethiopia, and those around Meroe, the capital of Southern Ethiopia. All the kings of Ethiopia were buried in pyramids in these cemeteries, each having reigned on the average about a generation. Thus the group of craftsmen and artists who prepared the burial-place of one king was never exactly the same as that employed for the tomb of another, but individuals often worked for more than one king. By comparison, the similarities and differences of the work of these groups indicated clearly the order in which they had worked.

In other words, our present knowledge of the order of the kings of Ethiopia depends really on the [Continued on page 142.



FOUND LYING IN WATER IN A BURIAL-CHAMBER OF THE PYRAMID: FUNERARY FIGURES (SHAWWABTI) OF TIRHAQA.

These figures were made of alabaster, serpentine, and ferricrete sandstone.



LLED WITH WATER: THE TOMB OF TRANSIOWING MR. ROBERT WILLIAMS, FRIBA, OLI RAFT, TAKING MEASUREMENTS.

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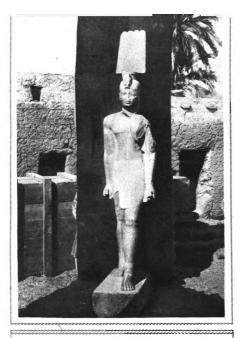




BEFORE EXCAVATION: AN APPARENTLY WASTE EXPANSE OF DESERT UNDER WHICH LAY FOR MANY CENTURIES THE FIRST ROYAL CEMETERY OF ETHIOPIA, AT EL-KUR'UW, CONTAINING TOMBS OF THE EGYPTIAN 25TH DYNASTY.



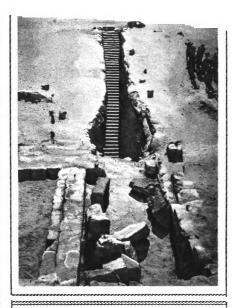




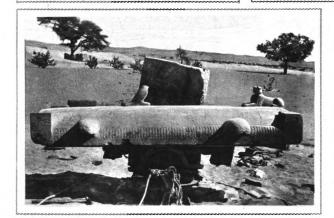




"MENTIONED IN ISAIAH": TIRHAQA— A FUNERARY FIGURE IN SERPENTINE.



WITH BROKEN CHAPEL WALLS (FOREGROUND): THE STAIRWAY OF ANLAMAN'S PYRAMID, FROM THE TOP.



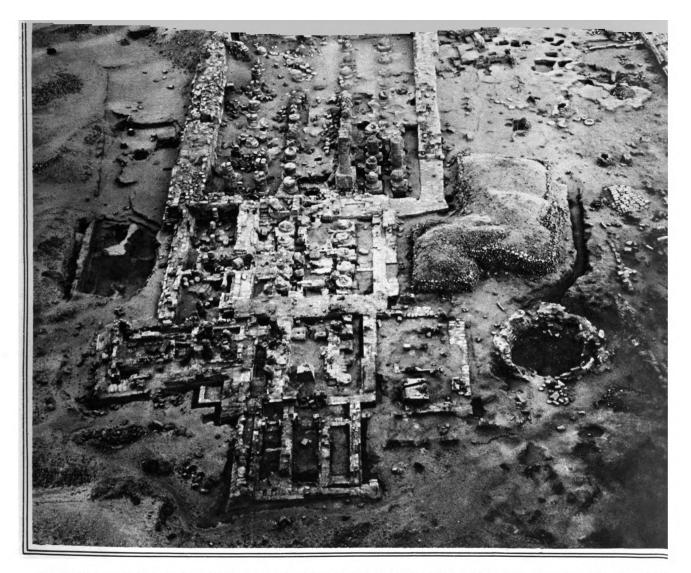
AFTER ITS REMOVAL FROM THE TOMB IN THE SECOND ETHIOPIAN ROYAL CEMETERY, AT NURI: THE GRANITE SARCOPHAGUS OF KING ANLAMAN.



PAINTED IN COLOURS: THE BURIAL-CHAMBER OF KING TANUTAMON, WHO WAS DRIVEN OUT OF EGYPT BY THE ASSYRIAN, ASHURBANIPAL, IN 661 B.C.

The lost history of Ethiopia, as we learn from Professor Reisner's article on another page, has been largely recovered by the researches of the Harvard-Boston Expedition. Formerly only a province of Egypt, Ethiopia, between 1000 and 750 B.C., became an independent kingdom whose rulers conquered Egypt and became its Pharaohs. All these Ethiopian kings were buried in pyramids in the royal cemeteries at El-Kur'uw, Nuri, and Barkal, around Napata, and those around Meroe. Describing the Ethiopian royal lineage, Professor Reisner says: "After Plankhy, other descendants of Kashta—Shabaka, Shabataka, Tirhaqa (who is

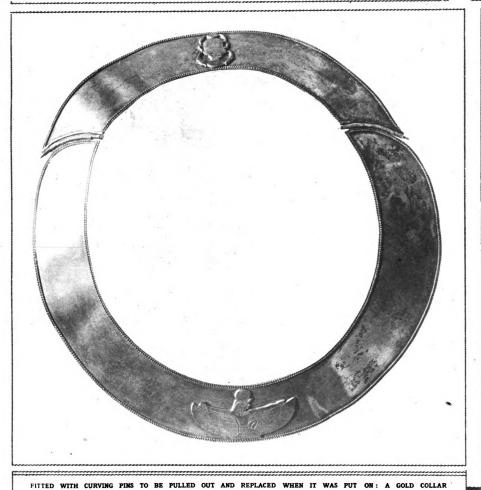
mentioned in a prophecy of Isaiah) and Tanutamon—ruled over Egypt as well as Ethiopia from 710 to 661 B.C. (25th Dynasty). . . . This short imperial period of the Ethiopians was brought to an end by the far greater Assyrians, who invaded Egypt . . . but after Tanutamon twenty kings, all claiming descent from the original family, ruled Ethiopia from Napata and were buried at Nuri, where the second royal cemetery had been begun by Tirhaqa." In the Bible we read (11. Kings, xix 9) that Sennacherib, King of Assyria, "heard say of Tirhakah, king of Ethiopia, 'Behold, he is come out to fight against thee.'"



BUILT ORIGINALLY IN THE 18TH DYNASTY (TO WHICH TUTANKHAMEN BELONGED) AND REBUILT BY PIANKHY, THE ETHIOPIAN CONQUEROR OF EGYPT: THE TEMPLE OF AMON AT NAPATA, JUST EXCAVATED.

In his article on another page, Professor Reisner writes: "After the Hyksos invasion, when Egypt was becoming a great empire, one of the first acts was the conquest of Ethiopia. . . . For 450 years a line of 24 Egyptian viceroys ruled Ethiopia. Temples were built along the Nile from Assuan as far as Napata at the foot of the Fourth Cataract. . . . After the days of the Egyptian vicerbys, in the obscure period between 1000 B.C. and 750 B.C., Ethiopia, a province of Egypt, became independent and maintained its independent existence for eleven centuries."

About 750 B.C. Kashta, who ruled at Napata, the capital of northern Eth took the title of king, and conquered upper Egypt as far as Thebes. "Pig the Great, son of Kashta, extended his dominions northwards to the Mediterr and southwards to the swamps of the White Nile. . . . After Piankhy, descendants of Kashta ruled over Egypt as well as Ethiopia from 710 to 661 (25th Dynasty); but their capital remained at Napata, where Piankhy had a great temple to Amon, the national god."



FROM THE TOMB OF A QUEEN OF KING SHABATAKA.



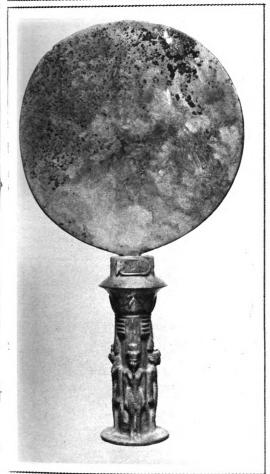
AN AMULET FROM QUEEN TABYRY'S TOMB:
A BLUE MARBLE CAT (ACTUAL SIZE).



WITH A GOLD HEAD OF HATHOR ON ROCK-CRYSTAL:
A QUEEN'S PENDANT (ACTUAL SIZE).

Many gaps in the history of ancient Ethiopia and of the Ethiopian kings of Egypt have been filled by the remarkable discoveries made by the Harvard-Boston archæological expedition in Egypt. As Professor Reisner, its Director, points out in his article on page 126, the chronological basis of the period has been established by the excavations at the various Ethiopian royal cemeteries, some of which are illustrated on other pages. "All the kings of Ethiopia," he writes, "were buried in pyramids in these cemeteries, each having reigned about a generation. Thus the group of oraftsmen and artists who prepared the burial-place of one king was never exactly the same as that employed for the tomb of another. By comparison, the similarities and differences of the work of these groups indicated clearly the order in which they had worked. In other words, our present knowledge of the order of the kings of Ethiopia depends really on the products of the workshops of . . . the greatest masters of their crafts in Ethiopia, selected to work for the king. By a minute examination of their works we were able to arrange the pyramids of the kings in chronological order, and it only remained to write the names of the kings instead of the numbers with which

FROM THE TOMB OF ASPALTA: A GOLD VASE-LID WITH FLEXIBLE GOLD CHAIM (ACTUAL SIZE.)



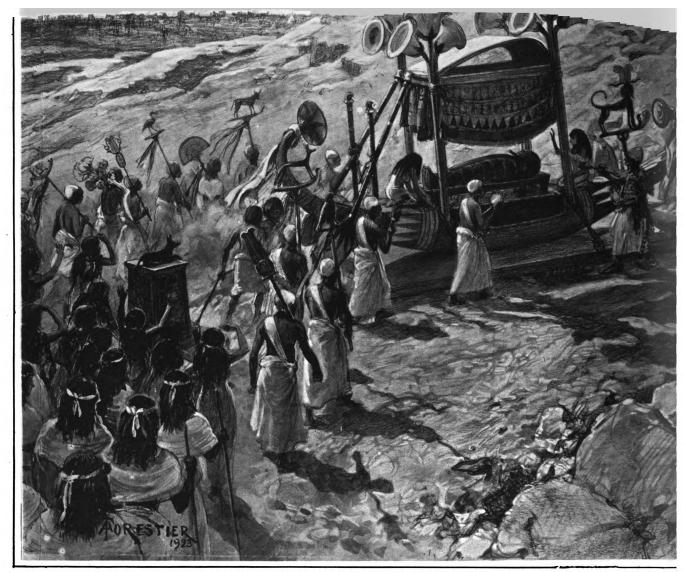
INSCRIBED WITH KING NETAKLABATAMAN'S NAME (ABOUT 533-513 B.C.): A SILVER MIRROR FOUND IN HIS TOMB.

we had marked their pyramids. The names of some were already known. These were connected with their tombs by inscriptions. . . The names of other kings, lost to human knowledge for nearly 2000 years, have been found in similar inscriptions and assigned to their respective

WITH ASPALTA'S
NAME INSCRIBED
ON THE
HANDLE: A GOLD
VASE FROM HIS
TOMB
(ACTUAL SIZE).



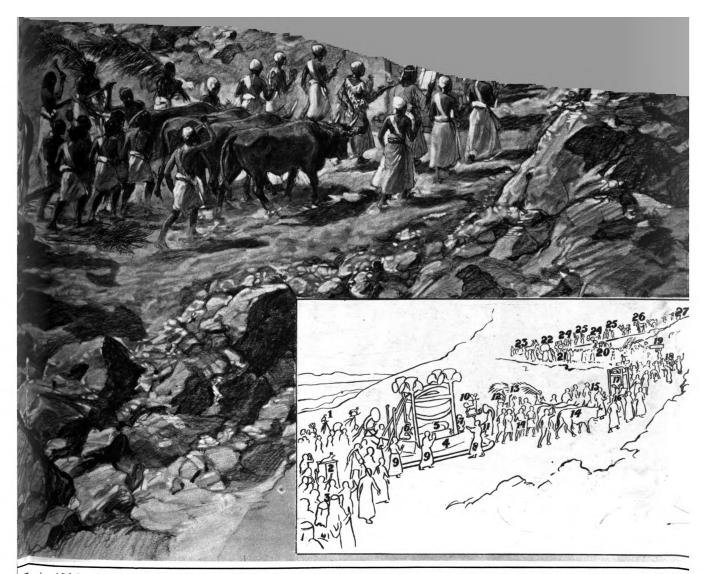
pyramids." The cat amulet illustrated above was found, appropriately enough, in the tomb of Queen Tabyry, "a favourite queen of King Piankhy." The description of the object below it is: "a pendant of gold and rock-crystal, from the tomb of another queen of Piankhy. The gold head of Hathor and the base are joined by a gold cylinder which passes through a polished hole in the crystal." These and some of the other "finds" are shown in their actual size



The numbers in the key-plan indicate (1) Standard-bearers; (2) Case containing Canopic vases; (3) Relatives lamenting; (4) Boat-shaped hearse on sledge; (5) Mummy of the king; (6) and (7) Female mourners symbolising goddesses; (8) Priest with censer; (9) Attendants of priest; (10) Sphinx; (11) Eye of Osiris; (12) Sprinkler; (13) Palm-bearers; (14) Slaves and oxen drawing hearse; (15) High Priest with attendants;

HOW TUTANKHAMEN PROBABLY ENTERED HIS TOMB: A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING, F

In connection with his lecture on "Royal Burials in Egypt," which he arranged to give at University College, London, on January 23, Professor Flinders Petrie, the famous Egyptologist, kindly supplied particulars for this interesting drawing. Mr. Forestier writes: "The sacred boat carrying the mummy has been placed on a sledge drawn by four oxen. . . . Several men, under a superintendent, helped in the pulling of the boat. . . . A priest walks alongside the sledge, turning round from time to time, offering incense and pouring libation. On the other side of the coffin the 'sprinkler,' with a bright dipped in a vase, throws water upon the ground, perhaps on the passers-by—it may be to ward off the evil eye. In the boat at the head and feet of the mummy, which lay on a couch, sheltered by a canopy adorned with floral decorations (in this case, a parchment imitation of the papyrus flowers), stood or knelt two



(16) Scribe reading; (17) Case containing statue or emblem; (18) Mourning women and priestess shaking sistrum; (19) Box of offerings; (20) Sacred boat borne by priests; (21) Bearers of insignia and personn (22) Case of gold vases and offerings, with priests in attendance; (23) Horse-drawn chariot; (24) Two chariots drawn by slaves; (25) Thrones and chairs; (26) Royal couches; (27) Head of procession exact

ROM ARCHÆOLOGICAL DATA, OF AN EGYPTIAN KING'S FUNERAL IN THE 14TH CENTURY B.

female mourners, close relations of the deceased, probably wife and sister, symbolising the two goddesses Isis and Nephthys. Sometimes garlands of flow heaped in the boat, which had a figure of the Sphinx standing conspicuously on the prow, whose painted side (near the end) showed the eye of Osiris. Fe the mummy, two men dragged a sledge on which was placed the case enclosing the four Canopic vases which contained the viscera of the deceased, all cleansed and embalmed in spices. . . . In front of the oxen walks the officiating priest, with a scribe reading prayers. A tall case, which may have contastue of the dead king, is drawn by four men, in front of whom circle female mourners. Preceding them are slaves carrying offerings. . . . Next sacred ark borne by priests. . . . Then chariots, one of them harnessed. Further up slaves carry funerary furniture."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Cane



ALFRED BUTLER SHOWS HIS PROWESS BY "KNOCK-ING OUT" ALGERNON HOZIER: "BATTLING BUTLER," AT THE NEW OXFORD.

 From left to right, the photograph shows Mr. Fred Leslie as Hugh Bryant, Mr. Austin Melford as Algernon Hozier, Mr. Jack Buchanan as Alfred Butler, and Miss Sydney Fairbrother as Mrs. Alfred Butler.—(Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.)

was puzzled. I could not remember any play with a name approaching "Butterfly." I asked right and left; I telephoned to a well-known critic: "Can you tell me where Viinder comes in in the Shavian drama?" Pause. "Don't know." So I went to the theatre, and no sooner had the curtain risen than the scales fell from my eyes. It was our dear old friend "The Philanderer," which, as far as I can remember, has

never had a London run. Hereby hangs a tale. In 1893 my Independent Theatre had successfully launched Shaw as a dramatist with "Widowers' Houses," when he announced that he had a new play ready, and asked whether I, Dorothy Leighton, the novelist, and Charles Ashton Johnson, my associates, would hear it, the idea being to give it during the season? Shaw read it to us, and, although he is as brilliant a reader as he is a creator, I was amused, but not impressed. Frankly, I found the play excessively verbose, overloaded with side-issues on bacteria and so on, which struck me as irrelevant, and would, I feared, weary the audience. When the long lecture was over, my opinion was: "Too much cackle and too few 'osses" - this, of course, most politely, for already Shaw was our Jupiter, and we were convinced that our opinion was but that of the groundlings.

I do not quite remember what Miss Leighton and Mr. Ashton Johnson said, but vaguely, I believe, they were enthusiastic about the dialogue and not hopeful of the story. Personally, I was, moreover, convinced that the English actors of that day could not possibly cope with the flood of dialoguethat their tongues were not glib enough to rattle it off at the lightning speed required. Shaw was probably much amused at our lack of appreciation, and took his manuscript away. What happened next I don't quite know; I . think "The Philanderer" was given at Manchester by Miss Horniman, and some time in Repertory at the Coronet, Notting Hill Gate. I never saw it, and when I read it in "Plays, Pleasant and Unpleasant," I still more admired the dialogue and still found it very long.

Now when I saw it in Flemish, I found quite "another pair of sleeves." It was a Sunday afternoon; the good Flemish bourgeois packed the theatre. The setting was not only modern but faultlessly British—except that the club servant wore bright stockbroker

of the play may hail from Antwerp? Once more the prophet has found honour abroad; and to think that in 1894 I was dense enough to let this gem slip through my fingers!

One of my daydreams is near realisation. The other, the National Theatre, like the birds, still flutters on the telegraph-wires, as the Dutch saying goes. But one bird is well in hand, for I have met Mr. A. E. Filmer, the well-known producer of the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, with many fine performances in his record since he studied his art under Granville Barker's guidance as his stage-manager at the Kingsway. And as he now thinks that the time has come to pursue his ideals in London, and as I was much impressed by his ideas, we put our heads together and determined to do for this side of the Thames what Miss Baylis has so marvellously achieved over



IN "A ROOF AND FOUR WALLS": MISS PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY
AS MRS. STENNING, IN MR. E. TEMPLE THURSTON'S NEW COMEDY,
AT THE APOLLO.

In "A Roof and Four Walls," Miss Neilson-Terry not only proves once more what a first-rate actrees she is, but gives ample evidence of her ability as a vocalist.—[Photograph by Reville Studios.]



"BATTLING BUTLER," AT THE NEW OXFORD: MR. JACK BUCHANAN AS ALFRED BUTLER AND MISS SYDNEY FAIRBROTHER AS HIS ELDERLY WIFE.

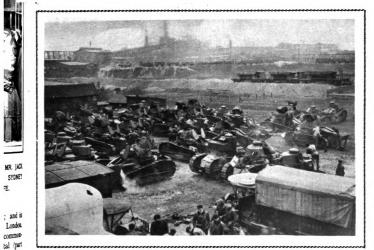
Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.

months' season in the spring; then a tour; and in the autumn once more some months in East London.

We are going to adopt the system of commonwealth, which implies a small capital (part found—walk up, you enthusiasts!); a living wage for every actor; the net result to be divided between a reserve fund, management remuneration, and the actors pro rata to their salary. Now here is, I venture to say, a chance for the British playwright, a chance for the young generation, a chance for Whitechapel—perhaps a chance to bring West to East; for, if our public crosses the bridge to go to the Old Vic, there is no reason why it should not be lured beyond the frontier line of Aldgate Pump.

In giving the primeur of the scheme to The Illustrated London News, I may add that our company is in formation, our repertory practically selected, and that, unless the untoward event of "'twixt cup and lip" intervenes, the People's Theatre will be in existence when our next issue appears. Look out, then, for the name of the theatre next week; and, if our readers are interested in the scheme, their views and support will be heartily welcomed at 24, Launceston Place, W.8, by its originators, Mr. A. E. Filmer and J. T. Grein.

After seeing "A Roof and Four Walls" I came away from the Apollo Theatre feeling that Mr. Temple Thurston had unrolled a human document for my benefit, and that Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry had helped me to read it. The problem that faces the two young people in his play is surely one of vital interest. Both artists-she a singer, he a composer-the wife's success outstrips the husband's. With money come independence, self-reliance, and a disregard of the husband's authority—an authority which, obviously, the husband finds it difficult to assert. The development of this theme is full of humour, of delicate sidelights, and human understanding. The result is a play that gives one to think, and a performance that grips because it is sincerely felt.



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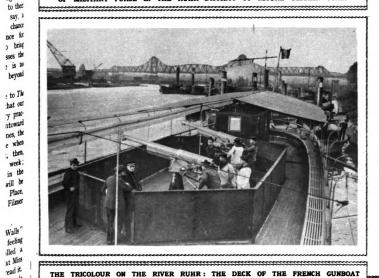
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FRENCH TANKS PARKED IN HERR STINNES' STEEL-WORKS: A STRONG DISPLAY OF MILITARY FORCE IN THE RUHR DISTRICT TO SECURE GERMAN COAL.



IN TOUCH WITH THE ACTUAL PRODUCT THAT WAS THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE: A FRENCH SOLDIER GUARDING A BARGE-LOAD OF GERMAN COAL.



THE TRICOLOUR ON THE RIVER RUHR: THE DECK OF THE FRENCH GUNBOAT "LORELEY," WITH ITS TWO GUNS-SHOWING THE RUHR BRIDGE.



WITH MANY FISTS RAISED, BUT A GOOD DEAL OF LAUGHTER: A GERMAN CROWD DEMONSTRATING OUTSIDE THE FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN ESSEN.

After the French occupation of the Ruhr valley, Germany entered on a campaign of protest. President Ebert and the Chancellor, Dr. Cuno, issued a proclamation urging the people to self-control and appointing Sunday, January 15, to be observed as a Day of Mourning throughout the country. The flags of all official buildings were to be flown at half-mast, and demonstrations were organised. In Essen, however, the French Commandant, General Fournier, issued a proclamation forbidding any demonstration on the Day of Mourning, or the flying of flags at half-mast. On that day the Germans also arranged a half-hour protest strik, that is, a cessation of work from 11 to 11.30. In Essen the commencement the pause was announced by the tolling of bells. A crowd gathered opposite th Kaiserhof Hotel, the headquarters of the French Commission, and sang "Deutsel land über Alles," "The Watch on the Rhine," and "Siegreich wollen wir Frankreie schlagen" (Victoriously let us march against France). Later, French troop occupied State coal-mines, and several German industrial magnates were arreste

.... amuren were sitting together at work on the home-lessons, and one of my little girls-seized with a fit of inattention-was unable to solve her very easy task-viz., 122 plus 2. At length, and after the child had stumbled repeatedly over this simple answer, my patience was at an end, and I punished her. Rolf, whose attachment to the children is quite touching, looked very sad, and he gazed at Frieda with his expressive eyes as though he was anxious to help her. Seeing this, I exclaimed: 'Just see what eves Rolf is making! It looks as if he knew what you do not!' No sooner had I said this than Rolf, who had been lying under my writing-table, got up and came to my side. In surprise I asked him, ' Well, Rolf, do you know what two plus two amounts to?' Whereupon the animal tapped my arm with his paw four times. . . . After a little while we asked him again-' Five plus five?' Here, too, the correct answer was forthcoming, and thus on the first day did we question him up to a hundred, and with equal success." The recorder's own comment was

"We were all speechless"—an understandable state of mind!

In such manner, it was set out that Rolf learnt to recognise letters and numerals; " to solve his sums correctly in every form of arithmetic, finally even getting as far as to extract two and three roots"; to give his paw twice for "yes" and thrice for "no"; to spell phonetically, using numbers for letters: to identify birds and trees; and "to make original remarks"—such as the one he rapped out on Aug. 20, 1914, after war had been explained to him as scuffling and quarrelling-'Lol (his version of his name) grn (i.e., gern=likes to) raufn, mudr frbidn (i.e., Mutter verbieten = mother forbids) abt franzos raufn mit deiden (i.e., Deutschen), mudr soln trbidn (i.e., Mutter soll es verbieten =mother should forbid it), di nid dirfn (durfen) raufe, is ganz wirsd fon di(=They should not be allowed to quarrel-it is very rough of them !)." He was tried many times: "Tests were carried out prior to which the whole family had to vacate the house - carpets were taken up, in order to hunt for electric wires; window-shutters were closed; cupboards and premises searched, and sentinels posted-all this being tolerated by them (the Moekels) with the utmost goodhumour! And, in spite of all this upheaval. Rolf was almost without exception ready with his replies!" How very like a spiritualistic séance challenged by unbelievers! And how dare the Germans in their jocularity refer to such Airedale intelligentsia as Petroleum-Dogs, a play on Airedale as pronounced in German-Erd-oel!

Follows Miss Kindermann's personal experience—with Lola, born at Mannheim, on Jan. 27, 1914, daughter of Rolf, the "speaker," and of Jela, thoroughbred of little account.



THE BEGINNING OF THE "NEW ZOOPSYCHOLOGY":
THE "WISE" HANS II. RECOGNISING A PERSON FROM
HIS PHOTOGRAPH.

Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News" of 1904.

numbers representing her alphabet, and began to read, to spell, and to "talk." When the work gave her a headache she tapped "36, 5"=we (weh=pain, or hurt).

Nor was this all: she went much further than her father. It is recorded that she would tell hour and minute by sense of time, not by clock, although she could do that also, and that she was not long confused by Summer Time; that she could count dots on paper;



THE "TALKING" AND "THINKING" DOG: LOLA, THE AIREDALE.

Reproduced from "Lola," by Courtesy of the Author and of the Publishers,

Messrs. Methuen and Co.

that she could measure by eye, and that within half a centimetre at a distance of about thirty centimetres; that she could name the various notes in music when they were played clearly and slowly; that she could identify persons and their particular belongings, tell seem to be dreaming, or to be reading the account of a dream . . . yet I am convinced that it is not a dream. It is another kind of psychological reality. . . . Is there intelligence in the dog, or is the intelligence in others?

"If by intelligence in this case we mean the possibility of the animal under observation giving replies to questions with, in the human sense, actual understanding of the import of such replies, as well as the possibility of the animal, a dog two years old, being able, after a maximum of fifteen hours' lessons, to read, write and count, and know what it is learning; if that is what is meant by intelligence in this case, I must say that I do not believe in it, and that I feel compelled for scientific reasons to examine every other hypothesis before having recourse to this one."

This he does, with care and knowledge, and scrupulous fairness; and his chief conclusion is that the "thinking" animal owes its powers to a very particular psychic relationship between its master and

itself—a psychic automatism of a mediumistic type—and, in the case of the mathematics more especially, that there exists in the animal a psychic substratum predisposed to the subjects with which it is successful.

"We may suppose," he argues, "that a peculiar psychic concordance, which, failing a better term might be called mediumistic, exists between Lola and her mistress. The mistress then, in some way, will have 'communicated' through the dog the substance of her psychic self (perhaps with eventual autonomous additions from the canine or other psychic entity); all this happening, we must suppose, in a subliminal way, with partial psychical disassociation on the part of the authoress, if not also probably on the part of Lola, about which I am quite certain (and in this I agree with Neumann) that it absolutely does not understand anything or know anything of almost all the manifestations of thought which it exhibits. . . . We find that the mediumistic hypothesis, however shifty it may seem, is a better explanation than the telepathic hypothesis. . . . For the rest I repeat that 'telepathy' also may coexist along with 'mediumistic' action. In a general way, telepathy would seem to assume in the animal a greater amount of ' human ' psychic affinity, whilst in mediumistic action I look upon the animal as reacting to the intervention of the other mind in a much more 'automatic' way: almost like a 'speaking table,' but a table provided with live feet rather than inert legs, and, above all, provided with a nervous system forming part of it, so that very little action on the part of the medium is required, but the subliminal action of the investigator is enough by itself to

There "Lola" must be left, for the judgment of the many who will read it: many to scoff and ask for salt; some to believe; some to quote: "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy." E. H. G.

^{• &}quot;Lola; or, the Thought and Speech of Animals." By Henny Kindermann. Translated (from the German) by Agnes Blake. With a chapter on "Thinking" Animals by Dr. William Mackenzie, of Genoa. (Methuen and Co.; 6s. net).



UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE BISMARCK STATUE AND THE 1870 VICTORY COLUMN: BERLIN'S PROTEST AGAINST THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF THE RUHR—THE CROWD AS SEEN FROM THE REICHSTAG.

A huge crowd assembled outside the Reichstag in Berlin to protest against the military action of France in the Ruhr valley, and many similar demonstrations have been held elsewhere in Cermany. In the Ruhr the Cerman trade unions threatened a general strike if the French troops were not withdrawn from the mines and the arrested German officials released. It was rumoured also, on January 22, that there had been movements of German Reichswehr troops near the eastern boundary of the Ruhr district, and that entraining exercises had been

carried out at Munster before General Ludendorff. The French Government reported to have called in Marshal Foch to advise as to ensuring the saft the French troops of occupation in the Ruhr. A recent report from however, said that there was no talk of military resistance, but that people expecting a return to something like war conditions in the matter of rest on luxury, and the practice of stringent economy, as urged by the Chance a message sent to all the provincial governments.



SHOWING HOW ROOTS SPREAD ABOVE GROUND AND BIND FALLEN LEAVES AND DEAD TREES TOGETHER: A FOREST ON A FLOATING ISLAND.

"Floating islands do not occur in the sea, but are confined to lakes and rivers . . . mainly in tropical countries."

Illustrations from "Islands and Their Mysteries," by A. Hyatt Verrill.

By Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Andrew Melrose, Ltd.

some satisfaction in the unity which the insulation gives. It is partly sentimental: the island raises an illusion of expectancy, a hope of discovery. It is partly historical: so many associations cling to islands, from Patmos to Atlantis, from Corsica to St. Helena, from Bermuda to Tobago. But we doubt if the scientific fascination is not greatest. How did this island begin; what has been its history; how has it been peopled by plants, animals, and men? We have been recalled to these old questions by Mr. Hyatt Verrill's altogether delightful "Islands and their Mysteries" (1923). If anyone wishes for a refreshing holiday, let him read every evening for a week two chapters of this book of picturesque explorations among the islands of the sea.

Continental Islands.

Of islands there are two great kinds—the continental and the oceanic. A continental island

was once part of the nearest continent; but "nearest" is a relative term, as we see in contrasting Great Britain, which belongs to Europe, with New Zealand, which belongs to Australia. The detachment of the island may be brought about by a subsidence of part of the continent, or in the case of small islands by erosion severe enough to make an island out of a peninsula. On many coasts we see the actual separation of great stacks of rock from the main cliff. The continental islands, large and small, are sometimes called destructional; they are, so to speak, on the minus side.

Oceanic Islands are gains rather than relics. They are due to the tops of submarine volcanoes, or to the summits of a slowly rising mountain chain, or to coral growths on the shoulders of either of these. An oceanic island was not previously part of something else, and it is sometimes called constructional, being, so to speak, on the plus side. It has been suggested by some geologists that the gradual elevation of a submarine plateau may lead to the formation of an archipelago of islands, and that further

reef-building corals can thrive at a depth exceeding thirty fathoms, and most of them prefer five to seven. We cannot discuss the not very easy problem of the history of coral islands-e.g., how a fringing reef may become a barrier reef, and that a ring-like atoll; or how the growth is affected by the elevation and subsidence of the sea-floor; or how a volcano-top that is too deep for colonisation by corals may be gradually raised by the ceaseless showers of chalk-forming animals, from the surface overhead. But an absolutely essential fact is the ceaseless alternation of waste and repair, scrapping and rebuilding. Storms play havoc with the coral-growths, smashing them into fragments, grinding them into powder. But this severe pruning promotes further growth, and the seaward slope of the reef is broadened. Masses are thrown inwards, too, within the breakwater of the growing atoll-ring, and thus dry land may be gradually formed, on which even coco-palms may grow.

Floating Islands.

There are a few islands that do not fit very well into either of the two

great divisions—continental and oceanic.

Thus, huge deposits may be formed near the mouths of rivers which bring down large quantities of

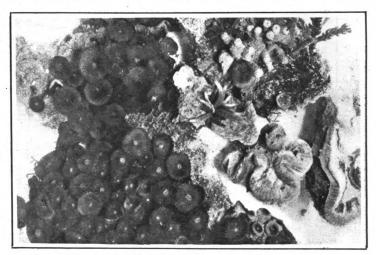
mud and sand and gravel. There are also "floating islands," sometimes small, like the one that periodically appears in Derwentwater, sometimes large enough to carry a village. They seem to arise in various ways e.g., by the accumulation of enormous masses of dead brushwood and the like at the mouth of a river; or by the growth of crowded tangles of aquatic vegetation on the surface, and the addition of sheets of dead débris raised from the

bottom by the evolution of marsh gas in hot weather. Oftenest, perhaps, floating islands are separated-off masses of shore vegetation which have grown out among mangrove-roots, osiers, bullrushes, and the like, and caught up a certain amount of soil during floods or high tides. In the course of time the heterogeneous masses may become coherent and substantial enough to bear trees of their own. In a storm they are broken loose like rafts from their moorings.

In his "Naturalist's Voyage," Darwin tells of the floating islands of Lake Taguatagua in Chile. "They are composed of the stalks of various dead

WILL HAVE. TO STALL WITH, a last sample of the last. and flora of the land-mass from which is was separated off; whereas an oceanic island must be restricted to organisms that could be carried thither by currents and winds and on the feet of birds, or could actively reach the shore by flight or swimming. The problems thicken when we inquire (e.g., with Alfred Russel Wallace in his "Island Life") how the fauna of Madagascar is so different from that of Africa, from which it was separated off in a very remote age. The contrast between New Zealand and Australia is also very striking. The second question has to do with the changes in the fauna and flora in the course of the island's history, and the adaptations that have been wrought out as the direct or indirect results of the insular peculiarities. Thus, to take a simple case, the proportion of flightless to flying beetles in Madeira is very high, and we have to consider, in interpreting this, Darwin's suggestion that the flying types tend to be swept out to sea by the winds. Severe glaciation profoundly altered the fauna and flora of Great Britain, and volcanic eruptions have often done the same elsewhere. It is very interesting, following Dr. James Ritchie's fine study, "The Influence of Man on the Animal Life of Scotland," to consider the changes of addition and subtraction that man has brought about, in a small country, in, say, ten thousand

The third question concerns the origin of new species on islands. Organisms are variable, and a



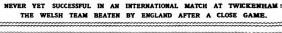
ANIMALS THAT FORM ISLANDS: A GROUP OF LIVING CORALS ON A CORAL REEF.

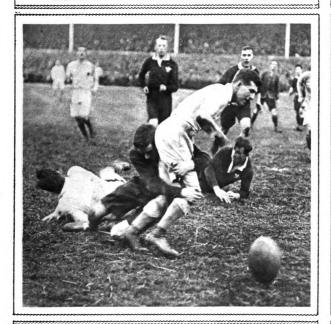
(MUCH ENLARGED).

new departure on an island is more likely to gain a foothold just because of the isolation, which favours inbreeding. Thus, each island in the East Indies has its peculiarities in the way of monkeys, reptiles, fresh-water fishes and snails. Each island in Hawaii has its own species of honey-sucker, and each forest its own land-snail. Each of the three groups of rookeries in the Behring Sea has its own species of fur seal, and there are different giant tortoises on the various Galapagos Islands. In short, islands illustrate the importance of isolation as a factor in evolution. And what men have islands bred!



WINNERS BY 7 POINTS TO 3: THE VICTORIOUS ENGLISH TEAM IN THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH AGAINST WALES AT TWICKENHAM.





AN ENGLISH THREE-QUARTER PREVENTED FROM GETTING AWAY: MR. C. N. LOWE (IN WHITE JERSEY) COLLARED WHILE ABOUT TO TAKE A PASS.



A STUDY IN "RUGGER" EXPRESSIONS: ONE OF THE ENGLISH PLAYERS
IN A TIGHT CORNER, TACKLED BY THREE WELSHMEN.

England beat Wales in the International "Rugger" match at Twickenham on Saturday, January 20, by a dropped goal and a try (7 points) to a try (3 points), Wales has never yet won an international match at Twickenham The spectators numbered about 40,000. Our photograph of the English team shows (from left to right)—standing: Messrs. J. M. B. Scott (referee), A. M. Smallwood (Leicester), R. Edwards (Newport), H. L. Price (Leicester), R. Cove-Smith (Old Merchant Taylors), A. T. Voyce (Gloucester), and E. Myers (Bradford); sitting—E. R. Gardner (Devonport Services), C. A. Kershaw (United Services), C. N. Lowe (Blackheath), W. J. A. Davies (United Services—captain), W. W. Wakefield (Cambridge University), L. J. Corbett (Bristol), and F. Gilbert (Devonport Services);

on ground in front—G. S. Conway (Rugby), and W. E. G. Luddington (Devonport Services). A few of the Welsh team we cannot identify. Standing behind are (extreme left) Mr. J. M. B. Scott (referee); third from left, Mr. S. Morris (Cross Keys); second from right, Mr. Gethin Thomas (Llanelly); and extreme right, Captain Burge, a touch judge. Sitting (from left to right) are: Messrs. Tom. Parker (Swansea), Joe Rees (Swansea), R. A. Cornish (Cardiff), J. C. M. Lewis (Cardiff—captain), T. Johnson (Cardiff), Albert Jenkins (Llanelly), and Rowe Harding (Swansea). In front (right) is Mr. W. Delahay (Bridgend). The Welsh players were Messrs. T. Roberts (Newport), D. G. Davies (Cardiff), A. Baker (Neath), G. Michael (Swansea), and J. Thomson (Cross Keys).

William Spencer Leveson-Gower, R.N., D.S.O, Lord Granville's only brother. They have a boy of five and a girl of six. Lord and Lady Glamis have two boys and two girls, ranging from twelve to five; and the Hon. John and Mrs. Bowes-Lyon have a boy of six and a girl of three. Therefore, if Lady Elizabeth wishes to have the prettiest of all bridal retinues—a child one—she has a dozen nephews and nieces, and lovely kiddies at that.

The old story of the hidden room at Glamis Castle has, of course, been revived. It is not quite a myth, for there was in olden times a member of the family who had a secret apartment, and whom no one ever saw. He is long dead, and there is no more mystery about this ancient pile than any other of the old Scottish castles which has its ghost and traditions of tragedy. The Chevalier slept at Glamis in 1715, and had eighty beds made up for his retinue. The Bowes-Lyon family is closely intermingled with Scottish history. Lady Elizabeth is, like her royal fiancé, a great enthusiast for tennis, and plays a good game, if not such an excellent one as the Duke of York. April would be a charming month for a royal wedding I

On a chill and dreary January day it was a real delight to see spring flowers in the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall in Vincent Square. There were orchids also kept in warm places. Among the flower-lovers, most of whom were busy giving orders, was Lady Juliet Trevor, looking very handsome, and accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Montagu; Lady Ullswater evidently had many friends among the gardeners; and Lady Bandon and Lady Jekyll were also busy.

The Prince of Wales is very energetic; he gets in all the hunting he can with the Duke of Beaufort's Hounds, and then runs up to town and does a dinner and dance on a Friday evening. A jolly one at which he was present, also Prince Henry, was given by Mrs. Dudley Coats, who was Miss Audrey James, and who was always very friendly with the King's sons. The Prince has not a spare ounce of flesh on him; he keeps fit and well, and is determined not to put on flesh if he can help it, and he certainly will. The girl who goes to manicure him at long intervals does the nails of a woman whom I know. She said she was so nervous the first time she went, not many weeks back, that she upset all her instruments. The Prince helped her to pick them up, and then asked her all sorts of questions and laughed with her and put her quite at her ease. Anyone who says a word against H.R.H. to that girl will get their nails cut, and no mistake about it!

Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles are back in town, and a section of the Press derives the greatest satisfaction from the fact that she has new blue-and-gold curtains in her drawing-room. I believe these exciting curtains have been specially woven for her Royal Highness, and were hung as soon as they were finished. It read almost like a tale in which the fairy princess could neither eat nor sleep until her favourite room had blue-and-gold curtains, and at last, behold! they were there. Our Princess can have new curtains every day if she likes, but, being quite reasonable and not a neurotic fairy, and only wanting a special design, was quite content to wait until it was woven.

Prince George has gone to the Riviera to stay with his great-uncle the Duke of Connaught. He will have



arranging of the exhibits is very clever. As it was a new idea for our Academy directors, it greatly pleased the large company on Private View day. It was pleasant to see Lord and Lady Esher there, Lady Esher looking as picturesque and charming as ever. Lord and Lady Milner were another distinguished couple, and they "looked on," having only one catalogue, over which they were most amicable. Bishop Carr-Glyn looks still a stalwart Churchman. Lady Mary was with him, and Lady Frances Balfour joined them. Lady Constance Leslie, very stately in violet velvet and jet and a Quaker-shaped bonnet, talked about Private Views she had been to in the 'seventies, and then in sprightly style announced that being so young as she was, she could not remember them-her grandmother must have told her! Lady Constance has always said that her great-grandchildren were most inconsiderate to her in making early débuts on this planet!

The call of the prize is in these days irresistible, because in these days money is so hard to come by. Therefore, \$500 cash prizes offered by Wright's Coal Tar Soap will be eagerly competed for. The conditions are quite easy, inducing that which is said to be next to godliness—cleanliness. First prize, [100; second fso; third, f25; twenty prizes of f10 each; fifteen of £5 each; and twenty-five of £2 each—will be awarded in order for the largest amount of wrappers of sixpenny tablets of this fine toilet and nursery soap, also tenpenny bath-size tablets. The wrappers must be in not later than April 30 in this year of grace, marked "Prize Competition," Wright's Coal Tar Soap, Southwark Street, London, S.E.I. Only printed wrappers which cover the outside of the tablets will be considered. Therefore, many ablutions, and many, many more for all your friends, and so will you win a nice sum by doing quite a good thing.

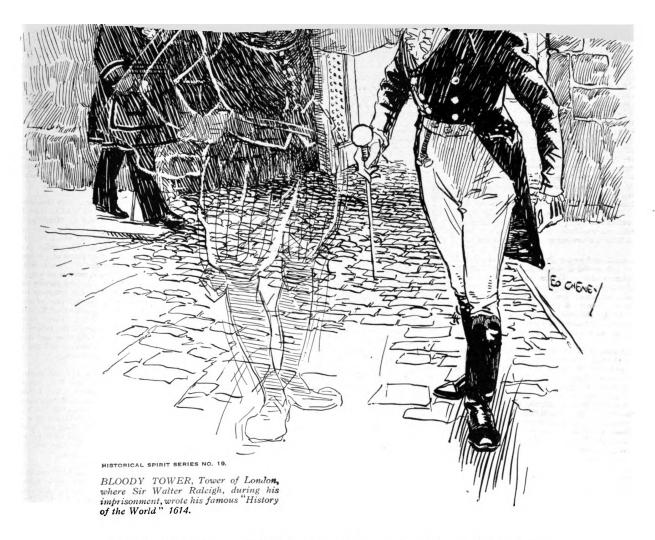
Mr. and Mrs. James Corrigan are once again in possession of the Hon. George and Mrs. Keppel's charming house in Grosvenor Street. Mrs. Corrigan began the year with a broken arm, and must console her handsome self with the axiom that "A bad beginning makes a good ending." Let us hope that it will make a good middle too. Mrs. Corrigan usually makes her trips between London and Paris by aeroplane, but it was not in a flying accident, but quite prosaically, that she fractured her arm.

When one goes into a picturesque hall or room and see red-tile flooring, the harmony of it with its surroundings strikes a pleasant chord in one's susceptibilities. When, later, it is found that this floor is neither cold nor hard, nor damp, and that it is really Liberty's Tiloleum, it is understood that Liberty's is a wonderful firm. Now I am told that there is a decrease in the cost of production, and the price is reduced to 7s. 6d. the square yard. This is good news, for many wanted this artistic floor covering, but hard times did not permit them to have it at its higher cost.

A. E. L.

SIGNS OF SPRING.

In this very variable climate of ours it is just as well to be ready for the warmer days, as we never know when they may be upon us. Harvey Nichols have designed these charming wraps shown above for the early spring. The top figure has a clock of brown face-cloth, embroidered with silk of the same shade. The cape-like sleeves are wrist-length in front and knee-length at the back. The second coat is of black marocain oversewn with shipy black silk. The third figure wears a beaver brown gabardine cape with a deep flounce of petals of the same material, and a large collar of gold tissue embroidered in beaver-coloured wool.



Johnnie Walker: "Hail! Sir Walter Raleigh. Every man who smokes ought to bless your name."

Shade of Sir "And every man that lifts a glass for Walter Raleigh: you should do the same."

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, Kilmarnock, Scotland.

far as Thebes. Piankhy the Great, son of Kashta, extended his dominions northwards to the Mediterranean and southwards to the swamps of the White Nile; and he sent members of his family north to hold Egypt and south to hold Southern Ethiopia.

A GUEST Countries of Lady Elizabeth replying to nur father, and south to hold Southern Ethiopia.

other descendants of Kashta—Shabaka, Shabataka,

* A series of these deposits, presented by the Sudan Government to the British Museum, is soon to be placed on exhibition in London.

A GUEST OF THE KING AND QUEEN AT SANDRINGHAM SINCE HER BETROTHAL TO THE DUKE OF YORK: LADY ELIZABETH BOWES-LYON.

Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon has had a busy time, since her betrothal to the Duke of York was announced, replying to numerous messages of congratulation. Our photograph was taken at the town house of her father, the Earl of Strathmore, in Bruton Street.—[Photograph by Farringdon Photo. Co.]

invaded Egypt and, after a ten years' war, drove the Ethiopians back into their own country. But the kings of Napata still controlled the gold-mines and the roads to the south, and by the exploitation of these managed to revive the prosperity of their

overcame the northern kingdom and united Ethiopia for the six most prosperous reigns of Meroe.

About 100 B.C. the kingdom was again divided. This second division of the government was ended by

Petronius, the Roman prefect, who, incensed by a raid on Assuan, invaded Northern Ethiopia and destroyed Napata. The story of the invasion is told by Strabo, a friend of Petronius, and in it a one-eyed queen of masculine character, named Candace, [Continued overlas].











"The National Pictorial Weekly.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil is AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY for all who wish to Preserve and Beautify the HAIR

undation of a Luxuriant Growth. **Golden Colour for Pair Hair.** Sold in **3(6, 7/-, 10)6.** and **21/-** bottles Hairdressers, and Rowlands, 112, Guilford Street, Grays Inn Rd., London,

oil in the Hair, the want of which Baldness. Ladies and Children the foundation of a ladies.

colleges, schools, and other institutions, is especially useful as an educational guide. The book is now in its eighty-sixth year of publication, and maintains

its high standard of production and arrangement.

The alarming number of people who meet their death by cancer is often remarked on, and the fact that the determining causes of this terrible disease are

The body of ex-King Constantine was taken from a definition and her daughters. There was a funeral procession in Naples to the accompanied by the widowed ex-Queen Sophia and her daughters. There was a funeral procession in Naples to the Greek Church, where a memorial service was held. The Greek Government decided not to allow the transfer of the body to Athens, as it would revive there the bitter partisan feeling that had begun to subside.

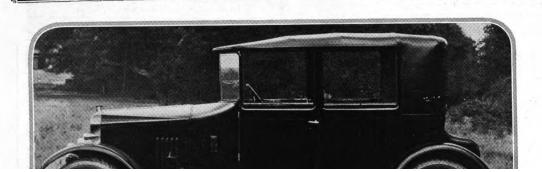
Photograph by Cav. N. Morano Pisculli.

may eventually save thousands from the terrible disease. Money is needed, and every cheque sent to the Cancer Hospital will hasten the end of its unselfish mission. passed under us.

to subside.

The adult male measures about thirty feet in length, the female about twenty-five feet. How they catch their prey has always mystified me, for they

catch their prey has always mystined life, for they feed entirely on squids and cuttlefish, often descending for this purpose to great depths. The "schools" I saw on that momentous occasion pursued a perfectly [Continued on page 148]





The illustration shows the 23-60 h.p. Yauxhall 'Arundel' all-weather to seat four. There is a door on each side at the front. Access to the back seats is easy. The leather hood is lowered



BLACK& WHITE WHISKY

concerts such as are performed at Queen's Hall.

Radio, or "wireless," is the chief topic of conversation everywhere. Those who have receiving sets already, describe with great enthusiasm what they heard "last night." Others are all out for information—"Which kind of set would be suitable for my house at ——?" "Would a crystal set receive fourteen miles from London?" etc. For the benefit of readers who may not have read previous articles in The Illustrated London News, we repeat that a crystal set will receive radio-telephony from any broadcasting station up to twenty-five miles, enabling two or three people to listen in at once. A valve set costs more, but concerts are received very loudly,

SPEECH FROM NEW YORK TO ENGLAND RECEIVED ON AN INDOOR FRAME ARRIAL.

During a recent test of Transatlantic radio-telephony, speeches delivered into an ordinary office telephone in New York, and transmitted by radio from Long Island, were heard by sixty people at the Western Electric Company's works at New Southgate, Middlesex. The radio waves were intercepted by the indoor frame-aerial illustrated above.—[Photograph by Farringson.]

Britain may be heard, and in addition the broadcasts from Holland and Paris. Moreover, a receiving-set of this kind will work a loud-speaker so that a family party can listen-in without wearing head-telephones.

As a means of entertainment for one's guests at home, a radio receiving-set is just the thing, and as

of speech by rame. Great Britain has just been carried with extraordinary success. Mr. H. B. Thayer, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, spoke into his office telephone at Broadway, New York. His messages passed through seventy miles of ordinary land telephone lines to the radiotelephone transmitting station at Rocky Point, Long Island, whence the speech was radiated across the Atlantic. The speech was received clearly in Great Britain by a party of sixty people who listened-in at the New Southgate (near London) works of the Western Electric Company, Ltd. The radiations were received on a small indoor



TELEPHONE MFG., G. LTD. HOLLINGSWORTH WORKS, DULWICH, LONDON, S.E. 21.

THE BONZO BOOK

frame-aerial.

BEING THE

THIRD STUDDY DOGS PORTFOLIO



Although

W. H. S.

that seems

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shape. The teeth of this animal are "curious." But what is to be said of those of its near relation, Layard's whale? Herein they go on growing and growing, upwards and inwards, till at last they meet one another above the beak, so as to prevent the animal opening its mouth beyond the space of a mere slit! This amazing condition of affairs is without parallel among toothbearing animals. Is it a sign of senility? No one knows. But it is significant that this animal is one of the rarest of the whale tribe. How can it possibly feed? Whatever nourishment passes into a mouth thus locked must be drawn in by a powerful sucking

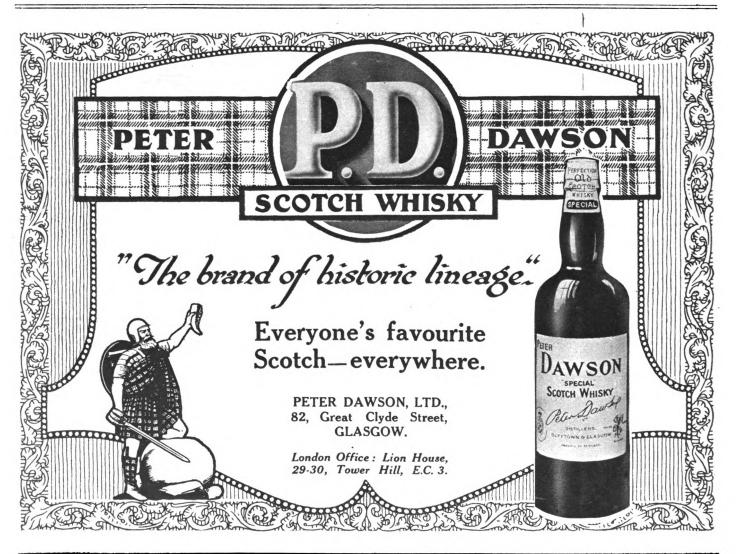
WITH ITS CURIOUS LONG BEAK, AND HUGE HUMP CONTAINING SPERMACETI: THE HEAD AND SHOULDERS OF A BOTTLE-NOSE WHALE. AT THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

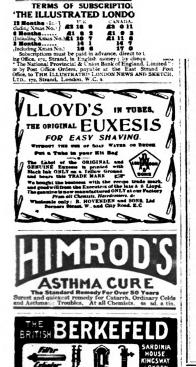
The male bottle- nose whale attains a length of about 30 ft., and the female 25 ft. There are no teeth, except in the full-grown bull, which has a pair of short thick tusks. The creature feeds entirely on squids and cuttle-fish.

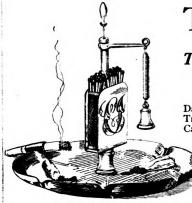
pair of conical tusks project from the front of the jaw as in Cuvier's whale, and a pair of triangular teeth are lodged in the jaw midway towards the gape. The sperm whale, or cachalot, as already mentioned, is a of spirally coiled tusks, over seven feet long, protruding from the front of the upper jaw. Now in the spirally curled horns of antelopes, for example, the spirals of the right and left horns are opposite. Not so in the tusks of the narwhal, where the spiral is the same in both. But only rarely are both tusks developed.

Normally only the left is visible. The right will be found, a mere vestige, lying far down the bony socket of the tooth. Why only one should be developed, as a rule, and what purpose such teeth can serve, is another puzzle.

W. P. PYCRAFT.







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Australia), Sydney (N.S.W.) to Dristane (x Sydney to Adelaide (South Australia), and Charleville to Cloncurry (Queensland). In all cases British-built aeroplanes will be used exclusively; and it is a remarkable tribute to their world-wide reputation for reliability that in every one of these routes Rolls-Royce aero engines have been selected for use.

At the Chichester Quarter Sessions Successful Appeal. just held the Justices considered an appeal, supported by the Automobile Association, against the conviction of a motorist in November last, when the Horsham Bench imposed a fine of £147 (being treble the annual duty the penalty to £20, each party to pay their own costs.

From to-day the Sahara Crossed Sahara has been by Light Cars. robbed of much

of its terror and mystery. It has been crossed from Algiers to Timbuctoo - a distance of 2000 miles

across waterless and partly uncharted territory-by four 11.4-h.p. Citroën cars fitted with Kegresse-Hinstin caterpillar attachments. The intrepid explorers,



A CAR DE LUXE: A 40-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER LANCHESTER SEVEN-SEAT LIMOUSINE.

that this model is fully sprung, has automatic lubrication, and every possible equipment and refinement associated with modern motor-cycle design.-W. W.

26,000 voters place the ROVER IN POPULARITY

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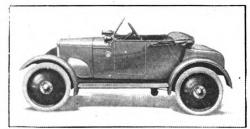


THIS was the result of a recent Motor Ballot in the Midlands, "The heart of the Motor Industry." The verdict of the Midlands in favour of the ROVER is experienced testimony that may well help you to decide upon a ROVER when selecting your 1923 car.

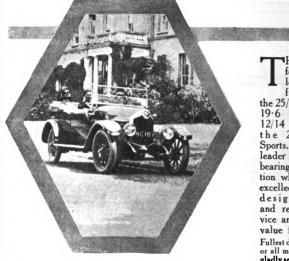
The full range of Rover Models includes: 12 h.p. Chassis £415; 12 h.p. Two-Seater £525; 12 h.p. Four-Seater £550; 12 h.p. Limousine Coupé £650; 12 h.p. Coupé (Drop Head) £675; 12 h.p. Saloon £775; 8 h.p. Two-Seater £180; 8 h.p. Four-Seater £190; 8 h.p. Two Seater De Luxe £200; 8 h.p. Four-Seater De Luxe £210; 8 h.p. Coupé with Self-Starter £240; Self-starter on 8 h.p. Models £15 extra, and Dickey Seat on 8 h.p. Two-Seater £2 10s. extra.

So far as can be forescen at present there is not likely to be any further reduction in the prices of Rover cars during the 1923 Season.

Send for Catalogue illustrating all Models. THE ROVER CO., LTD., COVENTRY. 60 61, New Bond Street, London, and Lord Edward Street, Dublin.



The 8 h.p. ROVER TWO-SEATER Price 4,180



HERE are four Crossley models for 1923. the 25/30 h.p., the 19.6 h.p., the 12/14 h.p., and the 20/70 h.p. Sports. Each is a leader in its class. bearing a reputaexcelled for clean design, efficient and reliable service and absolute value for money. Fullest details of any or all models will be gladly sent on request.

The Leading Cars for 1923

NOMING events cast their shadows before them, and that 1923 will be a Crossley year.

So far as the 19.6 h.p. Crossley is concerned, 1922 added still further to the wonderful reputation this car has gained. Its splendid road performance Five-seater Touring has left its mark.

The 12/14 h.p. Crossley was recognised at once as an 1055

12/14 h.p.

19.6 h.p.

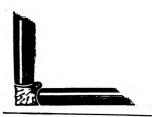
exceptional proposition, meeting the demand for a car of mechanical excellence and refinement, inexpensive to run and with a

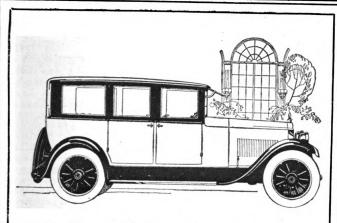
remarkably first cost.

There is also the 20/70 h.p. Crossley Sports Model, with a guaranteed speed of 75 miles per hour on Brooklands track.

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Whatever standard you judge the New Packard Six-Cylinder, whether as a fine car or as value-for-money, there can only be admiration for its quality and agreeable surprise at its moderate price.

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This new sparking plug is Champion's latest and greatest contribution to motoring It re-emphasizes all of Champion superiority. It reaffirms Champion's right to leadership.

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Here Champion scientists have produced a core that withstands temperatures far higher than the heat of the hottest engine.

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This new Champion core never loses its insulating properties.

Motor manufacturers, dealers, and thousands of motorists, are learning that there is a difference and a betterment in sparking plugs, and that Champion alone offers that difference and betterment.

SCOTTISH SHOW Stand No. 211 Look for the Double-Ribbed core. Buy Champion Sparking Plugs by the set. A type and size for every engine. Any dealer interested in selling you the best sparking plug satisfaction will recommend Champions.

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HAMPION

Dependable for Every Engine

P W Hunt (Bridgwater), James M K Lupton, F J Fallwell (Caterham), L W Cafferata (Lausanne), C R Lee (Stretford) and Thomas Braybon (Tottenham)

(Tottenham).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3898 received from Joseph Willcock (Southampton), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), H W Satow
(Bangor), Albert Taylor (Sheffield), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter),
P Cooper (Clapham), W C D Smith (Northampton), H Burgess
(St. Leonard's-on-Sea), F Ebling (H.M.S. Vernon), Rev. W Soci (Elgin), L Cafferata (Lausanne), E G B Barlow (Bournemouth),
Hugh Nicholson (Otley), W H Prust (Buckingham), S Homer (Kensington) C H Watson (Masham), H Grasett Baldwin (Farnham),
R P Nicholson (Crayke), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), and A Edmeston
(Worslev) we have thrust on us a variant of the old triangular situation, with a roué of the deepest dye figuring as tertium quid. Were the novelist-playwright writing faithfully about singers and their environment, strong words might be used about the conduct of the publisher of the song in sending his protégée to entertain a host of such notoriously shady character as Lord Quihampton; no wonder the composer - husband objects to her keeping the appointment, as afterwards

A SPLENDID NEW LINER FOR THE ATLANTIC SERVICES: THE NEW R.M.S.P. "ORCA."

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new liner, "Orca," recently left Southampton on her maiden trip to New York, whence it was arranged she should make two pleasure cruises to the West Indies (starting on January 24 and February 24) before returning to England. The "Orca," built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, is a splendid vessel of over 16,000 tons, and 575 ft. in length. The accommodation, providing for 302 first, 336 second, and 802 third class passengers, is of the finest character.

Be it known

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That all smokers delight in its coolness and slowness of burning.

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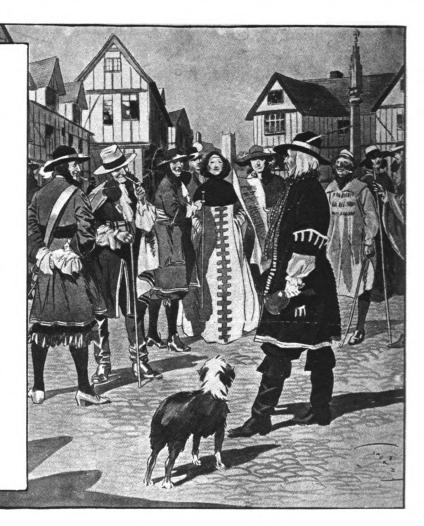
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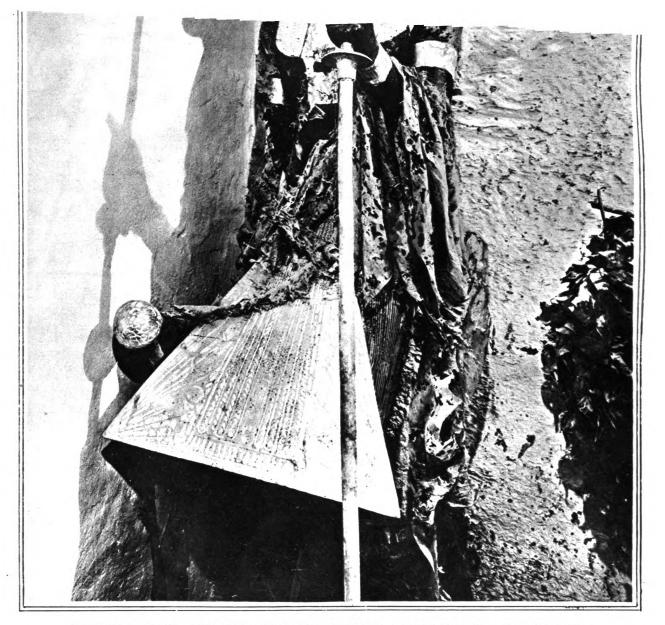
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THREE NUNS

Pure Virginia Tobacco

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ON GUARD AT HIS SEPULCHRE FOR 3000 YEARS: A STATUE OF KING TUTANKHAMEN.

Above is seen one of the two life-size statues of Tutankhamen found standing on either side of the sealed door, which Lord Carnarvon arranged to open soon after his recent return to Luxor. Here we get a full-face view of the right-hand statue, showing very clearly the wonderful detail of the face and costume. Both the statues are shown in profile in a double-page photograph in this number, and, as there mentioned, they are magnificently carved in wood

covered with a black pitch-like substance. The head-dress, armlets and wrist-bands, mace and staff, are heavily gilt, and over the left arm hangs a fabric of fine linen. On the forehead is the uraus, or cobra, the emblem of royalty, of inlaid gold and bronze. The eye-sockets and eyebrows are of gold, and the eyeballs of arragonite, with pupils of obsidian. On the right is part of the funeral bouquet, also illustrated on other pages.

"THE TIMES" WORLD COPYRIGHT, BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE EARL OF CARNARVON. (SEE OTHER PAGES.)

mercial, and that she owes to her purely commercial character the high statesmanship which we all admire in our present politicians, and the happy security which we all feel about our present international position.

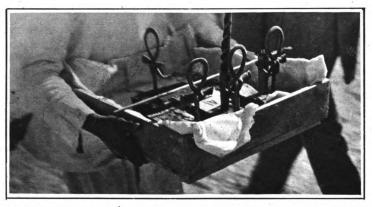
Now I happen to feel vividly certain that the true task for English statesmen to-day is to find some way out of the purely commercial complication, and back to that healthier England in which yeomen owned their own farms and villages produced their own food. It is a matter of the utmost difficulty and delicacy to move towards it. But it is a matter of sheer folly to move further and further away from it. It is a matter of mortal danger merely to tell industrialism to become more industrial, commercialism to become more commercial, and capitalism to become more capitalistic. I am therefore moved to examine the arguments of the dusting gentleman, and I do not think they bear examination.

It seems to me that the Gentleman with a Duster rather gives away the case for commercial greatness and goodness in the following passage: "Let your

memory get to work. In what countries of the world has revolution been most active? Among which nations of mankind has political idealism most frequently burst forth in volcanic fires of destruction? You will find that nations which have learned to think commercially have been freer from such internal disturbances than, for instance, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Poland, Russia, the South American Republics-a long list. On the other hand, look at the discipline of modern Germany, the unshakable fortitude of Great Britain. The mental effect of a world commerce is sober political thinking." He then goes on to some remarks about Ireland from which I can deduce nothing, except the fantastic supposition that he really prefers Belfast to Dublin.

Now we know all about the discipline of modern Germany. We had every reason for knowing that it was indeed a very solid and severe discipline; though perhaps we did not think at the time that it always led to sober political

thinking. But where did the discipline of modern Germany lead modern Germany? It led her to a disaster far more final and appalling than all the revolutions which France and Italy have successfully survived. Would it not have been better for Germany if she had indulged in some of those revolutions? A revolution before Bismarck and the reactionaries began to despoil Denmark and France would have prevented the present ruin of Germany, and perhaps preserved her as an ordinary bourgeois Republic like France. A mutiny before the army marched into Belgium would have prevented the French from ever standing at arms on the Ruhr. I do not know how far the Gentleman with the Duster, or a good many other gentlemen of the rather sentimental sort, have managed to forget the facts we all knew after 1914. I do not know how natural he may feel it now to fall into the old habit of classing English and German together as solid and successful Teutons. But even if he believes in the



WITH ONE "CANDLE" STILL IN ITS SOCKET: THE FIRST ANCIENT EGYPTIAN "CANDLESTICKS"

EVER FOUND, LEAVING TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB.

Four "candlesticks," the only ones ever found in Egyptian excavations, and of unique interest as evidence of ancient methods of illumination, were among the objects in the ante-chamber of Tutankhamen's tomb. The one with the candle still in the socket is seen in our double-page photograph of the north wall, standing on top of an animal-headed couch. The "candlesticks" are of bronze on a wooden stand, and the handle is in the form of the "sign of life." The "candles" resembles a modern tallow dip, but has not yet been analysed.—[Patograph's by C.N.]

Carthage, Venice, Genoa, the Republic of Holland. And the only thing to be said about them now is what Long John Silver said about other very commercial characters, with very commercial ethics, who were also, like Venice and Carthage, concerned with gold and with the sea. "Well, and where are they now? Pew was that sort, and he died a beggar-man. Flint was, and he died of rum at Savannah. Ah, they was a sweet crew, they was! On'y, where are they?"

Of those countries of the plough which the critic mentions as having suffered so much from the sword, all are still in existence as living nations. Some, like France and Italy and Poland, are again before our very eyes becoming more powerful nations. But what has become of those great commercial empires that once seemed so secure, depending on countless colonies and all the islands of the sea? Not only have they ceased to be powers, but most of them have even

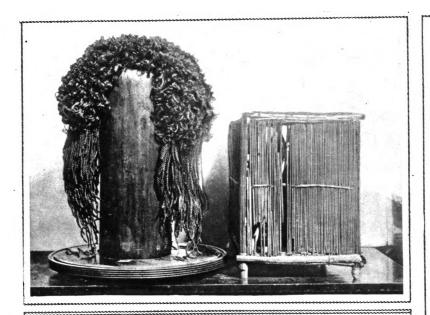
She was one of them,

a little while ago. She was such a normar me the fullest sense in the middle of the eighteenth century; she had not wholly lost that normal character even in the middle of the nineteenth. Then England did indeed become entirely industrial. entirely urban, entirely commercial, entirely given over to sober political thinking. The result of this sober political thinking is that thousands of people are without houses, thousands of people are without work. thousands are starving, and the peasantries of the old agricultural countries are growing more powerful everywhere and more prosperous every day. It is only for about a hundred years that we have made this modern mistake of being completely industrial and completely commercial. It is only for one century, out of our procession of glorious centuries, that we have fallen into the frantic folly of sober commercial thinking. Even a brief spell of that madness has, indeed, done more mischief than it seems at first easy to undo. It has populated the island without reference to its food supply; it has made us

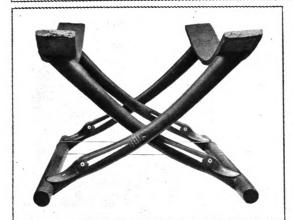
dependent for life on lands from which we may be easily severed by war; it has reduced crowds of people to a state of servile oblivion, in which they have necessarily forgotten the very nature of thrift and property. But, though this isolated mania of industrialism could do a great deal of harm in a very short time, it has had only a very short time in which to do it. The vital traditions of England, the fundamental temper of England, are still those of the yeoman-or, at the worst, of the Squire. Indeed, the essential truth is even more hopeful than this.

There are no peasants in England; but there are not a few potential peasants in England. There are many who have got the love of the land even when they have not got the land; they love the very land that they have not got. The tremendous tradition of English literature, that magnificent heritage, is still overwhelmingly weighted in favour of the countryside, for industrialism as such has really produced no literature at all. The sports that the

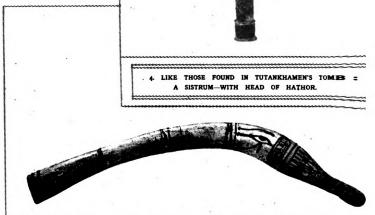
English love are still in their nature country sports; the songs that they hear still refer inevitably to country pleasures; the proverbs they still use are still country proverbs. Sound commercial thinking has not taught them merely to make money while the boom lasts, instead of making hay while the sun shines. Sane commercialism has not yet taught them to say that a penny in the hand is worth two in the bank, when they mean that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. The sub-conscious England is still the England of Shakespeare. I believe myself that there is every hope of a successful appeal to it. But I am certain that, if there is not that hope, there is no other. Mere concentrated commercialism has no future, except a future that looks very like a hideous collapse. And when a writer distinguished by public attention can only proclaim in a popular paper that we should shut our eyes tight and rush on that disaster, I cannot but be moved to this protest.



3. SUGGESTING THE PURPOSE OF THE WOODEN MODEL, OR MANNEQU'IN, OF TUTANKHAMEN FOUND IN HIS TOMB: AN 18th DYNASTY WOMAN'S WIG FOUND AT THEBES: AND A RUSH-WORK RECEPTACLE FOR IT.



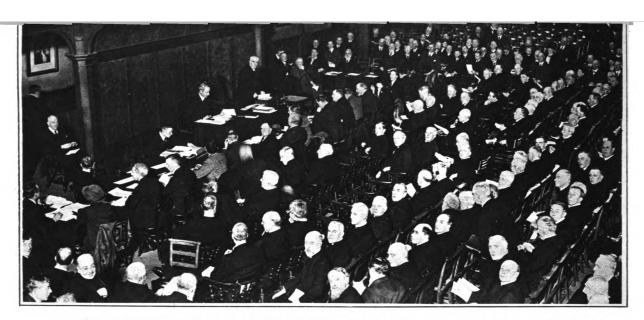
5. WITH DUCK-HEAD FEET, INLAID IN IVORY, SIMILAR TO THAT FOUND IN TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB: A STOOL FROM THEBES (18th DYNASTY).



6. FOR COMPARISON WITH TUTANKHAMEN'S SILVER-COVERED BOOMERANGS: A BLUE-CLAZED PORCELAIN BOOMERANG INSCRIBED WITH THE NAME OF HIS FATHER-IN-LAW, AMENHO REP IV.

The boxes of mummified food provided for Tutankhamen's consumption in the other world are shown, unopened, on other pages in this number. Above we see how the interior was shaped, and the nature of the contents. In the ante-chamber of Tutankhamen's tomb was a painted wooden model, or "mannequin," of the king, believed to have been used for arranging his robes, and possibly, also, for his wig. The wig shown above, probably a woman's, was found near a small temple of Isis at Thebes, and dates from the 18th Dynasty, Tutankhamen's period. Two sistra were found on the Hathor-headed couch under which the mummy food-boxes were piled. Sistra were shaken by priestesses in sacred processions, to

drive away evil spirits. That seen above is of massive bronze, with the head Hathor on the upper part of the handle. Tutankhamen's ebony and ivory foots with duck-head feet, appears in a double-page photograph in this number. I shown above is of the same period, and also from Thebes. Silver-covered boomer; were found, among other things, in a painted red box, in the ante-chambe Tutankhamen's tomb. That shown here is of blue-glazed porcelain, from Tell Amarna, the city built by the Heretic Pharaoh, Amenhotep IV. (Akhenat whose daughter Tutankhamen married. It is inscribed with Amenhotep's na and decorated with lotus and utchats (eyes of the sun and moon).



THE PROPOSED REVISION OF THE PRAYER BOOK, INCLUDING ABBREVIATION OF THE COMMANDMENTS AND CHANGES IN THE MARRIAGE SERVICE:

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY (STANDING AT TABLE, LEFT-BACKGROUND) ADDRESSING THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.



A SPANISH GIFT TO BRITAIN: A MODEL OF COLUMBUS' "SANTA MARIA," SHOWN TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.



THE NEW CALIPH'S "HOLY" BEARD: ITS FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE.



THE NEW BISHOP OF PLYMOUTH, THE RT. REV. J. H. B. MASTERMAN (SECOND FROM LEFT) INSTALLED: PARTICIPANTS.

The need for some national check on the vandalising propensities of local bodies has been emphasised by the municipal poll at Croydon, which favoured, by 8379 votes to 6514, the Borough Council's road-widening scheme, involving the demolition or removal of Whitgift's Hospital, a sixteenth-century building, and one of the few architectural beauties of the district. A Preservation Committee representing various societies is endeavouring to save it, but lacks official authority.—In Egypt a new road is being made, by gangs of convicts, across the mud-flats leading from the Nile to the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, presiding at the Church of England National Assembly at Westminster on January 29, said that the "Revised Prayer-Book (Permissive Use) Measure" would be submitted to the Assembly.—The Spanish

Naval Museum recently handed to the British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, a model of the "Santa Maria"—the ship in which Columbus discovered America—as a gift to England. Our photograph shows Sir Esme and Lady Howard inspecting it.—The new Caliph of Islam (Prince Abdul Medjid) has grown a beard to conform to the religious traditions associated with the beard of the Prophet.—Dr. J. H. B. Masterman was installed as Bishop Suffragan of Plymouth at Plymouth on January 27. He was previously Rector of Stoke Damerel. Our photograph shows (from left to right, in front) Lord St. Levan, Dr. Masterman, Lord William Cecil (Bishop of Exeter), and Dr. R. E. Trefusis (Bishop of Crediton). The Rev. H. H. Matthews, Vicar of St. Andrews, Plymouth, is seen bearing the pastoral staff.





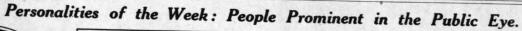
MORE CARNIVOROUS THAN OTHER BEARS AND DISDAINFUL OF NUTS: THE LATE BARBARA (ON LEFT) AND SAM, THE FAMOUS POLAR BEARS, BEING FED.

Children and other visitors to the "Zoo" heard with great regret of the sudden death of Barbara, the Polar bear, on the Mappin Terraces. Early in January, it may be recalled, she gave birth to two cubs, one of which disappeared almost immediately, and the second died from pneumonia a week later. The same malady probably occasioned Barbara's own death, but the real cause was senility, for she was at least nineteen—a good age for a bear, according to menagerie



INCONSOLABLE AFTER THE DEATH OF BARBARA, HIS CONSTANT COMPANION AND MOTHER OF HIS CUBS, NONE OF WHOM SURVIVED: SAM IN MOURNING.

records—having been bought as a cub in 1904. Sam, her companion, is a year older. They both knew their keepers well, and were obedient to a certain extent, but it was always dangerous to enter their enclosure, or even to stroke them. A few years ago a keeper who inadvertently put his hand through the bars had three fingers bitten off. Sam was inconsolable after Barbara's death, and may be transferred to a new enclosure.—[Photographs by C.N.]





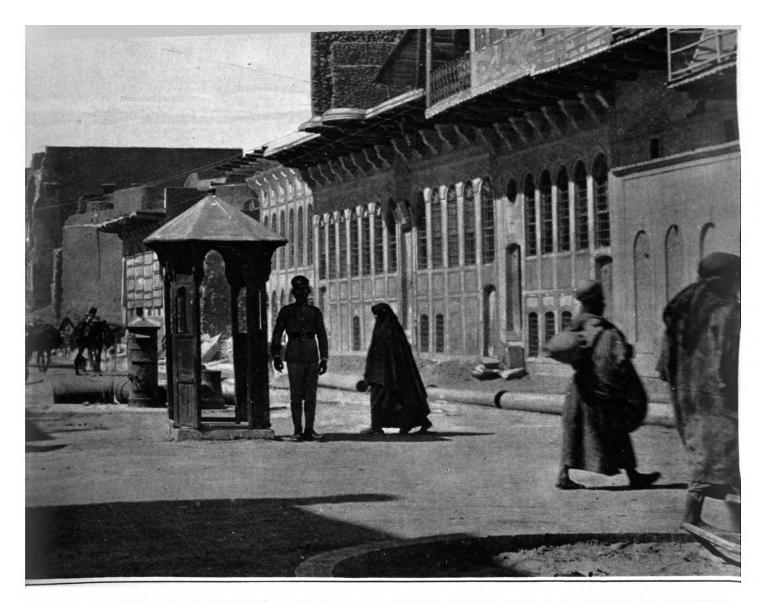






CLAIMED BY THE TURKS AND REFERRED BY GREAT BRITAIN TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

It was decided at Lausanne recently that the Conference should close, and that a draft Treaty should be formally presented to the Turks on January 31. The Treaty was expected to contain a statement that the Mosul question had been referred to the League of Nations. Lord Curzon urged the Turkish delegation to join in bringing the matter before the League in a friendly spirit, but Ismet Pasha refused. Consequently, Lord Curzon acted alone, and requested the Secretary-General of the League to bring the Mosul question before the next meeting of the Council, in Paris. In his admirable statement of the British case, at Lausanne, Lord Curzon recalled first the solemn pledges given to the people of Iraq during the war to free them from Turkish rule, and continued: "At San Remo in April 1920, the mandates for Palestine and Mesopotamia were assigned to Great Britain. These mandates were confirmed by the Treaty of Sèvres of August 1920, and the frontiers of Iraq were laid down, the northern frontier being defined as the northern boundary of the Mosul vilayet, with cert.in



MOSUL, IN THE ARAB KINGDOM OF IRAQ-A PICTURESQUE SCENE IN NINEVEH STREET.

variations. . . In 1921 came the unanimous election, in which the Mosul vilayet joined, of the Emir Feisal to be King of the Arab State of Iraq. . . . The British Government concluded a treaty in October 1922 with King Feisal . . not to cede or lease any territory in Iraq. . . . The Turkish population is on one-twelfth of the entire population of the vilayet. . . The Kurds, of whom there are 455,000, out of a total population of between 750,000 and 800,000, a not Turks." Ismet Pasha contended that the Kurds are Turks in all but language, and asserted that commercially Mosul was identified with Anatolia. Lot Curzon, however, proved that the whole trade of Mosul was either with Baghdad, down the Tigris, or westward with Aleppo and Syria. Lord Curzon has state that he has information confirming recent reports that Turkish troops might move on Mosul, which would be strategically valuable to Turkey. Should Turking to war, the League of Nations would be invoked to protect its covenants.



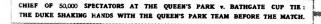




"HIS FIRST VISIT AFTER HE HAD HAD THE WISDOM AND GOOD FORTUNE TO PERSUADE A SCOTTISH LADY TO SHARE HIS LIFE": THE DUKE OF YORK SPEAKING IN ST. ANDREW'S HALL, GLASCOW, ON RECEIVING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.









WITH HIS HOST AND HOSTESS DURING HIS VISIT TO GLASGOW: THE DUKE OF YORK (CENTRE OF FRONT ROW) IN THE HOUSE PARTY AT BLYTHSWOOD.

The Duke of York was the guest of Lord and Lady Blythswood during his visit to Glasgow. In St. Andrew's Hall he was presented with a casket containing the freedom of the city. The Lord Provost, Sir Thomas Paxton, congratulated him on his betrothal to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, which had caused great gratification in Scotland. The Duke, in reply, said he thought it "peculiarly happy that his presence in Glasgow should be his first visit after he had had, if he might say so, the wisdom and good fortune to have persuaded a Scottish lady to share his life." The Duke recalled that it was now fourteen centuries since

the pioneer of the city, St. Mungo, summoned his people to their labours. The next day the Duke visited the engineering works of Messrs. G. and J. Weir at Cathcart, and later kicked off at a football match. The Blythswood group shows (left to right): standing on front step—Miss Vera Meeking, Lady Blythswood, the Duke of York, the Hon. Olive Campbell, and Lady Alice Shaw Stewart; on second step—Lady Alice Scott, Lady Caroline Agar, and Mr. Sholto Bailie; at back—Lord Blythswood, Sir Hugh Shaw Stewart, the Hon. Ruby Hardinge, Lord Carnegie, Lord Inverciyde, the Hon. Victor Harbord, and Commander Louis Greig.



COLOGNE IN AN UPROAR TO GREET THE SIX GERMAN COAL MAGNATES RETURNING FROM THEIR TRIAL BY THE FRENCH COURT-MARTIAL AT MAINZ:

A CHEERING CROWD OUTSIDE THE STATION.

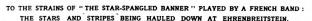


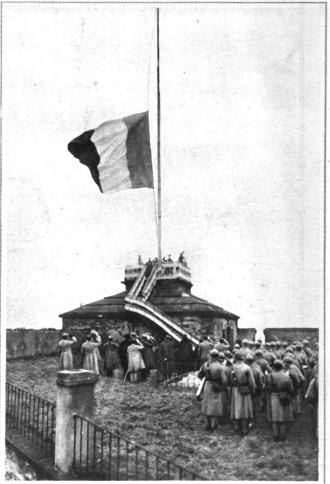
SHOWING IN THE LEFT BACKGROUND (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) HERREN THYSSEN, KESTEN, WÜSTENHÖFER (STANDING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS),
AND TENGELMANN: THE TRIAL OF GERMAN COAL MAGNATES AT MAINZ.

The six German mine directors and officials arrested by the French at Essen were tried at Mainz, on January 24, before a French Court-Martial presided over by Colonel Depigny. French infantry with fixed bayonets surrounded the building. M. Badin, a French Judge-Advocate, prosecuted, and Dr. Grimm, with two other German lawyers, defended. The following fines were inflicted on the accused for refusing to obey French orders for the delivery of coal:—Herr Fritz Thyssen, 500,000 francs; Director Kesten, 15,000 francs; Mine-Assessor Olfe, 224,000 francs; General-Director Tengelmann, 6020 francs; Director Spindler, 47,000 francs; and

General-Director Wüstenhöfer, 8640 francs. After sentence the accused were released. Herr Fritz Thyssen afterwards admitted that the trial had been conducted fairly. There was an uproar of enthusiasm among the German crowds at Cologne, as the train taking five of the released men back to Essen passed through the station, and similar disturbances occurred in Essen. Our photograph shows the accused in the left background, and those named above are seen (in the order stated) on the second bench from the back. Later news from the Ruhr reported that German passive resistance had been succeeded by sabotage.



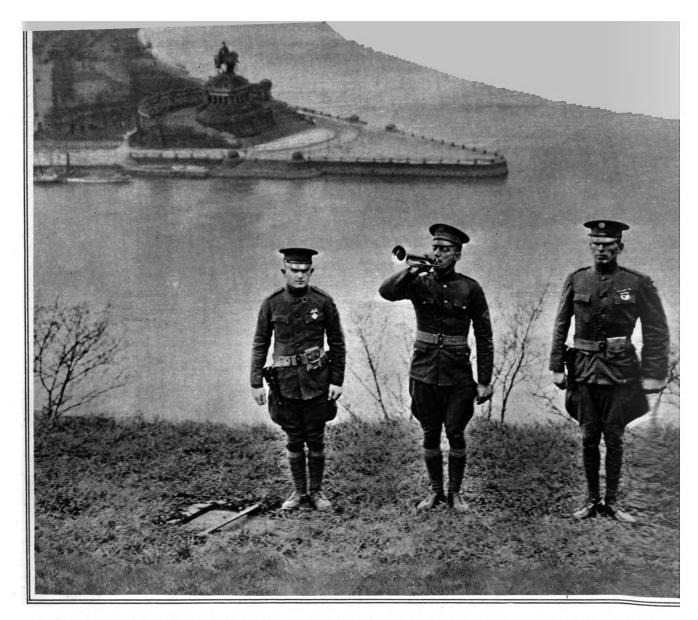




TO THE MUSIC OF THE "MARSEILLAISE" PLAYED BY THE AMERICAN BAND: THE FRENCH TRICOLOUR BEING HOISTED OVER THE FORTRESS OF EHRENBREITSTEIN.

here was keen regret among the Rhinelanders at Coblenz over the departure of e United States troops of occupation, for they had made themselves liked and spected throughout the district, and their charities to the poor and the children the city, to whom they had given a party every Christmas during their stay, ill be greatly missed. The farewell ceremony took place at the famous rock rtress of Ehrenbreitstein, which the Americans had occupied for the last four lars. It stands on the lofty cliffs at the point where the Moselle flows into the

Rhine. At noon the "Last Post" was sounded, and General Allen, the American commander, who was deeply moved, gave the signal for the Stars and Stripes to be hauled down. As it descended, a French band played the "Star-Spangled Banner." The American band returned the compliment by playing the "Marseillaise" when, after a short pause, the Tricolour slowly rose on the flagstaff above the fortress, as a sign that Coblenz is now in the hands of a French garrison. After the ceremony the American troops marched to the station to



SOUNDING THE "LAST POST" ON THE RHINE FOR THE LAST TIME: AN AMERICAN BUGLER AT THE FORTRES
OF EHRENBREITSTEIN ON THE DAY OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS OF OCCUPATION.

Continued.]
entrain for Antwerp. On the way and at the station there were scenes that suggested rather the departure of home regiments for abroad than that of ex"enemy" troops of occupation. Of about 100 women—wives of American soldiers—who travelled with them in the trains, only ten were American and the rest German. In the upper left-hand photograph on the left-hand page, it may

be noted, the American guard being relieved is probably pulling the trigge his revolver to show that it is no longer loaded, so that no accident may on his return to the guard-room. The troops left Coblenz on January 24 two special trains, and reached Antwerp the next day, when they embal for the United States in the transport "St. Mihiel."

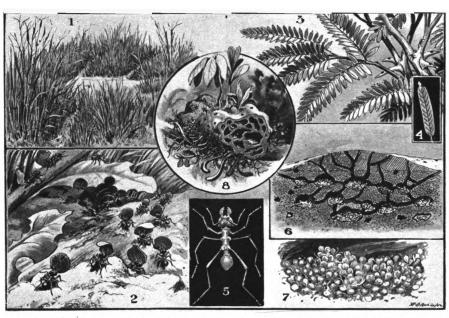
seeds of winch (antrice"; Fig. 1, on left) they collect and store and eat. Radiating from the clearing there are roads, which extend into the rank herbage, and are used by the ants continually on their food-collecting expeditions. Moreover, according to the old accounts, the ants are in the habit of sowing the ant-rice in the clearing and keeping the patches of their crop free from weeds. But Wheeler has found nests of this agricultural ant without any Aristida grass in the vicinity; and, as to cases where dense patches grow near the nest, it is said that these are due to the ants' habit of dumping down those Aristida seeds which have begun to sprout prematurely in the underground nest. It is a pity to spoil a good story, but the moral is that what looks like a well-thought-out scheme may not be so clever as it appears!

Ants' Flower Gardens. One has read

of "hanging gardens," and they are to be seen as the handiwork of

several kinds of ants in the region of the Amazons. They are made of earth, well kneaded and salivated, and they are attached to the branches of various trees and shrubs. Often they are the size of a man's head, and they may be built fifteen feet from the ground or over fifty. The interior is a labyrinth of passages, where the busy workers run up and down. Sometimes there are underground dwellings as well. But where does the flower-garden come in?

The earthen nest is, perhaps, just a vast artificial extension of the cavities of the plant in which the ants found their primary shelters when they took to arboreal life, but they have become something more. For along with the building materials there are included the seeds of many different kinds of flowering plants. These sprout and grow and blossom, and thus arises a flower-garden. Naturally enough, the cultivated plants are for the most part local "epiphytes," or "perched plants," adapted for life on trees; but they have the advantage of being rooted in the earth of the nest. Sometimes they grow so luxuriantly that they make the nest too damp for the ants, but usually they shelter the nest from the torrential rains. It cannot be said that the whole matter is clear, but the flower-gardens are roomy dwellings for the little people, and they are raised above the reach of the



"GO TO THE ANT!": THE PATTERN OF INDUSTRY AMONG INSECTS AS FARMER, GARDENER, LEAF-CUTTER, AND TREE-PROTECTOR.

Fig. 1 shows a clearing with roadways made by the agricultural ants of Texas. To left in foreground is shown "ant-rice" grass. Fig. 2 shows leaf-cutter ants (sometimes called parasol ants) carrying cut pieces of leaf back to the nest, where the workers cut them up in small fragments to be used for the "mushroom" bed. Fig. 3 shows acacia thorns with entrance holes, which give shelter to bodyguard ants. "Belt's corpuscles" may be seen on some of the leaf-tips, and Fig. 4 gives an enlarged view of a "Belt's corpuscle" on tip of leaflet. Fig. 5: a leaf-cutter ant, showing saw-like jaws. Fig. 6: a leaf-cutter's nest in section, with galleries and "mushroom-gardens" in chambers. Fig. 7: a "mushroom garden" magnified (after Alf. Möller)—known as "Kohlivable clumps." Fig. 8: Hydnophytum montanum swelling, often tenanted by crowds of ants (Java). A similar swelling is Myrmcodia exhinata.

Diagrams specially drawn by W. B. Robinson to illustrate Professor Thomson's Article.

pinnate leaves, and in these thorns the bodyguard ants find shelter. But they get food as well as lodging, for the tips of the leaflets (Figs. 3 and 4) bear minute oval or pear-shaped bodies (Belt's corpuscles) (Fig. 4), which are rich in protein and fat. They turn out to be transformed glands. They are easily detached, and they are much appreciated by the ants. When leaf-cutters trespass on the preserves of the acacia ants, they get a hot reception, and are driven off. Thus myrmecophily "pays."

Another much-studied case is that of the Imbauba, or Cecropia-tree, of Southern Brazil: a tall. slender tree with palmate leaves. It is tenanted by Aztec ants, who find their way through pre-formed weak spots into the architectural cavities of the stem. Schimper said that, if the observer looks on quietly, he will see the Aztec ants running about looking after the aphides, or plant-lice, whose honeydew they utilise, or nibbling at glandular white hairs, rich in protein and fat, which grow at the base of the leaf-stalk. But if the observer knocks on the tree he rouses an army. Out of the little holes in the stem the members of the bodyguard stream in thousands, angrily excited. And this is the reception the leaf-cutters get. There is sometimes an imbauba-tree without a bodyguard, but it

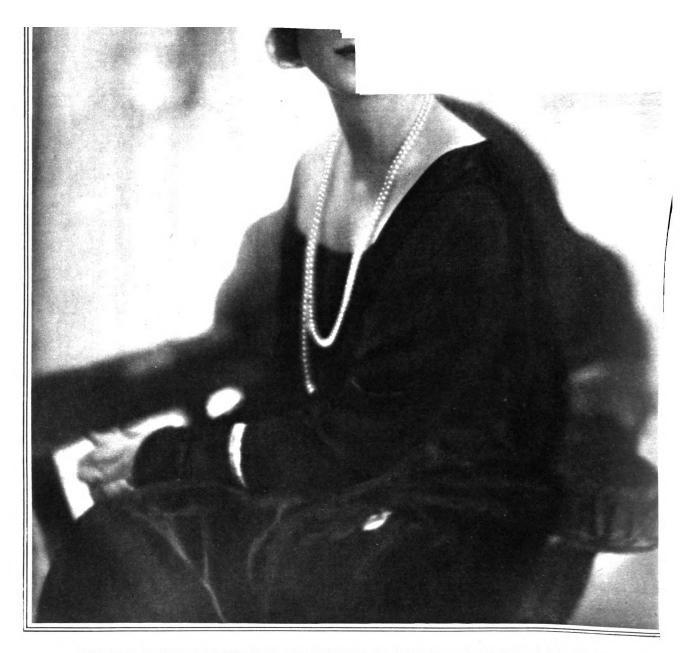
nearly enough to sustain the bodyguard.
And this does not exhaust the criticism.

Yet account must be taken of the simple fact that the natives of lava have been in the habit for a long time of utilising a large red ant to defeat the incursions of a beetle that destroys the precious fruit of the mango-tree. They arrange bridges of rope, or the like, from tree to tree, so that the ants, which are inveterate enemies of the beetles, may move about freely. If this works well, as it seems to do, why should we be ultra-sceptical in regard to the protective value of the bodyguard ants? What seems to be unsatisfactory in the theory of myrmecophily is the exaggeration of the adaptations by which the plants are supposed to have answered back to their partners, and an inadequate appreciation of the alertness with which ants are always on the outlook for some new niche of opportunity.

That the ants have wrought out transmissible modifications on the plants which they

frequent is exceedingly improbable; that the ants have turned the inborn peculiarities of certain plants to their own advantage, yet without serious damage to their hosts, is exceedingly probable. The story of myrmecodia is instructive. These are great swellings, sometimes two feet across, on the tubers of some plants related to coffee. They are riddled with passages and tenanted by crowds of ants; and they were interpreted by Beccari as direct responses on the part of the host-plants to the industry of the tenants. But Treub soon proved that the galleries are present, even when the ants are absent; and it is now generally admitted that the primary significance of the myrmecodia is as absorbing-organs for the plant (Fig. 8).

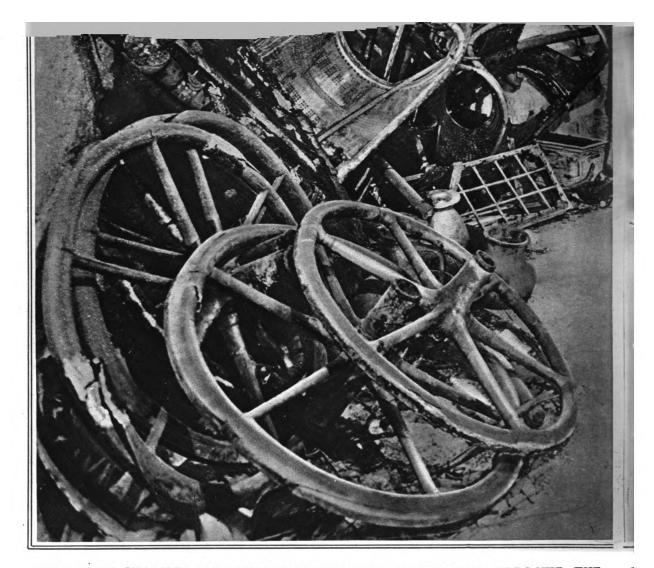
The instances we have given of inter-relations between plants and ants are only samples, but they must suffice. There are many ants that grow fungi, and the leaf-cutters prepare a culture bed (Figs. 6 and 7) for fungoid growths, by chewing their collected leaves into a green paste; and there are ants that interfere in a high-handed way with the remarkable triple alliance established between (A) a beetle, (B) a kind of cochineal insect, and (c) the leaf-stalk of a leguminous tree! We have said enough to illustrate the general tendency in animate nature to link one living creature to another in a complex web of life.



THE ONLY DAUGHTER OF THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF CARNARVON: LADY EVELYN HERBERT, NOW IN EGYPT WITH HER FATHER.

Lady Evelyn Herbert may claim the distinction of being the first woman to see the interior of the tomb of King Tutankhamen since that Pharaoh was laid to rest many centuries ago. She is the only daughter of Lord Carnarvon, and was with him when the sepulchre was first entered. She must have found the experience an enthralling one, and it must have been trying, also, owing to the

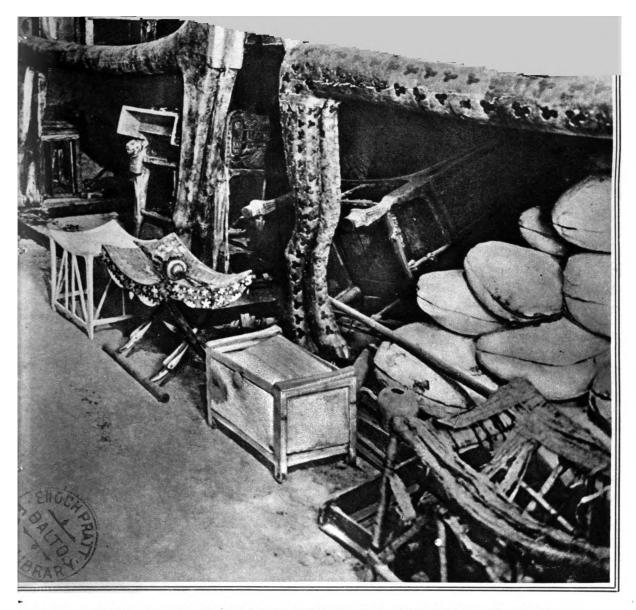
extreme heat and lack of air in the chambers containing the treasures, which a hotter than the hottest room in a Turkish bath. Lady Evelyn Herbert, who h just returned to Egypt, with her father, was born in 1901, and closely resembler beautiful mother. Her only brother, Lord Porchester, is three years 1 senior.



THE ANTE-CHAMBER OF TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB-THE END OPPOSITE THE

Γ

Above are seen, on the right, two of the large ceremonial gilt couches. The nearer one, here visible only in part, appears as a whole on another page. It has Hathor heads, and among the articles on top is a superbly inlaid semi-circular box. The left-hand couch beyond is supported by animals of Typhonic type, as found among demons of the underworld in ancient Egyptian mythology. Upon it is a large wooden casket painted white, with vaulted lid and ebony veneer, bearing the king's pre-nomen and name—Tutankhamen and Kheperu-Neb-Ra, and the cartouches of his queen, Ankhsenamen. Under the couch is the king's throne, covered with gold and silver and inlaid in relief with semi-precious stones, one of the finest examples of Egyptian art yet discovered. On the ground between and in front of the two couches is the king's stool, made of solid ebony with gold mountings and inlaid with ivory. The feet are carved



SEALED DOOR: A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE CONTENTS IN POSITION.

and inlaid in the form of ducks' heads. Next to the stool, in the right foreground, is a small wooden box painted white. The hieratic locket on its lid seems to have contained the side-lock of the king. Beneath the right-hand couch is a chair carved in wood and ivory, of exquisite workmanship. Piled up in the corner on the left, probably by ancient tomb-robbers, are the wheels, bodies, poles, and narness of four chariots, of wood covered with stucco gilt, and some with ivory inlay. The floors of the bodies are of hide or leopard islaid, and the bodies themselves are of open-work, finely carved and inlaid with coloured glass, and heavily embellished with inlaid rolld-work bosses and bindings. Among other objects are a small gilded shrine (under the back end of the further couch), now iontaining jewellery cast aside by thieves, and some wood-gilt trellis-work (on the ground to the left) from an object of unknown use.

alporescent grass., ine winte, edible Gigantochloa albociliate, is used as a vegetable. "Of the creeping bamboos, Masin Ri supplies string, and Bwi Hka Ri the curious girdles which the women wind round their waists. . . . They can turn bamboo to a thousand uses, and a Kachin connoisseur of bamboo will reject forests of it in selecting a bow or a walking stick. . . . Tun Hkung is noted for its Shaman, a whip-like bamboo which the Kachins store in their houses and use for divining. This bamboo is roasted over a fire till it bursts, joint by joint, and the omens are sought from the condition of its fibre.'



WITH "BOBBED" HAIR, INDICATING THAT SHE IS UNMARRIED: A KACHIN GIRL.



WITH TURBAN, INDICATING THAT SHE IS MARRIED: A YOUNG KACHIN WOMAN.

a tiger with clubs." Monkeys, by the way, they will only bring low with bows and arrows, believing that those shot with guns turn into two!

AS WORN WHEN RIDING, HELD UNDER THE CHIN
BY A CORD: THE SHAN "PANAMA HAT" AS FAVOURED
BY A KACHIN DANDY.

Illustrations Reproduced from "A Burmese Arcady." By Courtesy of the Author, and of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley, Service and Co.

The national weapon is the dah. The writer says of it: "The respect with which Kachins regard the dah is one indication of their natural military sentiment. It is reminiscent of the Japanese reverence for the sword. Swords are . . . used to stir the wine with which oaths are pledged. . . . Fathers sing a

and many a Kachin recruit finds it easier to slip away quietly and enlist than to argue it out with his Gumgai."

And: "We entered many villages, and each night men and women crowded round our camp-fire to hear the gramophone. . . Meanwhile, the girls (those sturdy opponents of recruiting) surrendered to the attractions of needles—and it is hard to believe it—soap!"

But when found and taken note of, the Kachin — destined now for the Kachin Battalion, and almost invariably

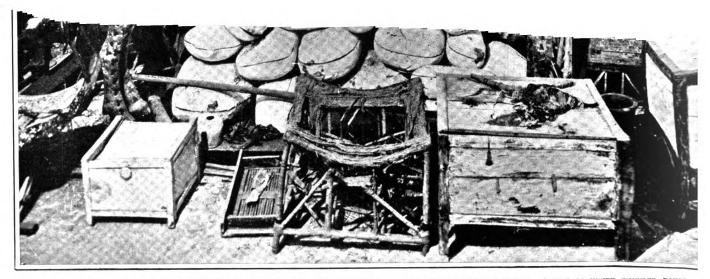
drawn from the higher classes-is a fine soldier. During the war he did admirably in the strange, hot wastes of Mesopotamia, fighting bravely and with intelligence, making light of odds and of discomforts. His receptive mind absorbed ideas with alacrity. He learned to bomb, to fly, and to motor; and he supplied signallers and clerks, and drill, bombing, Lewis gun, and P.T. instructors-this man who had imagined but recently that iron ships crawled along the sea-bed. Always, too, he was original. Nothing could keep him breaking ranks on parade and pursuing a hare put up; nothing could quell his laughter when the Commanding Officer fell into a deep and very muddy rain puddle and had to be pulled out by horrified Sikhs. Also, "The Kachins distinguished themselves on one occasion by boarding the sleeping compartment of a favourite general and waking him up at midnight to say they were glad to see him." Always he kept his oath: " If I speak not the Truth, may the Tiger seize me, may the Lightning strike me, may Bareng, the River Nat, take me when I cross the waters."

Can it be wondered that Major Enriquez has a fine enthusiasm for his men and for their land? "Looking back." he writes in his singularly thorough and intriguing " record of observation," " one sees that the country is good, and that the people are true-hearted. though often sunk in ignorance, and covered with lumps and sores. And some live to four-score years. and some less, but the majority die before they are five years old. One sees on all sides superstition. disease, dirt, and want, but in places bright spots where the people have begun to understand, and where they yearn for help and enlightenment." With the sureness of an expert, he devotes several pages of his forceful, picturesque book to curative methods-and the greatest of these is the army! Now and then, he seems to echo the "See the World at the Government's Expense" posters; but he is manifestly sincere, and his intimacy with his subject is such that none will argue that he is not right, at least in his arguments that the Kachin soldier on leave or time-expired is an incalculable source of strength to his fellows: a convever of new thoughts, of discipline, and of a cleanliness calculated to lengthen the span between the hour of the Kachin's birth and the day on which he passes the world by and loses life and melts into E. H. G.

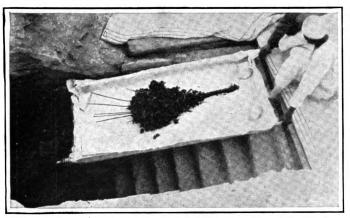
As to beliefs: the Kachins are animists, spiritworshippers, or, as it is put in Burma, Nat-worshippers. "The Kachin believes himself composed of a body and one or more spirits, of which one spirit is the principal, or Ego. The body and spirit are not one, but merely companions, united, but each having a personality of its own. The spirit is immortal and free to leave the body permanently at death. or temporarily during life in states of sleep, dreams, or semi-consciousness. Hence Kachins, when asleep, may quite possibly be parted in body and spirit. For this reason they dislike being suddenly roused. without time, as it were, to collect themselves." Major Enriquez discovered this in Mesopotamia, when going amongst his men at night, to see if rifles were properly secured. " It is never safe suddenly to rouse a Kachin from sleep," he notes. "Even if startled while wide-awake, he will instinctively use his feet and his dah, and it is quite evident from his eyes that he is not fully conscious. . . . The instinct of the primitive man prompts the impulse to strike out in self-defence. . . . The post-mortem state depends not on good or evil deeds in life, but on the circumstances of death. . . . Those who die natural deaths travel to a region called Nun Nun Wam Wam Ga. or Tsu Ga (Spirit-land), which is placed in the north near the mountains of Majoi Shingra Bum, the original home of the Kachin tribes, where the Irrawaddy is supposed to rise. Here live their ancestors. . . . The Duwas (chiefs) unlike the Darat ni (commoners), go to a place called Tawng Sing Kawng Ga. which appears not to be located far away in the north, but rather to be the actual tomb, or its vicinity. . . . Men who die unnatural deaths from accident or violence go to a region called Lasa Ga. Women who die in child-birth, and children born dead, go to a sort of Hades called N Dang Ga. From these unfortunate states they may be released by sacrifices of pigs and buffaloes offered by relatives to the Sawan and Lasa Nats. . . . Mad people are buried standing, with a bowl on their heads. They go to a place called Mana Ga, from which there is no delivery.'

Disease is rampant: all dwell in a mass of dirt and spittle, with pigs wallowing under their

^{• &}quot;A Burmese Arcady: An Account of a Long and Intimate Sojourn amongst the Mountain-Dwellers of the Burmese Hinterland, and of Their Engaging Characteristics and Customs, etc., etc.," By Major C. M. Enriquez, F.R.G.S., Kachin Rifles. With many Illustrations and a Map. (Seeley, Service and Co., Ltd.; 21s. net).



CONTAINING MUMMIFIED JOINTS OF MEAT, HAUNCHES OF GAZELLE, LIVER, AND TRUSSED DUCKS—FOOD FOR TUTANKHAMEN'S SOUL: A PILE OF WHITE ROUNDED BOXES UNDER THE HATHOR-HEADED COUCH IN THE TOMB ANTE-CHAMBER.



A "FLORAL TRIBUTE" TO TUTANKHAMEN INTACT AFTER 3000 YEARS: HIS FUNERAL BOUQUET BEING REMOVED FROM THE TOMB.

The upper photograph shows in full, as it was found, the royal ceremonial gilt couch, of which the back end appears also in the double-page illustration on pages 166-167. It has supports in the form of Hathor cows. Stacked on the top are a bedstead, stools, a chair of wood and papyrus, two sistra (that still ring music to-day), and a superbly inlaid semi-circular box, inlaid with ivory in minute detail, and containing linen fabric. Below the couch are seen numerous white boxes, of oval shape, containing an abundance of mummified food for the "Ka," or soul, of the king in the other world. These provisions include joints of meat, haunches of gazelle, liver, and trussed ducks. In the right background, under the Hathor

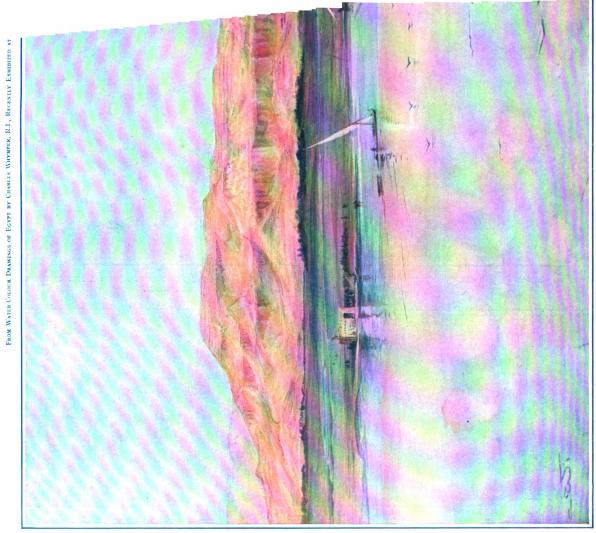


EXCELLING IN BEAUTY AND MINUTE DETAIL THE FINEST CHINESE OR JAPANESE ART

A CASKET PAINTED WITH BATTLE AND HUNTING SCENES.

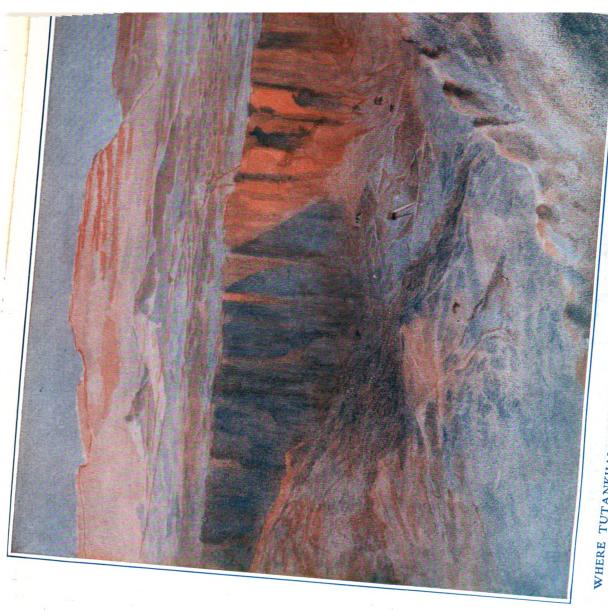
heads, are the superb alabaster vases shown on page 174. The funeral bouque (here illustrated, from a "Daily Mail" photograph, on its way out of the tomi is seen in its original position in our double-page photograph of the north wall the ante-chamber, placed beside the right-hand statue. The painted wooden cask (also shown there) is described as far excelling in beauty and minuteness of det the finest Chinese or Japanese art. On the vaulted lid the King is seen huntilion, antelope, wild ass, and ostrich. On the sides he is fighting African Asiatic foes, and on the ends he is represented symbolically as a human-hea sphinx trampling on his enemies.

TUTANKHAME HEART IN WHOSE HILLS RED



"BEYOND THE NILE, MEANDERING THERE LIKE A ROSY PATHWAY": T

This picture shows the site of ancient Thebes, and the rose-red Libyan hills honeycombed with tombs, as seen across the Nile from Luxor. The building in the left foreground stands where visitors from Luxor land, and thence travel on donkey-back across the plain. A little to the right of the building, of the Tombs of the Kii



WHERE TUTANKHAMEN HAS RESIDED FUR 3000 -
"The old sacred Nile, meandering there like a rosy pathway."

"Ithe old sacred Nile, meandering there like a rosy pathway."

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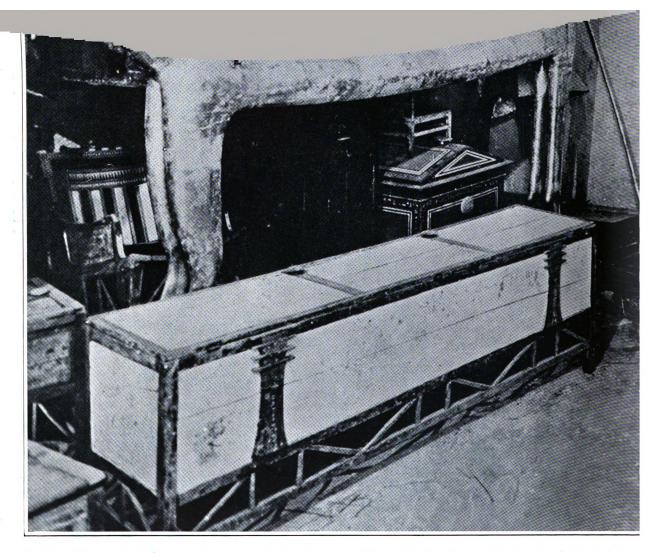
"Ithe old sacred Nile, meandering there like a rosy pathway."

"Ithe old sacred Nile, meandering there like a rosy pathway."

"Ithe old sacred Nile, meandering there like a rosy pathway."

"Ithe old sacred Nile, meandering the rosy pathway."

"Ithe old sacre WHERE TUTANKHAMEN HAS RESTED FOR 3000 YEARS: "THE VALLEY OF THE KIN



SOON TO SURRENDER ITS 3000-YEAR-OLD SECRET: THE MYSTERIOUS BLOCKED DOO!
WITH GUARDIAN STATUES AND FUNERA

Ever since the opening of the outer chamber of Tutankhamen's tomb, intense interest has centred in the mysterious blocked-up doorway in the north wall, guarded by a pair of statues of the king, for it was confidently believed that behind that door lay the royal mummy in its sarcophagus. The two statues, which are similar in detail, except for different head-dress, are magnificently carved in wood covered with a black pitch-like material in accordance with sacred sepulchral writ. The head-dress, collarette, armlets, wrist-bands, dress, mace, and staff are heavily gilt, and the sandals are of gold. On the king s forehead is the royal uræus, or cobra, of inlaid bronze and gold. The eye-socket and eyebrows are gold, and the eye-balls of



00RWAY IN THE ANTE-CHAMBER WALL, BELIEVED TO CONCEAL THE KING'S MUMMY; RARY FURNITURE, IN POSITION AS FOUND.

arragonite with pupils of obsidian. The calm expression of the face is noticeable. Hung beside the right-hand statue is the funereal bouquet, and at its feet is a beautifully painted casket. Both these objects are illustrated in detail on another page. In the right foreground is a large alabaster "Bast" vase, and in the left foreground is a long wooden box with hinged lid, painted white, with ebony veneer, bearing the protocol of the king. The contents included under-garments, staves, whips, mace, cubit measures, and arrow-shafts. Behind the box is a ceremonial gilt couch, with lion supports. On it are a bedstead, caskets, stands for small torches (the first ever discovered); below are a chair and a casket of ivory and ebony.



WITH LOTUS AND PAPYRUS DESIGN SYMBOLISING THE UNION OF THE "TWO LANDS," AND INSCRIBED "100,000 YEARS":
FOUR ALABASTER UNGUENT-VASES, OF UNIQUE TYPE, FROM TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB.

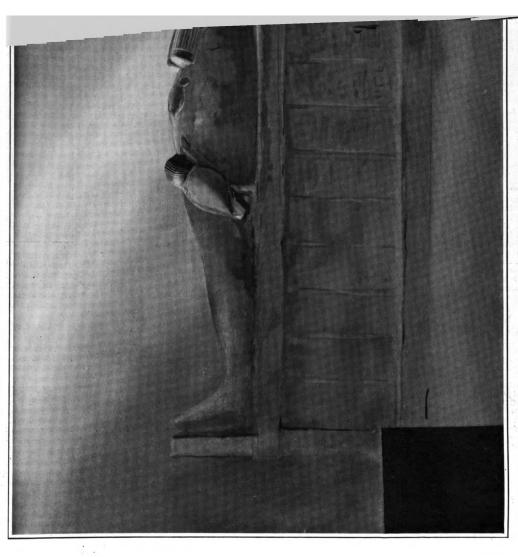
Among the precious objects of ancient Egyptian art found in Tutankhamen's tomb were a number of alabaster vases, some of which, as Lord Carnarvon has pointed out, are the finest of their kind ever discovered. The four here shown, in situ, as they were found, are of unique type and beauty of workmanship. Their position in the ante-chamber was under the Hathor-headed couch shown in the upper photograph on page 169, where they are just visible in the right background. They are

flanked with an open-work lotus and papyrus device that signifies the binding together of the "Two Lands," that is, Upper and Lower Egypt, and on the marsifil of this work are symbols meaning "a hundred thousand years." The vases still contain their unguents, which in the warmth of the sun become viscous. Their size can be roughly gauged by comparing that of the ebony and ivory chair partly visible in the right background.

HOW THE SOUL OF A PHARAOH GUARDS HIS TOMB:

inding series series party

FROM A WATER-COLOUR DRAWING BY CHARLES WHYMPER, R.I., RECENTLY EXHIBITED AT WALKER'S GALLERIES. [ARTIST'S COPYR



"THE SOUL, AS THE BA-BIRD, LOOKING INTO THE MUMMY'S FACE": A SYMBOL OF EGYPTIAN BEL In a note on his picture, "The Ba-Bird," Mr. Charles Whymper writes; "This is shows the Soul, as far as I know, has never been drawn before. A belief to see that though the soul must quit the body, yet it might return to see that all is well."

(though still inadequate, compliment in our power to pay him is to turn in his own direc-

tion the elegant phrase of Wong Pao—"Your mind, O all-wisest, is only comparable to the peacock's tail in its spreading brilliance!"

The Chinaman of Lowes Dickinson and the Chinaman of Bret Harte may be taken as the opposite poles of this literary portraiture. With ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, Mr. Dickinson's John Chinaman holds no truck. In that he, too, is somewhat peculiar, which the same I am free to maintain." Philosophic enlightenment, tolerance, and nobility of mind are the keynotes of his character. He is a near kinsman to Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World." Both fulfil the same function: their mission is to view Western society and institutions through Chinese spectacles, and explain the same from their own point of view. Ah Sin, on the other hand, is a Celestial type examined by a Western, in order to illustrate the disingenuous element in the Chinese character. It may be objected that some of Mr. Thomas Burke's Limehouse Chinese should have been chosen as the polar opposite of Mr. Dickinson's, for their depravity is often such as to make Ah Sin's sleight-of-hand seem a mere peccadillo by comparison; but Mr. Burke admits occasional redeeming touches, whereas Bret Harte's portrait is as entirely hostile and sinister as Mr. Dickinson's is friendly and benign.

A mean between these two extremes has been struck with consummate art by Mr. Ernest Bramah in "KAI LUNG'S GOLDEN HOURS" (Grant Richards; 7s. 6d.), a book to be begged, borrowed, or bought at all costs. If none of these methods of acquisition be possible, there remains always a fourth way of placing this priceless volume on the shelf beside its predecessor of twenty years ago, "The Wallet of Kai Lung"; and, considering what these two books are and signify, I make bold to say that, failing all other methods, the fourth, and immoral, way is justifiable. To say that the former work is as good as the latter is to say all that can be said by way of comparison.

Kai Lung, the wandering story-teller, either copied or originated the strategem of Scheherazade, Arrested for an entirely frivolous offence, which was no offence at all, he was brought before the Mandarin Shan Tien, and villainously traduced by the magistrate's clerk, the contemptible Ming-shu. From day to day Kai Lung postponed sentence and execution by recounting to Shan Tien, a romanticist at heart, a series of tales ingeniously adapted to the needs of the moment, according as Mingshu varied the form of the prosecution. Luckily the accused was primed beforehand by a fair maiden. Hwa-Mei who contributes the thread of "love-interest" to the story: and on the last day the troubadour, by a master stroke, turns the tables on judge and prosecutor, and we watch, well content, the lovers' Out-Passing into Assured Felicity. Most of the stories illustrate a craftiness as accomplished as that of Ah Sin, and often far more elaborate; but at the last, when the gentle Hwa-Mei begs that a story be told to her ear alone, in their first hour of private felicity, Kai Lung, as great an artist as his creator, tells a tale of pure idealism that crowns the work and leaves it Celestially complete.

Were the crimes I commit every week on this page to bring me before the Mandarin Shan Tien, that justly exalted connoisseur of romantic literature could condemn me to no more terrible punishment than that I should be forever shut out from the company of Kai Lung, and the memory of his tales. But did the Mandarin in his ineffable clemency suffer this wholly negligible scribe to retain but one and one only of these incomparable narratives, his admittedly fallible choice would fall on the first of the constellation, to wit, "The Story of Wong T'sin and the Willow Pattern Embellishment," unless it were the more elaborate version of "Melodious Vision," which Shan Tien invited the accused to tell him in the privacy of the judge's room, but which is denied to us by an evasion so masterly and tantalising that Mr. Shandy himself could not better it.

Too often in praising the many pretty bubbles that appear on the surface of the great flood of fiction, one praises with the regretful knowledge that they

PADRE DOS REALES.

On the night of Sunday, 16th November, Biaggini, an Italian Swiss, from the same village as the Padre of Monterey and born in a house opposite to that of the Padre's family, came to the latter's door for charity. Biaggini had only to reach San Luis Obispo, where welcome and work were ready for him. He was now penniless, but naturally thought that all would be well since he had found his countryman. The Padre gave him—TWO BITS; and sent him for further help to—THE ITALIAN FISHERMEN. It will not be forgotten that the Apostles were fishermen. How long, O Lord, how long? People of Monterey, have you not a Bishop? Let us be done with PADRE DOS REALES.

"BELIEVED TO BE UNIQUE": A BROADSHEET BY "R. L. S." IN THE SALE OF MR. LLOYD OSBOURNE'S STEVENSONIANA AT SOTHEBY'S. This and the other Stevenson relics here illustrated are in Mr. Lloyd Osbourne's collection to be sold at Sotheby's on February 7, the third day of a sale of books and MSS. beginning on the 5th. Writing from Monterey to Sir Sidney Colvin, Stevenson said: "I am in a conspiracy . . . against the Padre. The enclosed poster . . . was put up to the number of 200 exemplaires at the witching hour; and they were almost all destroyed by eight in the morning. But I think the nickname will stick. Dos Reales; deux réaux; two bits; twenty-five cents; about a shilling; but in practice it is worth from ninepence to threepence.

Photographs by Courtesy of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge.

supreme test, not only of going to China, but of entering her husband's family. With the Liang household she became completely identified, and she writes of her parents-in-law with a love and veneration utterly Chinese. It must surely be a case in a thousand.

For the reverse of the medal, turn to Mr. Somerset Maugham's "On A CHINESE SCREEN" (Heinemann; 10s. 6d.), and read his sketch entitled "The Consul,"



A STEVENSON RELIC IN THE SALE-ROOM: "LABOR CRUX CORONA"—A PRINTER'S WOOD-CUT DEVICE FOR THE DAVOS PRESS, "EXCESSIVELY RARE" (ACTUAL SIZE).

which is evidently a transcript from life. The situation is in many ways parallel to M. T. F.'s, except that here the bride is an uneducated Englishwoman. In both the bridegroom is a

Chinese student, but Mr. Maugham's young man lied about the social position of his family, which seems to have been far inferior to that of the Liangs. Culture may make a difference, but one is inclined to believe that the story Mr. Maugham tells is the more likely. It is a tale of sordid misery enough for the Englishwoman, who made Mr. Pete's, the consul's, life a burden by her continual applications for protection from the intrigues and persecutions of her Chinese female relations-in-law. Yet in one thing, and that the essential, she resembled the American; evidently she was truly in love with her husband. When, finally, her life was threatened by her agreeable in-laws, she refused the consul's urgent advice to leave her man, because, she confessed, "there's something in the way his hair grows on his forehead that I can't help liking." The consul's comment must be read in the original. Mr. Maugham is frankly the visitor to China: what he observes he observes keenly, but we hear more of the Englishman abroad than of the Chinese in this most vivid and agreeable book.

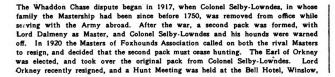
Other interesting sidelights on the Chinaman are thrown by Mr. Lincoln Colcord in "Under Sail," a book of short stories already noticed in these columns. A different form of exercise of the Western mind on Eastern material appears in "Myths and Legends of China," by Mr. E. T. C. Werner (Harrap, 258.), the only monograph on Chinese mythology in any non-Chinese language, and the first effort at classification. The coloured illustrations by Chinese artists are beautifully reproduced.



THE CHAIRMAN OF HUNT COMMITTEE: Lo.



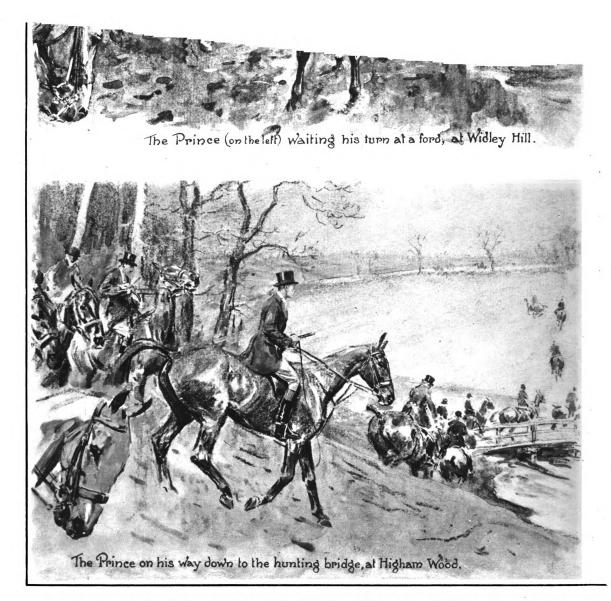
RECOMMENDED AS THE NEW MASTER BY THE WHADDON CHASE COMMITTEE:
LORD DALMENY, WITH HIS DAUGHTER, THE HON. HELEN PRIMROSE.





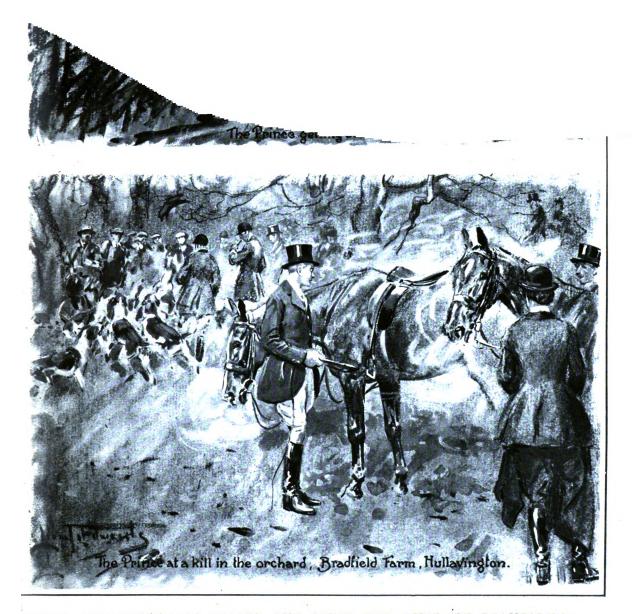
BELIEVED BY HIMSELF AND HIS SUPPORTERS TO HAVE BEEN DULY ELECTED AT WINSLOW: COLONEL SELBY-LOWNDES (ON THE LEFT).

on January 23, with Lord Cottesloe in the chair. Lord Dalmeny was proposed the Committee, but an amendment was put forward in favour of Colonel Se Lowndes. He and his supporters consider that he was duly elected, but chairman ruled that there must be an adjournment, so that arrangements me made for balloting and scrutiny of votes. The Committee met at Aylesl on January 27, and again recommended Lord Dalmeny, the matter to decided at a Hunt Meeting to be held later. As the Selby-Lowndes party reg the election as already made, it is thought that a second pack will be started ag



ABOUT TO VISIT THE SHIRES AND HUNT WITH THE PYTCHLEY, QUORN, AND NEAR HIS OWN HUNTING LODGE.

It was stated recently that the Prince of Wales, who is a member of the Duke of Beaufort's Hunt, and has been out regularly with the "Blue and Buff," as it is called, from his own hunting seat at Easton Grey in that country, was about to vary his experience by a visit to the Shires. It was expected that during the next few weeks he would hunt frequently with several of the principal packs there, such as the Pytchley, the Quorn, and the Grafton. He has not been seen in the Shires very much this season so far, and his absence has been greatly regretted.



AFTON: THE PRINCE OF WALES OUT WITH THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S THE WEST COUNTRY.

hopes to take part in several point-to-point races when they begin, and everyone will look forward to his repeating his previous successes. above drawings show the Prince hunting with the "Beaufortshire." At present, it is said, he has not decided whether to take Easton Grey another season, but he has the option of doing so. Our readers will remember the fine colour drawings of the Beaufort Hunt, by Lionel Edwards, given in our issue of January 20.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.R.]

WITH THE "IMPERIAL WIZARD" AND THE "GRAND CYCLOPS," IN THE CENTRE OF A GROUP OF CHIEFS, OPPOSITE THE FIERY CROSS: A KU-KLUX KLAN ASSEMBLY AFTER AN INITIATION CEREMONY IN GEORGIA, U.S.A.

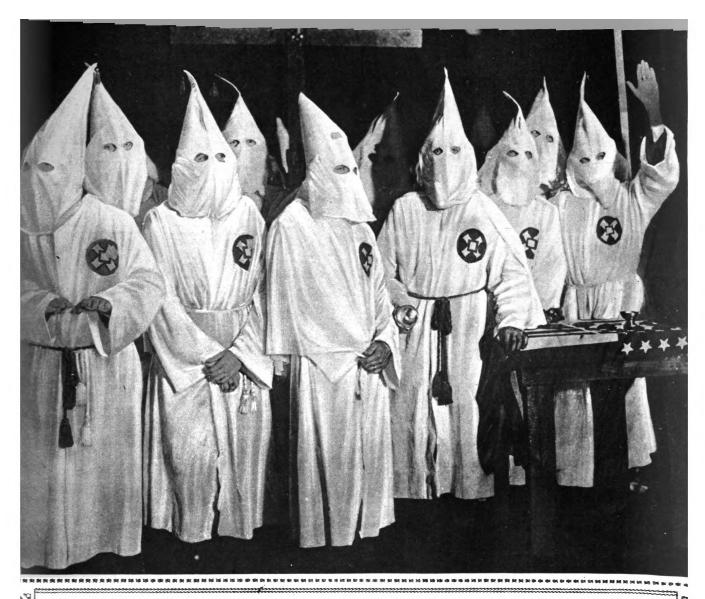




BEARING THE FIERY CROSS: A
MEMBER OF KU-KLUX KLAN.

WITH THEIR FACES UNVEILED: MEMBERS OF THE KU-KLUX KLAN TAKING PART IN AN EQUESTRIAN PARADE, BY NIGHT, NEAR ANNAPOLIS, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

The rebirth of Ku-Klux Klan, the famous American secret society of Civil War fame, took place seven years ago, when a fiery cross was set up on a mountain top near Atlanta, Georgia, by thirty-four men, clad in white monkish robes with peaked hoods and eye-slits, who swore fantastic oaths. A charter was obtained for the Klan from a County Court, and its proclaimed purpose was "to inculcate chivalry, character, the protection of the home, the chastity of womanhood, and patriotism," and "to maintain white supremacy." The Klan, which spread through the Southern States "like a prairie fire," numbers nearly a million members, and claims 160 in the halls of Congress. It became an anti-Roman Catholic movement, but one of its leaders recently stated that the bar on Catholics was to be removed, as "all white men, regardless of religious creeds, must stand together in one great league against the numerically superior coloured races." This leader was reported to be establishing a branch headquarters in London, to spread the Klan in the British Isles, France, and Italy. Some



"FAMILIARS" OF A NEW "INQUISITION": KU-KLUX KLAN NOVICES, IN THEIR WHITE MONKISH ROBES AND POINTED EYE-HOLED COWLS, TAKING THE OATH BEFORE THE CROSS AND THE STARS AND STRIPES, AT AN INITIATION NEAR BALTIMORE.

we years ago masked men in the Klan costume began a series of outrages in Texas and Louisiana, and more serious crimes have since been alleged ag them. The United States Government has instituted an inquiry. There is no reason to believe that, as an order, the Klan advocates violence, but that it got out of the control of its leaders. Its fantastic nomenclature appears in a proclamation by "His Majesty, Imperial Wizard," addressed "To all Genii, C Dragons, and Hydras of Realms, Grand Goblins and Kleagles of Domains, Grand Titans and Furies of Provinces, Giants, Exalted Cyclops and Terrors of Klan and the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan." The document concludes: "Done in the Aulic of his Majesty, Imperial Wi Emperor of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan, in the Imperial City of Atlanta, on this the ninth day of the ninth month of the year of Lord, 1921, and on the Dreadful Day of the Weeping Week of the Mournful Month of the year of the Klan LV."

who was the young the death penalty! But I saw the error of my ways in time; others don't, and inflict on us something well-meaning and awfully long, couched in choice language which affects to be majestic and bizarre, and placed in a century when there was no kinema, no gramophone, no broad-casting, so that no one—unless history were flagrantly mishandled — could tell whether the author wrote bosh or something which was a semblance to a possible reality in the dim and distant past in a far-away land.

I am not going to be so unkind as to say that the tragedy I saw performed by a Sunday theatre was wholly without the merit of effort, or that I did not hear now and again an arresting line; nor will I be unkinder still by naming play, playwright, and players. My aim is an object-lesson—a warning, not cruel havoc. I would go further: I contend that I have not seen the tragedy as it was intended at all. It may read well, it may act well, but although it was produced with a poetic eye for colour, and attained much effect with curtains, lighting, and scant parameters.

phernalia, it was acted so unsatisfactorily that I remember nothing but sound and chaos, with the exception of three male actors who spoke naturally, humanly, and in the understanding that even in bygone ages people were not necessarily bombastic, vociferous, and behaving as if life in those days were all high-pressure and Covent Garden masquerade. When the long passages, ladled out in protracted deliberation, did not weigh down my eyelids, or fall upon my skull like so many stones, so that little lucid intervals remained for reflection, a series of questions rose uppermost.

rose uppermost.

Why burden some forty actors with the learning of yards of so-called poetic prose for one performance only, when any expert could have predicted from the MS. that the length was excessive, the evolution deadly dull, the one dramatic scene—which, well conducted, might have created a wondrous impression—spoilt by want of craftsmanship?

sion—spoilt by want of craftsmanship?

Why were the women's parts—again with one exception—given to artists who may be very competent in ordinary plays, but betrayed their unfamiliarity with tragedy by hoity-toity declamation, absolutely stagey, and unwarmed temperamental fervour?

Why did some of the men shout, orate faceward to the audience, or indulge in dulcet, affected tones, distinctly feminine and dreadfully précieux?

Why did some of the male actors make themselves up to look facially like ladies—to such a degree that someone-said: "Look at him: the image of So-and-So. And at him: just like So-and-So," naming two well-known star actresses?



IN HUNTING ATTIRE: MISS BARBARA HOFFE AS LADY TYBAR IN THE STAGE VERSION OF "IF WINTER COMES," AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

The production of Mr. J. Macdonald Hastings' dramatised version of Mr. A. S. M. Hutchinson's 'best seller' novel, 'if Winter Comes," was arranged for January 31, at the St. James's Theatre. Miss Barbara Hoffe plays Lady Tybar and Mr. Owen Nares is the Mark Sabre. The play has already been on tour for six months.—[Photograph by Stage Photo, Co.]

loudness, high-falutin' overpressure. A good orator in functions of life may drive home his points, may wax fervent and impressive over his peroration, but he should never cease to be human. If he does—well, then he is not a good orator, and will fail to carry his audience away. The terror of tragedy, as far as our stage is concerned, is that it is an affected thing. Nor is there any reason why it should remain so in the wake of a bad tradition. Reinhardt has shown that to the Germans; Gemier and Jacques Copeau at the Colombier to the French: own Granville Barker, at the Savoy some years ago, "humanised" Shakespeare; and at the Old Vic. simple delivery is taking the place of rhetorical declamation

Why, then, should there remain a survival of the unfittest—of ancient methods of bombast and bawling? Did not our poet himself say that

one touch of nature makes the whole world kin? If we could only impress that on all who work in the theatre, whether it be in tragedy or wild farce!

It is plain truth that the little Everyman Theatre at Hampstead is in danger, and, if its "S.O.S." yield no response in a month or two, our one theatre in West London independent of Commerce will fall into the hands of the kinema. It is not a matter of thousands. It is a matter of some seven hundred and fifty pounds.



IN "PLUS FOURS" (IN TWO SENSES): MISS PEGGY O'NEIL AS JOSEPHINE NUTHALL, AT THE HAYMARKET.

"Plus Fours" is the title of Messrs. H. A. Vachell and Harold Simpson's new comedy at the Haymarket. It is also the popular name of certain garments. Josephine, the heroine, masquerades as her brother, and becomes secretary and golfing partner to a novelist, who "learns about women from her."

Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.

himself to a prachand, as Granville Barker did when he launched out at the Court. My axiom, born of experience, is that committees are spokes in the wheel. And Rome fared best under the Consuls. Mr. McDermott never had an alter ego, and the result was—the winding-up of the original company, drifting into commonwealth under precarious circumstances. So the wolf came to the door, and the result is "S.O.S."

Having said this, let me turn to the bright side, with the one qualification that the work was often uneven—that the actors, overloaded, were sometimes not wholly prepared. But, taking it all in all, the record of the Everyman Theatre is a proud one. It has deserved well of the British drama; it has been

drama; it has been patriotic without being chauvinistic—it was the open door through which America passed, as well as France, Italy, and Spain; even Germany was admitted to this theatre, which upheld the spirit of the League of Nations. The list of plays produced in the four years of its existence is radiant with talented names. Actors, too, have added to their reputation at the little house at Hampstead; and it is indeed wonderful to record that many artists of name—foremost, Franklin Dyall, Milton Rosmer, and Mary Merrall—were ready to cast in their lot with the founder to play on sharing terms, which often must have formed an infinitesimal

part of their usual salaries. Let this be remembered when actors are decried for thinking of money first and art a long way after. Let it be remembered by those who read these lines, and let it impel them to give their aid to the salvation of an enterprise which, in an altruistic spirit, tries to give the best for little money, and is as much founded on the co-operation of the actors as on the patronage of the public. If Everyman goes to limbo, London will have lost its only artistic theatre, and the younger playwrights a staunch helpmate in their clamour for a hearing.

clamour for a hearing.

Mr. McDermott is putting his shoulder to the wheel with all his might; he is prepared to open his books to intending supporters; he is willing to invite one of them to stand by him on the business side, Experience has taught him where the shoe pinched, and how he can henceforth conduct his theatre economically and well without detriment to its artistic aims. May his appeal not be heard in vain!



IN THE MACNIFICENT FILM VERSION OF "THE PRISONER OF ZENDA," AT THE PALACE THEATRE: PRINCESS FLAVIA (MISS ALICE TERRY) BIDS FARE-WELL TO RUDOLF RASSENDYLL (MR. LEWIS STONE).

Anthony Hope's famous novel, "The Prisoner of Zenda," which had a great success on the regular stage, has now been produced by Mr. Rex Ingram as a magnificent film play. It was arranged to release it at the Palace Theatre on January 29, in place of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," in which Miss Alice Terry (Mrs. Rex Ingram) played Marguerite.



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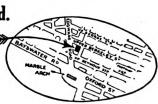
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quite out of fashion to hide the light of publicity. Royal couples may be accorded a like privilege. In course of time their avowals of love will doubtless become historic.

Pictures of Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon do her no sort of justice, because her colouring and her quickly changing and charming expression constitute a very important part of her beauty. She is full of the joy of life and has the kindliest of natures. Like many another girl who was much at Buckingham Palace with Princess Mary, she just idol-ises the Queen, for whom she would do anything in the world. Our Queen has a tremendous personal in-fluence on young people, both boys and girls. Her Majesty is often quite touched

by their many little ways of expressing their great admiration and loyal affection for her.

The wonderful finds in Egypt are, experts tell us, to have an influence on our fashions, although so far it is not suggested that we are to follow the example of the "tattooed princess." The materials of the clothes of these great ladies who lived close upon four thousand years ago are, we are told, strangely like those our own ladies of to-day favour. Crèpe marocain, crèpe romaine, and fulgurante may not have been their names in ancient Egypt, but their qualities of draping in long lines and yet following the curves of the figure seem identical. Apparently the queens of old Egypt were never fat; sometimes they were small, but always, according to mummies and pictures, they were slim. It might be useful to the women of to-day to find out the diet; it was not, I imagine, anything on the following lines: "There was a young woman, and what do you think, The chief of her diet was victuals and drink; Victuals and drink were the chief of her diet, And yet this young woman could never be quiet." It is impossible to associate the queens and princesses of old Egypt with restlessness like our own in Modern Babylon.

Prince George of Greece, who escorted his mother, Queen Olga, to Sandringham, is a tall and handsome man. When he was young and an officer in the Greek Navy, he was so often here that he was credited with matrimonial designs on one of his cousins. He married eventually a Bonaparte Princess with a very great dot, and has, since his marriage, taken little interest in Greek affairs. Queen Olga was a Russian Grand Duchess, and her meeting with the Empress Marie of Russia must have revived tragic memories.



Debenham and Freebody's have built this distinctive four-piece suit of navy-blue gabardine rep and white georgette.

of Bourbon-Sicily, the second daughter, Princess Sophie, is unmarried, and their only son, the Duc de Nemours, will be eighteen in April. The Duc de Vendôme is a descendant in direct line of Louis Philippe. The King of the Belgians' other sister married the brother of King Ferdinand of Roumania, and he died in 1919. There are more ways than one of cementing the friendship between England and France: who is to say that one of these will not be taken, if not altogether for that purpose?

There are not many ladies who can not only design and superintend the interior decoration of their houses, but actually paint some of the princi-

pal features themselves.
Mrs. Benjamin Guinness
stands, I think, alone for
her talents in this and
in other directions, for
she is nothing if not versatile. At the comingout dance for her eldest
daughter, Miss Meraud
Guinness, everyone admired the effective and
fine frieze of the yellowtoned drawing-room, but
all did not know that it
was the work of their
nostess's own hands.
There is also evidence

of her talent in beautiful Japanese panels in her house in the country. The dance was a charming one which everyone enjoyed. Mrs. Benjamin Guinness is a half-sister of Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley. Her husband, who is one of the collateral branches of the family of Ardilaun Guinnesses, is partner in a well-known firm of bankers in New York. Mrs. Guinness's mother was a daughter of Colonel Peers Williams, of Temple House, Berks, and from her she inherits her artistic talent.

Lady Sarah Wilson has gone to join her great friend, Princess Christopher of Greece, at Palm Beach. When the Princess was Mrs. Leeds, Lady Sarah, who is the best of good company, went on extended yachting cruises with her. Palm Beach is even more amusing, sunny, and warm than the Riviera, and Lady Sarah will be absent for some time. She should write her reminiscences; they would be good reading, for there are few celebrated people whom Lady Sarah has not known well. She has Winston for a nephew, and had Lord Randolph for a brother. Her son is now nearly thirty; her personal experiences have been many and varied; and she is distinctly smart and clever in her letter-writing. We shall, perhaps, welcome a book from her one day, and doubtless it will be an enthralling one.

Mrs. Winston Churchill is said to have improved her game very considerably at Cannes this winter. Lady Wavertree puts up a good game, and so does the Marchioness of Blandford. At most country houses there are good hard courts wherein tennis players keep fit.

Lord Manton, whose engagement is announced to Miss Alethea Langdale, has not long succeeded his father, who died from a fall while hunting with the Warwickshire Hounds last season; it was said that heart failure accounted for the accident. The bridegroom-elect lives with his mother at Compton Verney, the beautiful Warwickshire place which his father purchased from Lord Willoughby de Broke and which he did not live long enough to occupy. His racehorses, which were leased by Mr. E. Tattersall, did uncommonly well. Whether the present Peer will go in for racing is not known. He has three younger brothers, and is in the 2nd Life Guards.—A. E. L.



Two other phases of the four-piece suit from Debenham and Freebody's. The waistcoat is of black satin, while white georgette makes the corsage of the dress. (See page 188)

Gong Meat Soups must not be confused with the ordinary cereal and vegetable powder soups—they have a real *meat* basis, and are probably the only known soup tablets with a meat basis.

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will be pleased to receive a copy of 'Infant Feeding and Management,' and a sample of Food.

Her baby's age is.....

Mrs

Illustrated London News, 3/2/23.

PREFERRED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES TO A GOLD CASKET: THE QUEEN ANNE TANKARD PRESENTED TO HIM WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE GROCERS' COMPANY. When the Prince of Wales was admitted a freeman of the Grocers' Company on January 24, a bound and illuminated certificate of freedom was presented to him, together with a Queen Anne tankard of 1708, which the Prince toose in preference to the customary gold casket.—[Photograph by C.N.]

began in a small way, but gradually grew to a festival on a large scale, for the promoters invited composers from other countries to send in works of modern tendencies similar to their own. Foreign performers tion of a London branch, called the Contemporary Music Centre, which has given a series of concerts of modern chamber music, at which many new works, both English and foreign (for the British Music Society has from the first described itself as both "national and international"), were heard in England for the first time.

The Contemporary Music Centre, of which Mr. Edwin Evans is chairman, at once set to work to draw up



THE EX-PREMIER IN SPAIN: MR. AND MRS. LLOYD GEORGE, WITH THEIR DAUGHTER AND LORD RIDDELL, IN SEVILLE CATHEDRAL. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George and their daughter Megan (seen next to her mother), with Lord Riddell (second from left), motored, on January 20, from Algeciras, where they were holiday-making, to Seville for the week-end. The Spanish Covernment placed the cruiser "Reina Regente" at Mr. Lloyd George's disposal for a visit to Ceuta. Later, he was joined at Algeciras by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead. Miss Lloyd George attended the ball given at Government House, Gibraltar, in honour of the Atlantic Fleet.—[Photograph by Topical.]

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Those good old times. Whatever other good fortune may have attended those frequenting Fleet Street in the good old days, there was no for their delectation. The present generation are much better off, for, whosoever knows its eminently good qualities, adheres to "Red Tape" wherever option permits - Why? Sole Proprietors : BAIRD-TAYLOR BROS. 68, BATH STREET, GLASGOW.

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voison, or chocolate lane.

back, and even two more long rows on the interesting bell sleeves.

Kashka and Georgette. Another beautiful four-piece suit, of beige corded kashka, boasted a square cape and the single back panel between

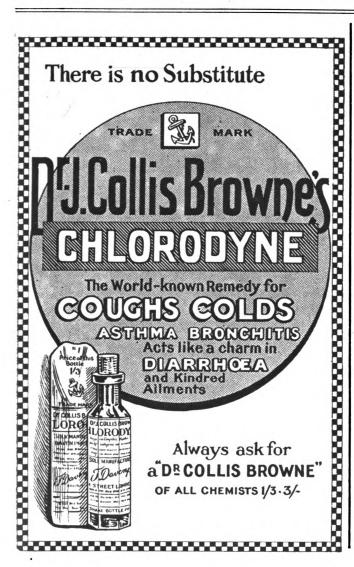
coat which shared the single back panel between them, so that in reality the coat formed only a loose lining to the cape. The black waist-



A lovely evening gown in which a panelled sheath of crystal beading and jade-green georgette is draped over crepe-de-Chine of a deeper shade.

The excellent prizes offered by the firm have been distributed, and the first prize fell to Miss Helena Guld; Miss C. M. Bindloss secured the second; while the third and fourth prizes went to Mrs. M. L. Channing and Miss Marion Chappell respectively. Thirty consolation prizes were also awarded. Hearty congratulations to the prize winners, who received beautiful presentation boxes of Barker and Dobson's delicious chocolates.

E. A. R.





carcises which top perhaps, five minutes every morning-in valuable for removing and preventing the inmarks of time. The price of the complet a is 31 guineas, and they are a possessur all time, as the passing of years only por their worth more fully.

"May she ask him it" Result of the was the intriguing the " May She Ask Him In ? " an advertisement ome. tion organised by Bariera Competition. Dobson, of chocolate in

The excellent prizes offered by the firm her been distributed, and the first print fel 1 Miss Helena Guld; Miss C. M. Bindloss scars the second; while the third and fourth pins went to Mrs. M. L. Channing and Miss Mann Chappell respectively. Thirty consolation prins were also awarded. Hearty congratulation is the prize winners, who received beautiful prsentation boxes of Barker and Dobnis delicious chocolates. EAR

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food is readily assimilated by babies and why a "Mellin's Food Baby" und progress and grows up strong to be proud of." Experiments are -Mellin's Food has proved during ility for children of all ages,

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With reference to certain advertisements which have appeared, MR. P. L. SMYTH, HUME ST. CANCER HOSPITAL, DUBLIN, hereby informs the Public that the £10,000 prize money for the above sweep" has been lodged with the Bank of Ireland, Dublin. This sweep" is being promoted in aid of the Cancer Research Fund (Ireland), (Tickets, 10/- each), AND HAS BEEN DULY

AUTHORISED THE

P. L. SMYTH, Hume Street Cancer Hospital, Dublin.



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at their wits' end to devise ways and means of ffening up these trials so that they will constitute a

I test of the car's reliability.

One suggestion has been made which seems good the face of it, and that is that these trials should of the "sealed bonnet" type. That is, the bonnet uld be locked and sealed by the club's officials ore the start, and the seals should be intact the end of the run. I don't know how it is proed to legislate for cars which have the petrol-tank

Here are some of its features:

ing one from the point of view of the purchasing public.

Over a recent week-end I was able The 19.6 h.p. to make an extended test of the Crossley. made its public début at the Show of 1921. Judging

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IN PARIS.

The centenary of the death of Dr. Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination (illustrated in our last issue), was celebrated at the Academie de Médecine in Paris on January 23. Professor Chauffard (sitting third from right) presided. Others present were M. P. Strauss, the French Minister of Hygiene; M. Haller, President of the French Académie des Sciences; Professor d'Espine, of Geneva; Sir Ronald Ross, Sir Almroth Wright, and Sir St. Clair Thomson.—[Photograph by Manuel.]

nected therewith. The Selection Committee, which was not fixed until after several votings, is.to consist of the following members, no two of whom belong to the same country: Eugène Goossens (England), André Caplet (France), Ernest Ansermet (Switzerland), Ildebrando Pizzetti (Italy), Hermann Scherchen

with Sir Charles Sherrington, P.R.S., in the chair.

be done by local selection committees in the various countries. After the programmes have been fixed, it will be the duty of each country to provide performers for the works which may have been selected from among its own composers, domicile in this case being given preference over nationality.

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PASTEUR'S CRANDSON, WHO ARRANGED TO CENTENARY LECTURE IN LONDON: DR NO VALLERY-RADOT.

pre-

and ical ival onion ced onno ne gst do n

In connection with the Centenary of Patter, in pribacteriologist, his only grandon, Dr. Patter livelarranged to give a free lecture on his grandinger in an before the Royal Society, at Burlington House a few with Sir Charles Sherrington, P.R.S. at he are Photograph by Marcas.

be done by local selection committee in the succountries. After the programmes have ben in will be the duty of each country to provide join for the works which may have been selected man its own composers, domicile in this case here preference over nationality. EDWAD | Its

now she reads it

DRESS DOES . AND SPORT . NOT MAKE . . . A DIFFERENCE TO MENTION GOLF . . . DOESN'T IT?. AND GOOD. BUT PICTURES . AS IT IS . . ESSAYS AND SHE BEING . . STORIES . . WHAT SHE IS. WHY THEN. VERY FOND . OF COURSE. OF CLOTHES . SHE READS AND BOOKS .



The matter can be simply tested by supposing the story told in each case to a man simple enough to feel the full surprise of it. Suppose you told a farmer in the West Country, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, that by putting his head to a hole in the wall in Somerset he could hear his mother talking in a town in Sussex. He might call it a piece of witchcraft; he might simply call it a lie: but, anyhow, he would think the mere fact of hearing a Sussex voice at all much more marvellous than any fine distinctions about the process by which it came. He would not care in comparison whether it came by wind or by wire, through an atmosphere or through a material.

This being so, we can infer in strict logic what would be the effect of introducing this magic into our daily life. In every private house, we should find, there is a shrine of the telephone, like the altar of the heathen household god, surrounded by religious symbols and receiving religious sacrifices. It is dedicated to the divinity of the lightning, possibly to Zeus of the thunderbolts. The telephone is treated as an oracle, and we bow and tremble when we approach it. The young lady at the exchange is treated as a priestess, sacred and terrible; and the stool on which she sits as the holy tripod of Delphi. Somehow I am not quite sure whether all this has come about, exactly as it logically should have done. I fear that men som

logically should have done. I fear that men sometimes grow impatient with the oracle, as did Alexander the Great. I fear they sometimes defy the lightning of the deity, as did Ajax. I fear their relations with the priestess are not always sacred, but sometimes almost profane. In plain words, I know that the telephone has taken its place in our life as no more terrible or wonderful than the clock or the kitchen fire. It is in truth very terrible and very wonderful; but so are the clock and the kitchen fire. But the power of seeing all these things as wonderful is not given by science, or by any advances in science; it is given by art, by poetry, and by religion. The mere introduction of marvellous instruments will not make us marvel, not even if they go on growing more and more marvellous for ever. If it did, we should reel and stagger whenever we heard a voice in the telephone.

But the other side of the truth is equally true. Before the first telephone was installed, how much more easy it would have been to prove that the telephone would be much more of a problem than it really is. It would seem like lending every blackguard a latch-key or allowing every bore to be a burglar.

RRANGEMENTS have been made whereby this Journal will publish all the most interesting Photographs dealing with TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB, including past and future discoveries.

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long catalogue of our imaginary crimes. This does not happen on the telephone because it does not happen off the telephone. It does not happen there or anywhere else, because there are other forces far too strong for mere insane ingenuity—practicality and prudence and sociability and snobbishness and the work of the world. It does not happen, because a thin electric wire is a very thin thing indeed, compared with the ancient and iron bonds that hold human society together.

No scientific instrument has ever transformed society. It was always the soul of the society that transformed the scientific instrument. If it set the machinery to good work, it is not because there is anything good in machinery, but because there was something good already in the community that happened to use it. If it set the machinery to bad work, it is not because there was something bad about machinery, but because there was something very bad about that portion of humanity. A machine is used mildly by a mild society; it is used wildly by a wild society; it is not used at all by a lazy or stagnant society. Give a complicated wireless apparatus to a very sleepy tribe of tropical savages, and they will not

ern spirit was already in a mood of materialism. The control in England passed into the hands of a few capitalists, because the wealth in England had already passed into the hands of a few squires. The capitalists were full of the materialism of the nineteenth century, because the squires had already been full of the scepticism of the eighteenth century. A spirit of cold and rather ruthless rationalism could be found in books and pamphlets and public speeches some time before it could be found in shops or mills or machines. The sixteenth-century landowners had begun to demand competitive instead of customary rents, the seventeenth - century lords had begun to practise land-grabbing in the name of liberty, long before a single factory chimney had sent up its smoke in the Black Country, long before a single steam-engine had begun to move in the Midlands. It is the spirit in a society, and especially in the more respected classes of a society, that determines the use and even the shape of a machine. And what is the matter with us, and the spirit of our society, may be found in the very fact that we are not now asking what we shall do with the machine, but only asking, in a rather panicstricken fashion, what the machine will do with us.

And this truth in the case of broadcasting can be very simply expressed. Everybody is talking,

with a not unnatural excitement, about the wonderful opportunity which this machinery will give us to send our words to a remote continent, as if it were to the next street. Nobody seems very much concerned to ask whether we have anything particular to say even to the next street, let alone to the remote continent. Everybody is exulting in the extraordinary privilege of sending a message to the Antipodes. But nobody seems to feel any very great curiosity about what the message will be. Yet the very word message is enough to remind us that men have sometimes thought a message so glorious that its very messengers have come to be called angels. Men in the past certainly have had gospels, in the literal sense of news so good that they would have been delighted to scatter it among the stars; to carry it not only to the other side of the earth, but to the other side of the moon. Nor were these gospels only religious; they were often political and social—theories of human rights or schemes of human rule which they would have readily extended anywhere and to anybody. It is the beginning of all true criticism of our time to realise that it has really nothing to say, at the very moment when it has invented so tremendous a trumpet for saying it.

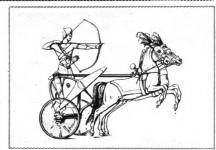


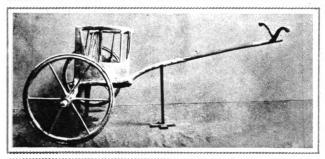


4. FOR COMPARISON WITH OUR DOUBLE-PAGE DRAWING OF RAMESES II.: THE RIGHT OUTER PANEL OF THE CHARIOT OF THOUTMOSIS IV., SHOWING THAT KING.

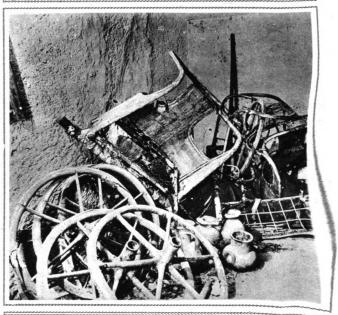
5. USING HIS BATTLE-AXE INSTEAD OF HIS BOW: THOUTMOSIS IV. ALONE IN HIS WAR CHARIOT—DECORATION ON ITS LEFT-HAND OUTER PANEL.

6. WITH THE REINS
ROUND HIS BODY,
AND A PAIR OF
PLUMED HORSES:
THOUTMOSIS IV. IN
HIS CHARIOT.





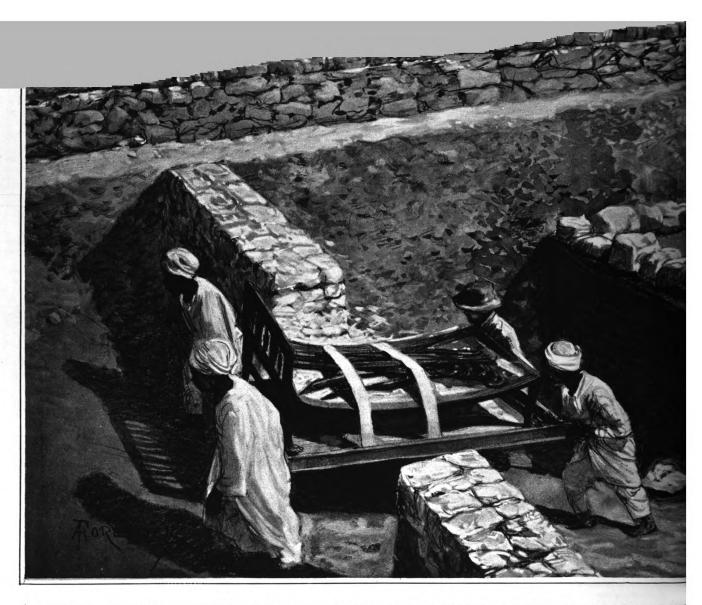
7. WITH SIX-SPOKED WHEELS, AS AGAINST THE EIGHT SPOKES OF THOUTMOSIS' CHARIOT: ONE FOUND BY MR. THEODORE DAVIS AT THEBES.



8. AS FOUND IN 'LUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB, AND RECENTLY REMOVED: DISMANTLED CHARIOTS WITH SIX-SPOKED WHEELS PILED UP' IN THE ANTE-CHAMBER.

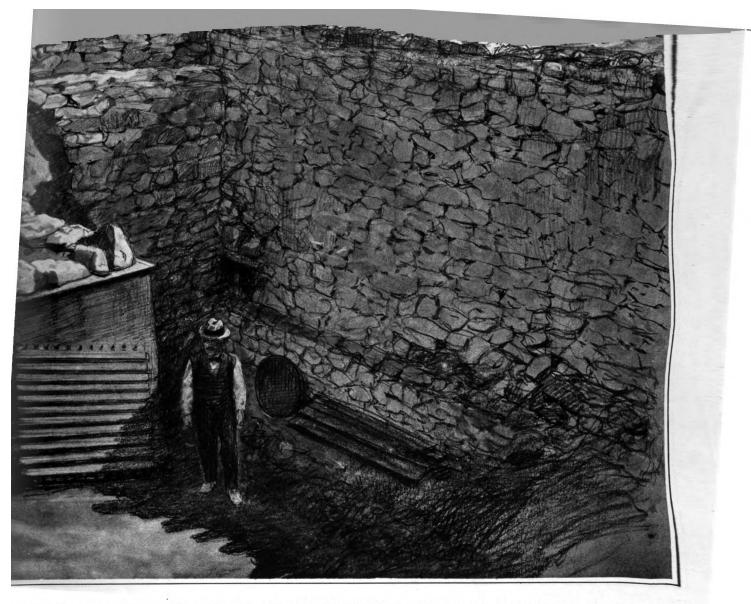
In view of our double-page picture, and of the removal from Tutankhamen's tomb of the beautiful car of one of his chariots (shown above as found in the ante-chamber), we illustrate here, for comparison, two other examples of ancient Egyptian chariots, discovered in previous excavations in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes. The drawings of decoration detail from the chariot of Thoutmosis IV. (an 18th Dynasty Pharaoh who reigned some fifty or sixty years before Tutankhamen) were made by Mr. Howard Carter. This chariot is

now in the Cairo Museum. It consists of three parts: (1) A semi-circular wooden body, open at the back; (2) Axle-tree and wheels; (3) Pole. The body is supported by the pole resting on the axle-tree, and the floor is of leather mesh-work. The eight-spoked wheels are tired with metal, and attached by a metal axle-pin. The body has four panels (two inside and two outside), ornamented with scenes in low relief. In Illustrations Nos. 2 and 4, Thoutmosis is seen accompanied by Mentu, the hawk-headed god of war.



WHERE THE CLICK OF CAMERAS HAS BECOME AS FAMILIAR AS THE CREAK OF LOCAL
THE PARAPET TO WATCH

It has been suggested by Mr. Arthur Weigall, the well-known archæologist, who was at one time Inspector of Antiquities to the Egyptian Government, that Tutankhamen may prove to have been the Pharaoh of the Exodus, whose identity has never hitherto been established. Whatever may be the truth regarding the Exodus, there is no doubt that he is, in a very real sense, the Pharaoh of the "Eisodus," or entry into Egypt, of a great and ever-increasing tribe of tourists and travellers, artists and correspondents, with other miscellaneous spectators, attracted to his tomb by the magnet of curiosity. There they watch the removal of its wonderful contents, and wait eagerly for the coming of the greatest "find" of all, the expected mummy of the king himself. Every train



TER-WHEELS; THE ENTRANCE TO TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB, WITH SPECTATORS CROWDING REMOVAL OF "FINDS."

Nile steamer from Cairo to Luxor swells the throng of visitors; and the hotels at Luxor are crowded. Thence the sightseers cross the Nile to the Valley of Fombs of the Kings among the Theban hills. "The staircase descending into the rock of the tomb," writes Mr. Weigall, "lies some 15 feet below the level of roadway, and one looks down upon it from above the perpendicular retaining walls; as the excavators pop in and out, like rabbits, the spectators jostle other to obtain a view, cameras click, and the buzz of excitement is heard." The incessant click of the ubiquitous Kodak, indeed, must be a sound as iar there as the constant creaking of the crude water-wheels which abound in the locality.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.R.]



IN THE ANTARCTIC SETTING OF THE CHELSEA ARTS CLUB BALL, SUPERVISED BY OFFICERS OF THE "QUEST": MISS IVY KILBURN SCOTT (RIGHT) AND HER SAMOYEDE DOGS.



GROTESQUE PAGEANTRY FOR THE CHELSEA ARTS CLUB BALL: STUDENTS REHEARSING A TABLEAU OF RAN, GOD OF THE SEA, AND AEGIR, GODDESS OF THE SEA.



ADVOCATE OF AN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE: SENATOR BORAH (U.S.A.)



HOME FROM LAUSANNE: LORD CURZON (LEFT) MET BY MR. BONAR LAW AT VICTORIA.



MEETING

THREATENED WITH HOUSE-BURNING: DR. G. SIGERSON, RESIGNED FROM THE IRISH SENATE.







NOW BETROTHED: PRINCESS YOLANDA OF SAVOY (CENTRE) AT A RACE-MEETING WITH A LADY AND GENTLEMAN IN WAITING.



THE ELDEST CHILD OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY TO MARRY INTO THE NOBILITY: PRINCESS YOLANDA—A CHARMING FIGURE.



TAKEN DURING HER VISIT TO ENGLAND LAST SUMMER: PRINCESS Ψ_{OLANDA} (RIGHT) AT THE RIDING SCHOOL AT READING.

The King and Queen of Italy announced on February 5 their consent to the betrothal of their eldest daughter, Princess Yolanda, to Conte Calvi dl Bergolo, a young nableman who is a captain in the Italian cavalry. The Italian royal house has thus followed the example set by our own in the marriages of Princess Mary and Princess Patricia, and the betrothal of the Duke of York, to members of the aristocracy. Princess Yolanda, who inherits the beauty of her mother, formerly Princess Elena of Montenegro, was born in 1901. During her coming-of-age holiday in foreign capitals last year she visited England, where she charmed

all who met her. She is fond of sport and outdoor pursuits, being a fire oarswoman and a good lawn-tennis player and motor-car driver. She has much interest in English nursing, and has attended lectures at the English He in Rome. Her fiance, who was in London last year, is an accomplished hors he inherits a title conferred on Lazzaro Calvi by the King of Sardinia in His sister was married at Turin, early in 1914, to Prince Aage, son of Waldemar of Denmark, and a first cousin of the Kings of Great Britain, N and Denmark, and of the late Emperor of Russia.



THE CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF ON HIS POSTPONED HONEYMOON: THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF CAVAN AT BEAULIEU.



INVITED TO FORM A NEW AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY: MR. S. M. BRUCE.



PREMIER OF AUSTRALIA SINCE 1915: MR. W. M. HUGHES, WHO HAS RESIGNED



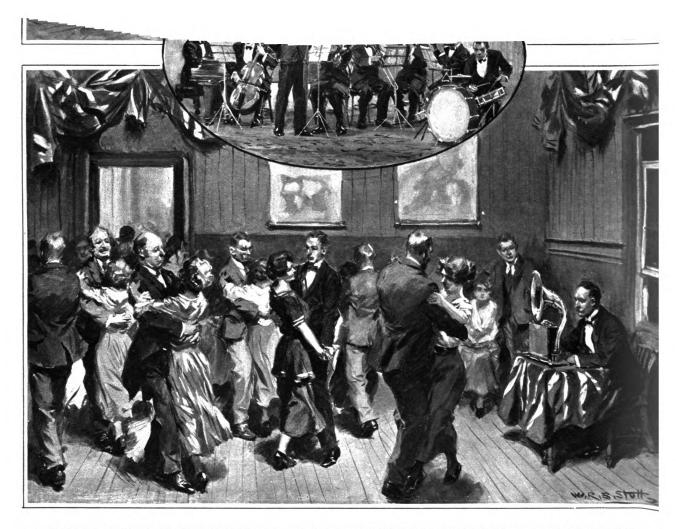
ELDORF: M. LE TROCQUER ADQUARTERS.



SINCE RELEASED BY THE MOORS: GENERAL NAVARRO (THIRD FROM LEFT) AND OTHER SPANISH OFFICERS—A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN DURING THEIR CAPTIVITY.

element recently discovered Dr. Scott is Director of dvised Lord Carnarvon on Bagwell, General Manager d by rebels on January 30, il was recently burnt.—ho, as Mr. W. C. Gully, was resident since 1906 of the o have resigned.—Count attles against the Russians

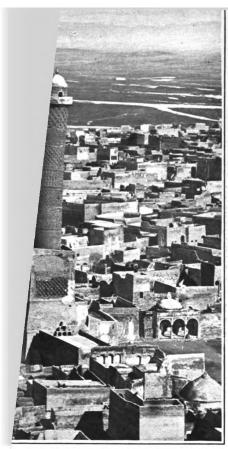
in 1904, died at Tokyo on February 4.—Mr. Stanley Bruce, who was asked to succeed Mr. Hughes as Premier of Australia, is only thirty-nine. He was severely wounded in the war. In 1904 he rowed in the Cambridge boat.—Dr. A. H. Fison died from a fall at Guy's Hospital, while fixing an aerial there for a wireless entertainment. He was Lecturer on Physics there and at the London Hospital.—M. Le Trocquer, with General Weygand, has visited the Ruhr, to concert new measures with General Degoutte.—General Navarro and some 400 other Spanish prisoners were recently released by the Moors. They are said to have suffered great hardships during their eighteen months' captivity. At the same time Moorish prisoners were released by Spain.



THE "INVISIBLE" BAND, AS EMPLOYED AT THE "PUNCH AND JUDY" BALL: FASHIONABLE TOWNSFOLK AND COUN $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbb{I}}$ FARMERS "FOOTING IT" SIMULTANEOUSLY TO THE MUSIC OF AN ORCHESTRA MILES AWAY.

Broadcast music has already been successfully used for many private dances, but its first appearance, so far as is known, at a big costume affair was at the "Punch and Judy" Ball in aid of the British Drama League, held at the Savoy Hotel on February 1. The Marconi Company provided special apparatus, and the British Broadcasting Company arranged to transmit dance tunes for the earlier part of the programme. Our illustration brings out the remarkable fact that dancers in many distant places, in London ball-rooms or in village halls—wherever, indeed, a

receiving-set has been installed—can foot it simultaneously to the identical so for early and the same band. Thus, the centre drawing shows a dance orciplaying at a broadcasting station, with a microphone suspended from the to record and transmit the sound. Above is seen a fashionable ball in with a de luxe receiving-set (on the left) emitting the music, while below is on a dance in a country village, where a progressive squire (on the right) op the receiving-set with its loud speaker.—(Drawing Copyright in the U.S. and Canada



Y? THE MINARET OF THE TWELFTH-CENTURY MOSQUE D CITY OF MOSUL-AN EASTERN COUNTERPART OF ANING TOWER OF PISA.

e of Chesterfield have an Oriental counterpart in the minaret of the nich city has been referred to the League of Nations. Miss Gertrude ghdad, in her book, "Amurath to Amurath," writes: "Nûr ed Dîn, the town, but how much of the original work remains I could not g high when I was in Mosul, and at such times it is wiser not to ask ues." Air views of Mosul appear on another none mosque in the bazaar, and this must be the great mosque with the

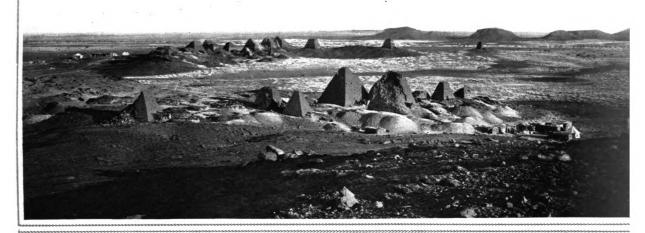
ience from the reader, but in good a perfectly safe opening. That it ite device of Dickens marks it with e expert. Novelists of to-day may or practice it in smaller compass, but ne finds something quite in the Dickens Swinnerton, for example, in his new THREE LOVERS" (Methuen; 7s. 6d.), a picture of an inclement September ndon, which is not only compelling and ble to the story he is about to tell, but rable as a piece of descriptive prose. ce I have read an opening that caught me so much. Had it been merely imitanot have succeeded: the charm lies in tion of an old theme into the modern sely, the story itself, wrought from

and harmonious scheme may emerge. Such a scheme certainly does emerge from the apparent inconsequences of "Jacob's Room."
This looks like justification of
the method, but I wonder whether Mrs. Woolf is fair to her extraordinary genius in leaving quite so much to the reader's independent effort. Or is that only the cry of an "indolent reviewer," too hide-bound by old conventions to appreciate new forms?

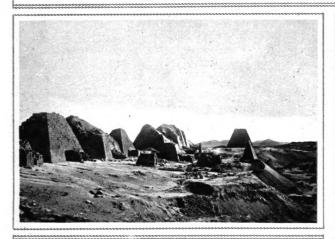
Mr. L. H. Myers, in his first novel, "The Orissers" (Putnam; 78. 6d.), is of to-day in his frankness and his philosophy, but he is content with an ordinary narrative style, which has nothing to distinguish it from the plain, workmanlike, well-turned English of the last thirty years. Although this is his maiden appearance in fiction, Mr. Myers manages the crucial business of the beginning like an old hand. He gets an impressive effect at once, with due economy of means. He, too, requires patience, because he has a philosophy to expound, as well as a story to tell, and he is very deliberate with it all. But if he may lack that "pep" (blessed word!) which Mr. Sinclair Lewis recommends English novelists to sprinkle more freely upon their work, Mr. Myers has a surprising power of carrying the reader along, even against his will. And "pep" is not everything. In fact, the Main Street doctrine runs the risk of providing a dish that is all seasoning. Mr. Myers's novel would secure attention merely because it is written by the son of the late Frederick Myers, but it has qualities and merits that make it quite independent of its author's heredity. It may not be a very original story, but it is original in its analysis of character, and a book to be remembered.

The appearance of a cheap

"Jurgen" (The Bodley Head; 7s. 6d.) adds point and interest to a personal sketch of Mr. James Branch Cabell in the American Bookman for February. Mr. Cabell is somewhat of a recluse. It is very difficult to lure him away from his home at Richmond, Virginia, to the whirl of literary and artistic New York. Although he has a name for erudition, his library is said to be meagre, and he is or collector of books. That does not, however, discount his learning. The writer of the sketch represents him as "a disappointed idealist." One regrets to hear that he cannot stand criticism. "He believes that he is writing an epos of humanity, a cycle of man, but in reality he is only writing the subjective autobiography of Cabell." Readers of "Jurgen" must not take this too literally. All the lurid tales circulated about Cabell are untrue.



A MISSING CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT EGYPT RECOVERED: ETHIOPIAN ROYAL PYRAMIDS AT MEROE—(IN FOREGROUND) THE SOUTHERN CEMETERY; (BEYOND) THE GREAT NORTHERN CEMETERY, WITH THE HARVARD-BOSTON CAMP ON THE LEFT.



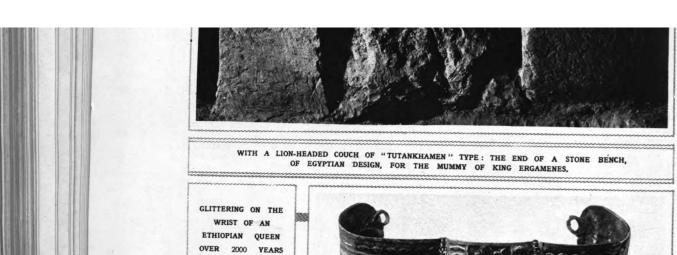
THE BURIAL-PLACE OF THE GREAT KING WHO UNITED ETHIOPIA: THE TOMB OF ERGAMENES (ARIKAMAN) IN THE NORTHERN CEMETERY AT MERCE.



PYRAMIDS OF (I.) QUEEN AMANTÊRE; (II.) KING AMANKHABALE; (V.) PRINCE ARIK-KHARÊR; (VI.) AMANSHAKATÊ: THE S. END OF THE N. CEMETERY.

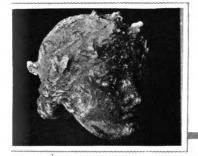
The discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb has bulked so largely in the public mind that little has been heard of another "great find" of hardly less importance—that of the tombs of the Ethiopian kings, some of whom at one time (710 to 661 B.C.) ruled all Egypt and formed the 25th Dynasty. The lost history of this period has been revealed by the excavations of the Boston-Harvard expedition at Napata and Meroe, as described by its director, Professor G. A. Reisner, in his memorable article which was published in our issue for January 27. The various pages of illustrations there given, from his previously unpublished photographs, dealt with the discoveries at Napata, the ancient capital of Northern Ethiopia. Those given above illustrate the royal tombs at Meroe, the capital of Southern Ethiopia, and

objects found there are shown on a double-page. Professor Reisner writes: king named Arikaman (called Ergamenes by the Greeks) overcame the nort kingdom and united Ethiopia for the six most prosperous reigns of Meroe. A 100 B.C. the kingdom was again divided." After the Roman conquest, how "Meroe again absorbed Northern Ethiopia, and the kings of Meroe ruled declining power for another 350 years. Finally the south fell an easy prey 1 King of Abyssinia." In the lower right-hand photograph may be noted two stairways leading to burial-chambers under the pyramids. The adjoining 1 graph shows the greatest pyramids of the Merotitic kingdom at its most prosperiod. The first tomb on the left is that of Ergamenes, the friend of Ptolem



AGO: AN ENAMELLED GOLD BRACELET FROM A PYRAMID AT BARKAL.





WITH PAINTED WALLS, BUT STRIPPED OF ITS CONTENTS BY ROBBERS: QUEEN KHENNUA'S TOMB, AS FOUND ON OPENING THE DOOR.

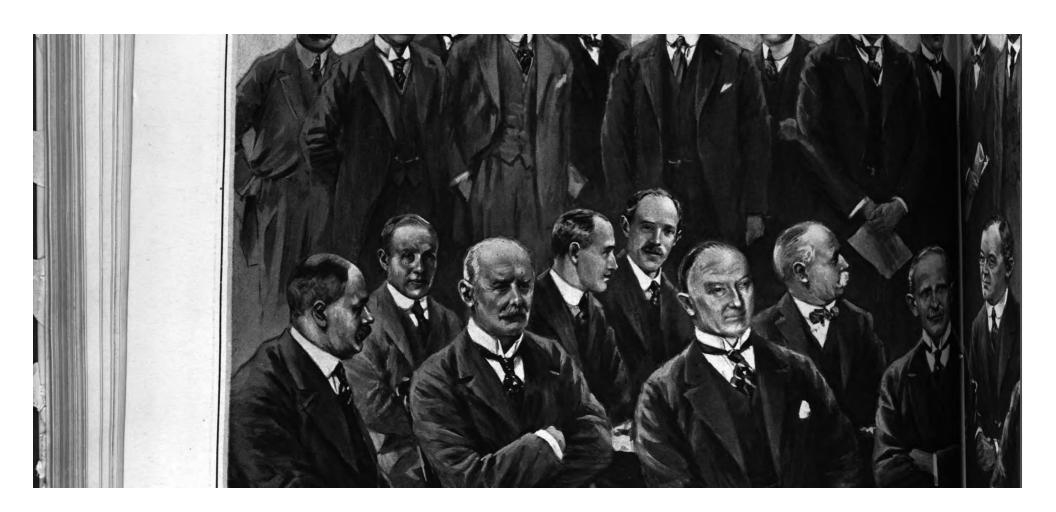


A GREEK GOD FROM ETHIOPIA: A BRONZE HEAD FOUN IN THE TOMB OF PRINCE ARIKHARÊR (DIED C. 15 B.C.).



WITH SKELETONS OF SERVANTS: THE OUTER CHAMBER OF A PLUNDERED TOMB AT MEROE—(AT THE BACK) THE OPENING INTO THE CHIEF BURIAL-CHAMBER.

es the names of nine writers who contributed books on Ethiopia . . . but none of them has left and 750 B.C., Ethiopia, a province of Egypt, became independent, and maintained its independing of Ethiopia which has been the subject of the researches of the Harvard-Boston Expedition history of Ethiopia has been established by the excavation of the royal cemeteries at El-Kur'uw, None of the Meroitic kings, Arikaman (Greek Ergamenes) united northern and southern Ethiopia. "Abas ended by Petronius, the Roman prefect, who invaded Northern Ethiopia and destroyed Napar





, Charity Commissioner; (19) the Earl of Derby, K.C., Secretary for War; (20) Lieut.-Col of Agriculture; (21) Viscount Cave, Lord Chancellor; (22) Major Sir P. Lloyd-Greame, N.; (23) Major E. F. L. Wood, M.P., President of the Board of Education; (24) Marq Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P., Home Secretary; (26) The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., 1 L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty; (28) Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P., P., Minister of Labour; (30) Viscount Peel, Secretary for India; (31) The Dukey; (32) Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Minister of Health; (33) Viscount Nctanley Baldwin, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer. This group does not include the Attor., M.P.) or the Under-Secretary for the Home Department (Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. F. Stan

you who love your people and have done much for them, will you do more and give them what they want—a People's Theatre at your Pavilion—if I join hands with you and provide the company and the plays?" My first-mentioned friend said: "If you can name the house, I will give you the shekels you ask for." And Councillor Rosenthal said: "If you will assure me of a first-rate company and first-rate plays—for nothing less will satisfy my patrons in the East—I will lend you my house; I will give you light and music and service in front and behind; I will lend you my store-house full of furniture and all the properties that abound in my go-down; and I shall feel honoured to be your henchman in so fine a cause."

And so it came to pass that on Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1923, four men foregathered round a table in an office at 32, Shaftesbury Avenue. They were Councillor Rosenthal; his faithful A.D.C., Mr. Brown; Mr. A. E. Filmer, the producer; and the founder of the enterprise. They vowed to one another allegiance, fair play, and harmony, and before the hands of the clock marked one half-hour's progress a document was signed which embodied the whole of the scheme—the basis, the finance, and the constitution of the People's Theatre. Nor was it a ponderous, elaborate deed of vellum on many crammed pages. Nay, it was one sheet of ordinary note-paper such as is used in commerce, and it set out in twenty-five lines of clear language that which had taken years to materialise.

Thus on that 22nd of January, at three-forty in the afternoon precisely, came into being the People's

Theatre in the East End of London, and we went hence with contentment in our hearts, and the silent prayer that what we had created would be for the good of London's Eastern world, and be destined to live and



YET ANOTHER PAULA TANQUERAY: MR. LESLIE
HENSON AS MISS GLADYS COOPER, IN "THE CABARET
GIRL," AT THE WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.

Mr. Leslie Henson, having recovered from his illness, recently assumed the part originally prepared for him in "The Cabaret Girl," and played during his absence by Mr. Norman Griffin, who made an admirable substitute. Mr. Leslie Henson's impersonation of Miss Gladys Cooper in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" is a remarkable piece of "make-up."—[Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.]

way, either at the libraries or (and that is a reform of importance) at the box-office. That may still mean the survival of the queue in another sense—namely, under shelter instead of at the mercy of the weather. To me it has always been a riddle how the queue

Fiorar Street when Covent Garden is open-it is a perfect nuisance to pedestrians and wheel-traffic, Again, look at the impostures-early-comers who sell their places; messenger boys who act as locum tenentes for their employers; ill-mannered obtruders who oust the more bashful from their coign of vantage; chair-mongers who provide seats for those willing to pay and thereby cumber the approach to the theatredoors. Lastly-and that is the main point-is it right that the playgoer who cannot afford to stand in the queue, nor yet afford to pay for a numbered seat, should be prevented from access because the box-office to pit and gallery does not open before the doors? The result is obvious. The greatest lovers of the drama are among the slender-pursed; if they are kept away, there is indirect damage to the boxoffice. Are our managers so purblind that this wanton loss of good money (and ardent patrons) has not yet struck them?

The music-halls have long since set the good and wise example. But now that the authorities of the Kingsway Theatre have boldly proclaimed reform, there is hope that the rest will follow.

A grave and silent man was A. E. Drinkwater, the husband of Miss Lilian Revell, the father of John Drinkwater, the poet. At a first approach his mien was somewhat forbidding—a John Bull type with a kindly eye—but the better you knew him the more lovable he became. He was staunch; he was learned; he was profound; and in his very quiet way he had a nimble wit that sparkled in extra-dry effervescence.

As an actor he played many parts, from Shake-speare to Shaw. As an author, too, he had his successes, and in some of his work (notably the "Legend of Vandale") one could trace









TO BE RESTORED, CLEANED, AND TREATED WITH WHIT! WAX: ONE OF THE MARBLE STATUES AT VERSAILLES



KING'S REFRIGERATING IVY.



TYPICAL OF THE DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF VERSAILLES: FALLEN PLASTER IN ONE OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE TRIANONS.

château and grounds be national conscience nument and treasureenth and eighteenth animously voted an period of five years, to carry out the necessary repairs. The open-air marble statuary will be cleaned and treated vector three layers of white wax, which the marble absorbs, thus regaining its brillie and becoming weather-proof. The splendid gardens laid out by Lenôtre resume their ancient beauty and something of their social glories, for it is proper to revive the "saison de Versailles" in the spring, and to hold annual fêtes the park and the Trianons, to raise funds for the restoration work. The Or of Versailles, closed since 1855, may possibly be reopened.



"WOVEN FROM THE GOLDEN THREADS WHICH FRIGGA, THE WIFE OF ODIN, SPUN IN THE HALL OF THE MISTS": CIRRUS CLOUDS.

were a dozen others which have all melted away like the clouds themselves. For it is the science of the clouds that interests man to-day, though we know of children who still see the chariots in the sky, or the delectable mountains, or sprawling giants frowning at one another.

It is a remarkable fact, first made The Dust of clear by Dr. John Aitken, that the Air. we owe all the scenery of the sky to dust-particles. For the water-vapour in the atmosphere will not condense except on something solid, and that basis is afforded by the dust. If dustless air containing water-vapour be cooled below the dew-point, no condensation occurs, but, if ordinary air be admitted, minute globules of water condense around the dust-motes, and a fog or cloud is formed. for a cloud is a high-up fog. The globule of water may remain a fluid pellicle, or it may freeze into a crystal; and one drop may incorporate another until it is so heavy that it must fall. In soft hail it seems that larger ice-particles sinking downwards

Dust.

In the course of time, the dust - particles, weighted with water, are brought to earth. but there is an ample supply to take their place. Part of the supply comes from the powdering of the millions of small meteorites which fall into the earth every day-the cosmic dust. The rest is due to the smoke of fires, the explosions of volcanoes, and the

wind-swept dust of the earth. Even bacteria make their contribution. In his unsurpassable "Realm of Nature," Dr. Hugh Robert Mill mentions that every puff of smoke from a cigarette contains about 4,000,000,000 separate granules of dust; and Dr. Aitken, who counted the suspended dust-motes, found that a cubic centimetre of air contained hundreds of thousands in a city, thousands in a village, and hundreds in the open country. To the reflection from the dust-motes we owe the scattering of the sunlight that puts the stars out by day. To the dust we owe not only the clouds, but the rose of dawn, the red sunset, the shimmer of twilight, and no small part of

the blue sky itself. An interesting chapter on the Æsthetics of the Dust might be added to Ruskin's "Ethics."

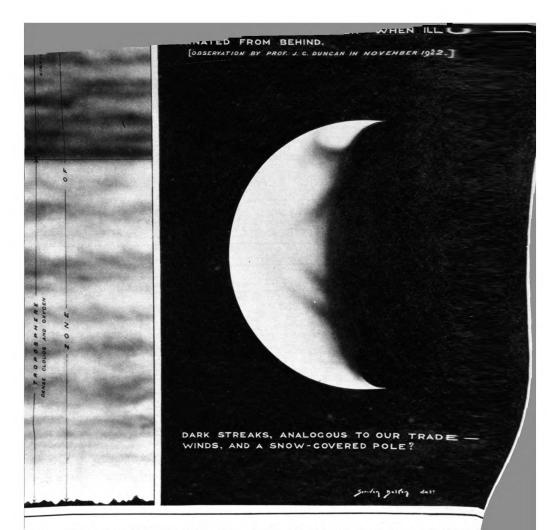
Cloud-Forming.

the golden threads which Frigga, the wife of Odin, spun in the Hall of the Mists. Secondly, Howard gave the name cumulus to the heaped-up, rounded masses of cloud, like piled-up wool-packs when small, but increasing to indescribably grand mountains of snow. Howard's third type was the stratus, a lowlying horizontal sheet which we call a fog when it surrounds us. It is plain that there are transitions between Howard's three types, and that one type may pass into the other. Even Pindar had been pleased by the way a substantial cloud is teased at its fringes, for he spoke of the "stretched-out hair" of Semele. the cloud-mother of Bacchus, with the strength of the vine in her bosom. Thus the International Classification recognises intermediate forms like cirro-stratus (often producing haloes around the sun or moon), cirro-cumulus (mackerel sky), strato-cumulus, and so on, besides the dark, irregularly shaped, ragged-edged nimbus, or rain-cloud. Cirrus clouds are composed of minute ice-crystals in the form of hexagonal thin plates and needles, which act as prisms, and everyone knows the colour-effects that result. The altitude of cirrus clouds is on an average 30,000 feet, of mackerel sky between 10,000 and 23,000 feet, of rain-cloud below 7000 feet, of wool-pack between 6000 and 4500 feet, and of stratus or high fog under 3000 feet.

Importance
of Clouds.

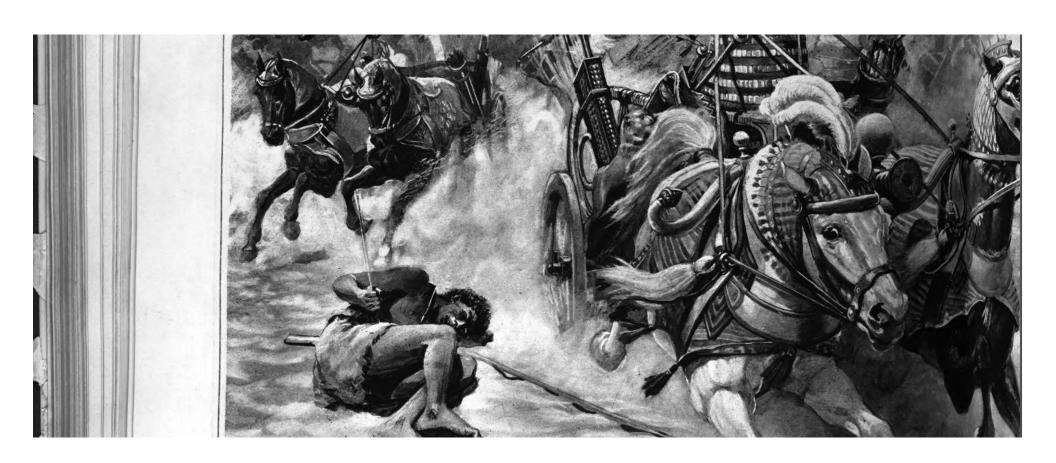
We cannot leave the subject of
clouds, of which we have had no
more than a few glimpses, without
recognising their importance as a curtain by day and

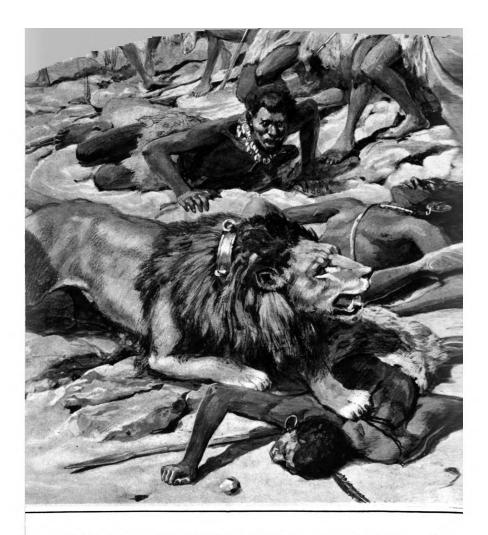




MILES HIGH AS COMPARED WITH THE 7-MILE CLOUD-ZONE OF THE EARTH: ND HER LUMINOUS ATMOSPHERE, WITH STREAKS LIKE "TRADE WINDS."

is number, Professor J. Arthur rth. Above, Mr. Scriven Bolton at veil the planet Venus, and, on s about them. Venus is now iorns the eastern horizon between barches of the Venusian observer, huge canopy of clouds enshrouds penings it is possible to penetrate the veil, and obtain glimpses of the planet's real surface. A peculiar re curring atmospheric phenomenon, hitherto unexplained, is attributed to the effect, or reaction, on the atmosphere of land contours, such as mountains A terrestrial analogy is found in a number of persistent streaks along the tropics shown above, which are likened to our trade winds. The white pola caps indicate a deposit of ice and snow. From observations through opening in the cloud canopy, a period of about 23½ hours is assigned for the length of the planet's day.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.R.





S, RAMESES II., IN BATTLE; WITH A FIGHTING LIO

nd furiously attacked his foes"; and from Wilkinson's "The Ancient Egyptians": "They hunted panied in battle by a favourite lion." Professor J. H. Breasted, in his "History of Egypt," describth Dynasty (to which Tutankhamen belonged) writes: "The Egyptian armies now for the first raftsmen of Egypt soon mastered the art of chariot-making, while the stables of the Pharaoh conta of the Pharaoh Merneptah, successor of Rameses II., the same writer says: "He named his children he was followed on his campaigns by a tame lion."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.R.]



Turks rejected at Lausanne.
sposal, that the Iraq frontier
t Britain and Turkey within
ous for peace, had agreed to
e reference to the League of
i the statist gue at Mosul. In
h and E. T. A. Wigram, we read
the right (or Western) bank of

the Tigris, looking across to where the mounds of Nebi Yunus and Koyunjik m the site of Nineveh... The wall is rapidly splitting to pieces... Probably foundations are shaky, for the whole town suffers from that failing, and ev minaret has a conspicuous kink in it, except the principal one, which has two. The town is a maze of winding, featureless lanes. Nineveh is approached by bridge that goes some two-thirds of the way over the river, crossing just that p of the bed which is dry for most of the year. As the real channel is approach the bridge stops abruptly, and a series of pontoon-like barges takes its place."

stograph are those party of Americans seeds of a certain emedy for leprosy, some of these trees fruits, they were on leader, noticed the f the pathway which thress of the tracks d was still roving in d to take the photomorning the village or had killed a whole remained where they lage. The beast had g, devoured the three body of a little girl. [Continued below.]



MAN-EATER, SLUNG ON BAMBOO E OF HIS VICTIMS.

late steps to rid the village of its ere found the bodies of his victims, cted, of solid stakes in the form of animal touched a cord arranged for surely, they placed at the far end with a bamboo partition to prevent when they visited the snare in the was howling and panting with rage,

TAKEN BY A PHOTOGRAPHER IN IMMINENT DANGER OF ATTACKS
FRESH TRACKS OF THE MAN-EATING TIGER STALKING THE PARTY.



AFTER DEVOURING A DEAD VICTIM'S BODY, PLACED (BEHIND A PARTITION)
TO BAIT THE TRAP: THE TIGER KILLED.

and his fury was terrifying. Through the holes between the stakes the native speared him to death; but, when they opened the trap to drag out his carcas they were horrified to find that he had succeeded in breaking the partition, are only some shapeless fragments of the young woman's body remained. Slung of two long bamboo poles, with legs dangling down, and his head now rigid, harmles and an object of ridicule, the terrible man-eater was borne back in triumph a trophy to Kyaukta. The news of the tragedy had been brought by a little boy of five, who, though injured by the tiger, managed to escape.



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& Co., Ltd., are enabled to maintain this, owing h their Associated Companies, the Largest Stocks e old matured Scotch Malt Whiskies.

Blue Stocking Club.

ing Club, which had its origin somewhere about the year 1781, we have the first forerunner of the Ladies' Clubs of to-day. "About this time," "it was much the fashion for several ladies to have evening assemblies ght participate in conversation with literary and ingenious men, animated by It would seem that there were several of these assemblies, but the most abtedly the Blue Stocking Club. Among the gentlemen who attended was tho, in spite of dressing in a very grave fashion, was noted for the fact that stockings. Mr. Stillingfleet was such an excellent conversationalist that off if he was absent, and it was commonly remarked that they could do e Blue Stockings."

nark made that in time it led to the Club adopting its peculiar title, and this se very popular in later years as a description of ladies of an ultra-serious

meet at the house of Mrs. Montagu in Portman Square. Its original s. Montagu, Mrs. Vesey, Miss Boscawen, Mrs. Carter, Lord Lyttelton, ace Walpole, and the aforesaid Mr. Stillingfleet. Dr. Johnson was also an

admitted members of the opposite sex to their Clubs, and we may be sure that then, as now, appreciated the manifold merits of John Haig Whisky, for even in 1780 the original Haig ag up its fine reputation for over a century and a half.



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narles 1. King of wrand had given his to the northern Cape peack Bay which was desthe one entrance by sea intry that may have the two over the most pleastes knowne: for heaven & ver agreed better to frame or man's habitation were manured and inhabited strious people." ** ** *** ****



gative" belonged not to that high & mighty King to that propitious place Virginia — and it 1 too to those who smoke The Three Castles" s the product of unfailing skill and industry.

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The National Pictorial Weekly.





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have done some hunting in my time

ir, hunting for better cigarettes for you gentlemen. But 'ally Ho!" for the last time when I "raised" the Kensitas.

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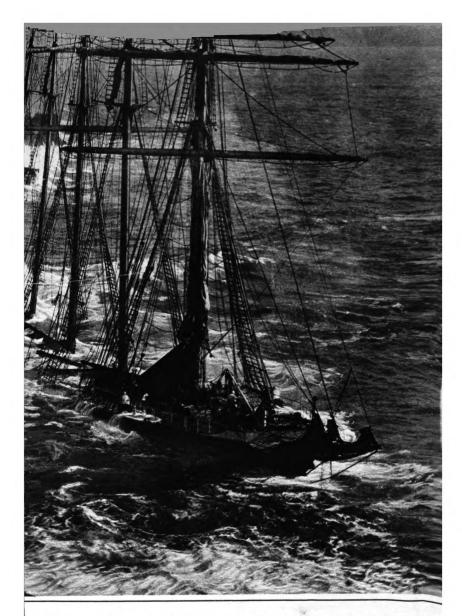
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151



LOAD COAL: THE GERMAN FIVE-MASTED BARQUE "ADOLF VINNER

Lane Cove, near

The vessel. Seventeen of the crew were hauled ashore in the breeches but the captain and six others refused to leave their ship. Eventually creasedly severe weather drove these to the rigging, where they remained over ten hours. They were taken off the next morning.

PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.

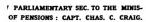
ACKS OF FLOUR FOR GERMAN CONSUMPTION AT DOCK WAREHOUSES IN THE RUHR.

· Evelyn Herbert, recently rejoined to await the opening of the sealed have been held over the Sahara at nual meeting of the Whaddon Chase osal that Lord Dalmeny should be nands. The proceedings began with ENTRUSTED WITH THE ENFORCEMENT OF FRANCO-BELGIAN POLICY IN THE RUHR = (L. TO R., IN CENTRE) GENERAL DEGOUTTE, M. LE TROCQUER, AND GENERAL BORREMANS.

a vote of condolence to Colonel Selby-Lowndes (who still claims to have been elected Master at a previous meeting) on the death of his wife. --- General Degoutte, the French Commander-in-Chief in the Ruhr, went to Paris on February 1 1 to see M. Poincaré. M. Le Trocquer, the French Minister of Public Works, on the same day returned to Paris from Brussels. General Borremans commands the Belgian forces in the Ruhr.—{Photographs by the "Times," L.N.A., and G.P.U.}

of the Week: People Prominent in the Public Eye.







YOUNGER, BT.



CREATED A VISCOUNT: SIR GEORGE CREATED A BARON: THE RT. HON. H PIKE PEASE.



MAKER OF SWANSEA": THE LATE A SIR GRIFFITH THOMAS.



GREAT ENGLISH PHILOSOPHER: THE LATE MR. BERNARD BOSANQUET.



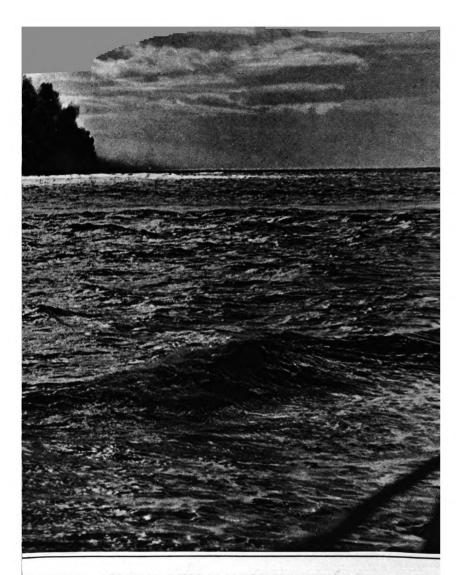
DISCOVERER OF THE X-RAYS : THE LATE PROFESSOR WILLIAM K. VON RÖNTGEN.

n Chamber of Commerce, and Co. Capt. Craig is Member orthern Ireland .- Sir George anisation in January 1917.—

1915-22.—During the war,
Chase Hunt. Her death was

announced at the meeting at which Lord Dalmeny was elected Master .announced at the meeting at which Lord Dalmeny was elected master.—Sir Griffit Thomas was a member of the Swansea Harbour Trust for twenty-seven years, and for twenty years its chairman.—Mr. Bosanquet was to have been acting President to the International Congress of Philosophy which would have been held in 1915 but for the war.—Wilhelm Konrad von Röntgen, who has died in Munich, made him to the war.—Wilhelm Konrad von Röntgen, who has died in Munich, made him to the war.—Wilhelm Rough Prize for Physics is 1901. -Sir Griffit X-ray discovery in 1896. He received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1901.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY VANDYK, TOPICAL, BASSANO, ELLIOTT AND FRY, AND C.N.

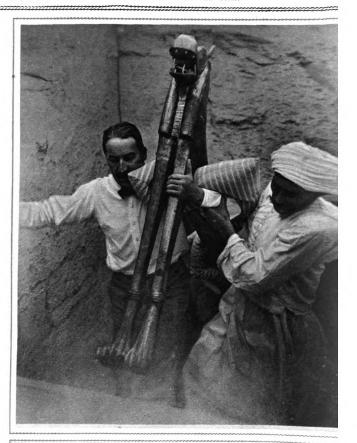


MOKE - SCREENS DURING RECENT FLEET EXERCISES.

lyrna, along with four French, four American, and three Italian ships. Their guns were turn the British flag-ship there is the "Curaçoa," flying the flag of Admiral Nicholson, who was ord on February 6, held to consider a note from Angora that foreign war-ships above 1000 tons we British fleet entered the Gulf of Smyrna preceded by eight mine-sweepers and ten seaplanes. The would now be made to ports to the east of Gibraltar, instead of to the west.

. GIVING AN EXCELLENT IDEA OF ITS SHAPE AND DIMENSIONS: ONE OF THE ROYAL BEDS READY TO BE LIFTED INTO A PADDED BOX FOR REMOVAL FROM THE TOMB.

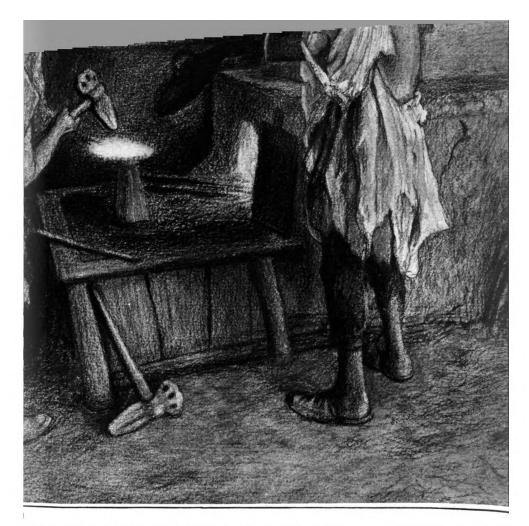




LL OF LINEN: MR. A. C. UM OF ART, NEW YORK.

7. WITH IVORY TONGUE AND TEETH IN THE BOLDLY CARVED DOG'S HEAD: ONE SIDE OF THE TYPHONIC COUCH REMOVED, BY. MR. CARTER AND AN EGYPTIAN.

nd it is the most remarkable object yet found, the royal throne, or chair of state. It is on its be upper surface of the seat, inlaid in a pattern of parallel rows of gold, red, and blue on a gilt backgroup, and implements used in processes of preservation. The chariot body seen in photograph No. 4 is of we the front rim, and projecting inwards as a ledge, is an openwork frieze cut into figures, presumably, of a cartouches of Tutankhamen. The Typhonic couch, part of which is shown in photograph No. 7, is a local and Mr. A. C. Mace are engaged on the preliminary treatment of the objects found.



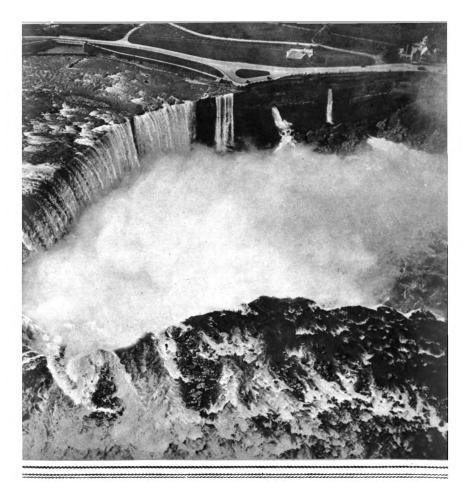
HAS NOT IMPROVED ON PREHISTORIC DESIGN: A MOORISH SMITHY AT MARRAK. SEEN IN ROCK-CARVINGS OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE. (SHOWN IN INSET DRAWI

techanical science, man is still using, in manual labour, tools and implements rehistoric ancestors many thousands of persistence of type through the ages ws the interior of a smithy—one of the Marrakesh, in Morocco; while in the rs as represented in some early Bronze Age rock-carvings. Manifestly, the Moorish hammers still in use to-day are tically identical with them. The rock-carvings in question were found, at a p of 7000 to 8000 feet, near the Lagi delle Maraviglie (Lakes of the Marvels) is heart of Monte Bego, near the Col di Tenda in the Maritime Alps. The described by Sir Arthur Evans in a lecture on "The European Diffusive Primitive Pictography," included in a volume entitled "Anthropology and Classics." (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)—(Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—



PARKS AND THE GARDENS OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

nt species nested in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, while the visitors that did not remain to be richer still in bird life, and in 1921-22 there were 49 species nesting there. Even London to be cat. The Committee's Report (obtainable at H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway—7d., post free) sine Office of Works, but cats were able to climb all specimens of fences submitted. . . And of grey squirrels in large numbers in the Central Parks." The grey squirrel, which is supplanting a pest. Birds, as insect-eaters, are the friends of man.—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—



A'S RAGING CAULDRON: AN AIRMAN'S PHOTOGRAPH OF THE HORSESHOE FALL—SHOWING THE CANADIAN ONAL PARK AND THE WEIRS FOR WATER POWER (IN THE BACKGROUND).

rer enters Lake Ontario, after rushing through a gorge, and dropping a further 104 ft. on the al power. Water is led through pipes into turbines, whence it passes through a 7000-ft. tunnel under on-capacity of 100,000 horse-power. Huge factories to utilise the power, which is transmitted by election 18 miles away, is also served. Previous photographs of Niagara, in the grip of ice and snow in wave-inspiring, appeared in our issues of March 20, 1920, and March 8, 1913.



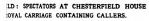
AT MONTE CARLO.

faces. The study is limited. All are supposed to be 'playing'—playing, it may be assume the so sad and so serious that a stranger to the 'games' of modern life might think. An observer endowed with special gifts might detect evidences of greed, of anxiety, of des è is . . . a general expression of uneasy boredom."—[Drawing Copyrighted in U.S. and Canada.]



COT" OF FLOWERS: ONE OF NUMEROUS S BROUGHT TO CHESTERFIELD HOUSE FOR PRINCESS MARY.



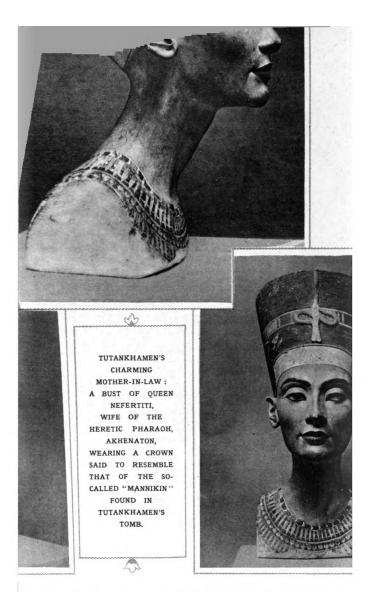


nounced from Buckingham Palace: "The (Viscountes Lascelles) and the Viscount jesties are gratified to announce that the rening." News of the happy event was h general rejoicings. Among the earliest e guests at the Chelsea Arts Ball, at the



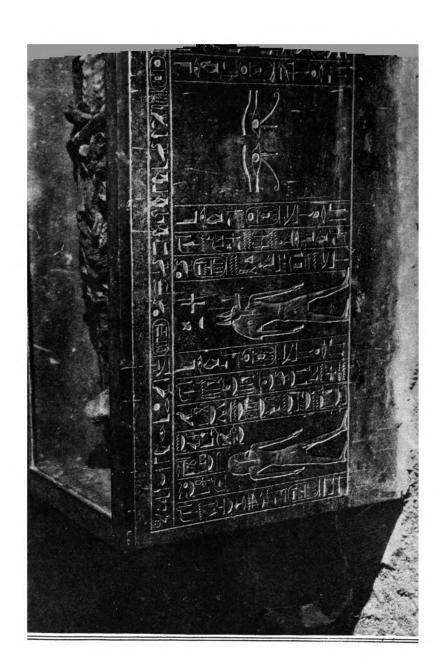
MOTHER OF A SON WHO IS THE FIRST GRANDCHILD OF THE KING AND QUIPRINCESS MARY, VISCOUNTESS LASCELLES—A NEW PORTRAIT.

Royal Albert Hall, where it was given out by megaphone, as illustrated on an page in this number. Three years ago, it may be recalled, Princess Mary desi a delightful nursery suite for the Ideal Home Exhibition. Her design was no for its simplicity, artistic taste, and hygienic arrangements. A feature of the nursery was a toy cupboard, with bars like a cage, for Teddy Bears and animals; and the walls were stencilled with pictures illustrating nursery rhyr



and lovely queen, who lived some showing a pure type of Egyptian Egypt, then at its supreme height. Le, its well-cut features and refined ; the portraits of Cleopatra, Egypt's irly akin to the enigmatic smile of the Heretic Pharach, Akhenaton ter of Ay, an Egyptian noble who,

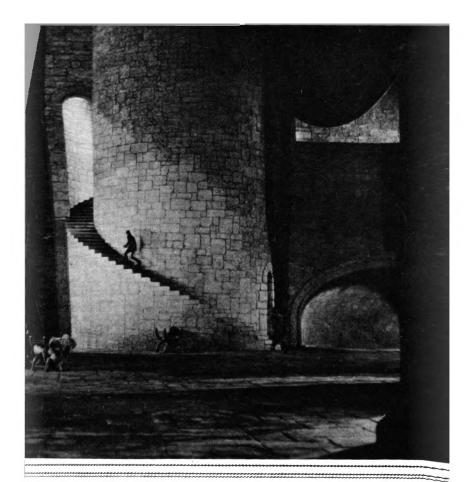
on page 252, is seen receiving gloves from Akhenaton. married a daughter of Akhenaton and Nefertiti. The busin the Berlin Museum, and these photographs, it is belinhave been available. Mr. Arthur Weigall, the well-known out the resemblance of Nefertiti's crown to that on the of Tutankhamen found in his tomb, which he declares is ankhamen's wife. On the other hand, the excavators described for trying on garments, and at the same time a portrait





N STATE" IN SECURITY AMONG HIS PEERS: IES AT CAIRO.

owever, brought to the Cairo Museum in 1901. Previously, in 1881, thieves who had robbed eir "spoils" were also taken to Cairo. The Museum, on whose accommodation the new "fin Auguste Mariette, the French Egyptologist, in 1857, and was much enlarged by his succes French Director of Antiquities to the Egyptian Government is M. Pierre Lacau, who the greatest discoveries made not only in Egypt, but in all the domains of archæology."



THE STEPS IN THE HALL OF NOTTINGHAM CASTLE: PART OF THE HUGE SET BUILT FOR THE FILM S.A., WITH 252 TONS OF PLASTER, AND COVERING AN AREA OF TWO AND A HALF ACRES.

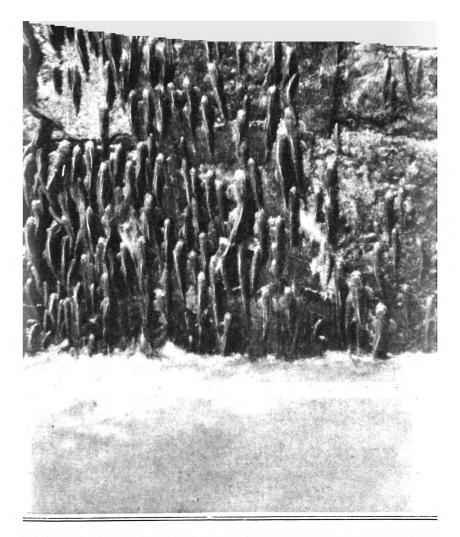
miciently amazing. It is said to have cost £250,000; twenty-two experts spent five months on research wonly byed for 12 weeks in building them. The huge "Nottingham Castle" set covered 2½ acres, and requesting hall, as made for the film, is the largest room in the world. For the costumes and week wigs, 500 swords, 2000 spears, 2000 shields, and 500 daggers. Douglas Fairbanks, as Robin Hood, ears of England's chivalrous King Richard, as shown in the film, have caused a good deal of discussion.



ING'S FIRST GRANDCHILD ANNOUNCED BY MEGAPHONE AT THE ALBERT HALL: I UNREHEARSED INCIDENT OF THE CHELSEA ARTS BALL.

held at the Royal Albert Hall on the pivilege of hearing early news of the place at 11.15. The happy event was 1, and was acclaimed with hearty cheers.

The ball, which was attended by some 4000 people, was a great success. Scheme of decoration was Antarctic, and the orchestra was ensonced in a "creva At intervals there were picturesque processions; including one representing Tute amen leading captive "El-lor-Kah-Nah-Vun."—[Copyrighted in U.S. and Canada.—C.



PELVIC FINS AS "HANDS AND FEET": A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF "CATFI FROM THE JUMNA CANAL UP TO THE JUMNA RIVER, AT TAJAWALLA.

we submitted this photograph writes: "The ing to some species of 'catfish,' but it is more definite name than that. A number of ally in places where they are living in swiftly apids, are provided with special sucker-like works of the East and the West Jumna Canals.



MONTE CARLO: NESTLING UNDER THE SHELTER OF THE ALPS AND BORDERED BY THE MEDITERRANEAN.

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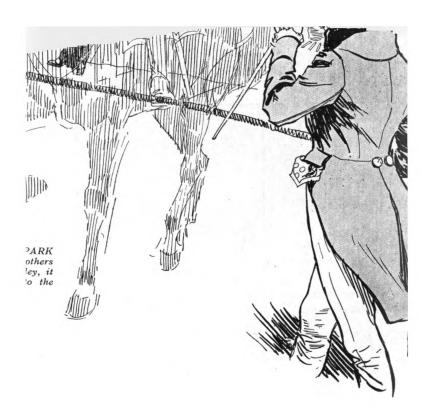


AN EVENT IN ONE OF THE REGATTAS TERVALS DURING THE WINTER MONTHS.



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ne "Yes, and you are still Number One, Favor Ilington: Scotch."

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She is wearing a pretty cami-knicker which she has

one has been thought of. The Queen has been in Rome in her girlhood, when she spent some time in Italy with her mother, the late Princess Mary Adelaide. Our Queen loves historical places, and would revel in Rome. Being there, their Majesties would visit the Pope-"that goes without saying"; the Prince of

of the most desired cars have to cross a pavement now and again! Think of the symmetry of feet destroyed by generations before us wearing shoes, and I am sure we shall all agree "there is nothing like leather."

To get some kind of change into the usual surroundings of our wedding ceremonies is difficult. To please everybody when the attempt is made is impossible. Recently there have been singularly picturesque processions of children in attendance on brides. While

they have been whole-heartedly admired - and they were indeed lovely - many have said that they were too much like fancy-dress for a religious ceremony in church. Then a bride wore a Greek wreath; it was called a crown, but was really a flat-lying wreath of myrtle leaves with a cluster of berries in the centre. This also was admired, for it suited well its handsome wearer. The older-fashioned ladies deprecated the absence of the wreath of orangeblossoms; and the more modern of our sex bewailed the fact that the bridesmaids were in pairs in differing colours, and opined that their lovely dresses would have been so much more effective if all alike!







Tamborina is the beautiful lawn employed for

these attractive little frocks.

luck on April 7 next.

Princess Yolanda of Italy, said to be the handsomest Princess in Europe, is betrothed to Captain Count Charles Calvi di Bergolo. The Count, a cavalry officer who served with great distinction in the war, is the brother of Princess Aage of Denmark. She was born in Buenos Aires, and was married to Prince Aage in January 1914. Prince Aage is the son of Prince Waldemar of Denmark. He renounced, on his marriage, the right of accession to the

Danish throne and the title of Prince, and is now known as the Count of Rosenberg, with the qualification of Highness. He is a captain in the Danish Guards, and makes his home in Copenhagen. The romance of Princess Yolanda is said to have begun at the International Horse Show here last year, when it may be said that the Captain Count literally and metaphorically "jumped" into her affections, for he rode superbly, and was, in consequence, at her request, presented.

For some time there has been no wedding at the Guards' Chapel. That of Lord Stratheden and Campbell, of the Coldstream Guards, which took place there last week, broke this arid record. It is a beautiful setting for a matrimonial event, despite its very unpromising exterior. Inside it is very ornate and really beautiful, while every-

he Cocoa Tree Club.

Queen Anne those two irreconcilable parties the Whigs and the Tories had their uarters at the St. James's Coffee House in St. James's Street and the Cocoa her up. By the year 1746 the latter had become a Club, and the house was ers of the Jacobite party in Parliament and included among its members Gibbon, for it is shown in his many references to it. Towards the end of the eighteenth ras, in keeping with the times, the scene, says Timbs, of very high play, if not 1 of the lively incidents that at times took place was that when Henry Bate, 1 e "Morning Post," had his encounter with the famous "Fighting" Fitzgerald. ally held Holy Orders, and later became a Baronet, had the previous evening ith a party of ladies and had been insulted by Fitzgerald and some of his natural sequence was an exchange of cards and arrangements for a meeting on ning at the Cocoa Tree to settle details for the duel.

ıld was late, and when he eventually did arrive apologies had been tendered and accepted by Bate. I done than Fitzgerald appeared on the scene with a Captain Miles and insisted that the insulted Captain with his fists. In the end Bate, who preferred to fight with sword or pistol, was goaded ward into taking on the match, and it is recorded that "in less than a quarter of an hour the Captain Miles in an eminently satisfactory manner."

h as this were common enough, those days were noted also for other things much more significant of tem we may surely include the high esteem in which the habitues of all the famous London Clubs aig, for this the original Haig Whisky had already behind it over a century of respect and appreciation ng and the connoisseur.



'lubman's Whisky since 1627

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med woman by a stranger who has for a moment held her in his arms while she fainted. Ugly in features, unscrupulous in methods, indifferent to rebuffs, he pesters her in public, tracks her to her home, forces himself by a species of blackmail on her husband as secretary, and dins in her ears the eternal refrain, "I love you and I mean to win your love." In the English version this duel of sex, which obviously has its caddish and unpleasant aspect as well as its amusing side, ends in defeat for the interloper. But this finish, while disarming, is also tame, and, it is to be feared, sends too many playgoers away from the



HUNTING WITH THE QUORN, FROM GREAT DALBY: THE PRINCE OF WALES. Photograph by Topical.

an affair of the theatre, heightened by the intrusion of comic and other characters which have much of the grotesqueness of pantomime. So, while it is possible to respect the aims of Sir John Martin Harvey-his desire to provide a fine framework for the story of Everyman's fall and repentanceand while we can praise the earnest fervour of his diction in the hero's rôle, it is not so easy to acquit him of an error of judgment over the whole production. To paint the lily is notoriously an unnecessary enterprise, and it is that sort of manipulation he and his helpers have applied to "Everyman."

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EAST ANGLIAN I proven with t (arlo is a very beau DUNDEE ADVERTIS ove story that is there is a clash of the blood like a tru THE DAILY CHRON all of colour and a types of human mo

> GLASGOW CITIZEN inflagging. . . . ne breathless incide THE BIRMINGHAM oting tale."

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, original and attractive

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ISN'T she pleased-

and not only at the feeling of importance, but of anticipation, too — for evidently she knows already what a delightful dentifriceshe has got.

Later she will appreciate, as older people do now, what a splendid habit it is to use Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder every morning and evening, for only teeth which are carefully and regularly cleaned can be expected to last for years to come.

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THE brilliant display of colour, the exquisite arrangement of the assortment, and the dainty shape and design of each chocolate itself; these give to Chocolats Fantaisie perfection.

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British Communities, both large and small, they gave the visitors a "tremendous reception and welcome, and

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HAIR no more untidiness

All users of Anzora know how easily and efficiently it keeps their hair in place throughout the day. No matter how unruly and troublesome hair may be, Anzora will surely control it. Cream for greasy scalps and Viola for dry scalps. Sold everywhere in 1/6 and 2/6 (double quantity) bottles. Refuse all substitutes. Insist upon

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The best and r woven on fine Helio, Sky or

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DOUGL

Obtainable fro

OUPS ever tires of

tors:

ouse, London, E.C. 4

arments with

EN NAMES

ng laundry losses. Your name is arkey Red, Black, Green, Gold,



finer tape articles is supplied if required.

C.4), COVENTRY

BBONS—made in Plain and Brocaded ink, heliotrope & maize—Fast colours.

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lowers





We also make Heavier Type MOTOR MOWERS, 14" to 42" sizes.

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You know she reads it

IF SHE DIDN'T
SHE WOULDN'T
KNOW . . .
WHAT PARIS .
AND LONDON .
WERE SAYING .
OR DOING . .
MUCH LESS .
WEARING . .
AFTER ALL .

DRESS DOES . MAKE . . . A DIFFERENCE DOESN'T IT? . BUT AS IT IS . . SHE BEING . WHAT SHE IS. VERY FOND . OF CLOTHES . AND BOOKS .



C. Brandauer & Co.'s Ltd.

CIRCULAR POINTED PENS.

SEVEN PRIZE

Pens neithe scranor spurt. They the roughest paper ease of a soft lead pencil.

Sample Boxes, 10\frac{1}{2}d., to be from all Stationers. If out of st k, so 10\frac{1}{2}d. in stamps direct to the Works, Bingh as Section is also drawn to their Patent Anti-Bland Section is also drawn to the sect

London Warehouse: 124, NEWGATE STREET, E

every evidence that the same accuracy used in the production of the "40-50" is applied to that of the "20." Since that time I have had an opportunity of seeing how the car performs over my favourite trial route. After many years of these trials

and demonstrations, one is apt to suffer from a lack of enthusiasm, and to take for granted things that at an earlier date would have left a lasting impression. One result of this is that a very good car, whose performance is only a little in front of that of another good one, is apt to be dismissed as being one of the ruck. One cannot, however, draw any false conclusions about the comparative merits of the Rolls-Royce "20." It is a perfectly wonderful car, and stands out so far in front of others of the same rating that, even allowing for its high cost in comparison,



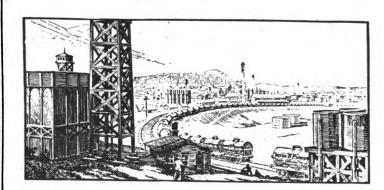
A SEVERE TEST TO WHICH EVERY CROSSLEY CHASSIS IS SUBJECTED: TYPICAL COUNTRY ON THE CROSSLEY TEST ROUTE—A STIFF CLIMB WITH A "HAIRPIN" BEND.

expectations and requirements. Speed, silence, acceleration, braking—all are so nearly perfect that it is impossible to imagine how they could be improved. I will not attempt to describe the run itself, because, to do justice, one would have to compare performance with that of other cars, which is impossible. Not that I do not know other cars which can equal the Rolls in one or more details of performance. As a matter of fact, I do know cars that in one, or possibly more, of the essentials might be a little superior. For example, I know one or two of about the same

and competitions which are not held under the rules of the club. In the early days of motoring it was not considered necessary to insist on the competition rules being adopted for the small and informal meetings organised by provincial clubs, and restricted

to their members. For such meetings a code of rules known as the closed competition rules was prepared, but it was left to the organisers to decide whether or not they should be adopted in any particular instance. If the closed rules were not adopted the meeting was regarded by the club as "unrecognised," but no penalty attached to the holding of such a meeting so long as it was confined to the members of the organising club. There was, however, no appeal by a competito to the stewards of the R.A.C., as is the case with all competitions held under the open or closed rules.

[Continued overlag].



Three Years of Work—Three Millions of Money

This is what it cost to build the great new refinery of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd., at Llandarcy, Wales, where "BP" Motor Spirit is made











MORRIS MOTORS
Ltd.,
COWLEY, OXFORD.

what this can do!

me of the outstanding attributes a efficiency 10-12 h.p. Straker-are them with the performance its size and price.

er 55 m p.h. on the level.

TY-21 m.p.h. on top gear.

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ENCE — Remarkably accessible. oil and petrol fillers. Exagun of chassis lubrication, etc., etc.

Y-35 m.p.g. of petrol; 2,000 m.p.g. 0,000 miles to the set of tyres.

new 10-12 h.p. Straker-Squire efinement and luxury of a high-expensive car. In every way it high standard for which Straker-

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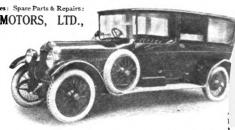
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SILVER CANDLESTICKS IN ST. PAUL'S.

As a war memorial to 1700 men of the London Rifle Brigade, this pair of solid silver altar candlesticks was dedicated in the Kitchener Memorial Chapel of St. Paul's Cathedral, on January 17, by the Bishop of London. The candlesticks, which are 4 ft. 6 in. high and weigh 400 oz., were made of silver contributed by relatives of the fallen, many parents sending cups and medals won by their dead sons, to be melted down for the purpose. The work was executed by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd., of 112, Regent Street.

sole concessionaires, that with the maintenance of this output delivery will be ensured within two or three weeks, and intending purchasers are invited to "book early."

A Zenith Tool. A very handy little tool has been introduced by the Zenith Carburetter Company in a plug key—a spanner for removing the plugs under the jets on vertical



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WHAT a busy, cheerful person mother is. Up first in the morning and in bed last at night, the whole day crammed with endless jobs all performed readily and kindly.

Mother knows how necessary it is to keep fit and well so that she can watch over her home circle and she makes a point of keeping her system toned up and cleansed of minor ailments.

> Beecham's Pills banish Indigestion, Constipation,

To drive out a cold take a

Mustard Bath

A couple of tablespoonsful or so of COLMAN'S D.S.F. MUSTARD or the contents of a carton of their Bath Mustard.



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Don't take solid Magnesi
if you value your health. Eminent chemists have proventatitis liable to form hard, insoluble lumps in the bowel endangering and sometimes destroying life. No such respectively from the year of arises from the use of

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

Pure fluid Magnesia will not harm the most delicate co stitution. Recommended by doctors for over 100 years as the safest and most effective aperient for regular u For Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel. The universal rem-for Acidity of the Stomach, Headac'es, Heartburn, Indigesti Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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SAFEGUARD YOUR HEALTH by insisting on "DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA." Look for the name "DINNEFORD'S" on bottle and lat Price 1/3 and 2/6 per bottle.

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HARDEN BROS. & LINDSAY, LTD. (Dept. 30), 23, Rood Lane, LONDON, E.C.3.

A most refreshing beverage for dyspeptics and invalids and all who enjoy exquisite flavour. Send 3/- for a trial pound, and we will include 2 ozs. of the 3/8 and 2 ozs. of the 4/2 qualities FREE, together with name of nearest agent. TILLILL

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Unequalled for and Weakness Women and Of all Chemists and 3/- pe

Boodle s Club.

IKE Brooks's and White's, with which it is indeed coeval, Boodle's derives its present name from that of its founder.

Originally, it was known as the "Savoir Vivre," and, if gaiety be any criterion of a knowledge how to live, its early records certainly justify that name. In the seventies of the eighteenth century the leading clubs vied with each other in giving the most expensive masquerades and ridottos, and Gibbon writes of one given by the members of Boodle's that cost 2,000 guineas, a sum not to be measured by the present attenuated value of the coin. "Last night," he says, "was the triumph of Boodle's . . . a sum that might have fertilised a province vanished in a few hours, but not without leaving behind it the fame of the most splendid and elegant fête that was perhaps ever given in a seat of the arts and opulence."

And "the most splendid and elegant fêtes" of those early days must have been assisted by the spirit of John Haig, for even then this, the *original* Haig Whisky, was as highly prized among the discriminating denizens of London Clubland as it is to-day. It had behind it even then a choice reputation some century and a half old.





The Clubman's Whisky since 1627

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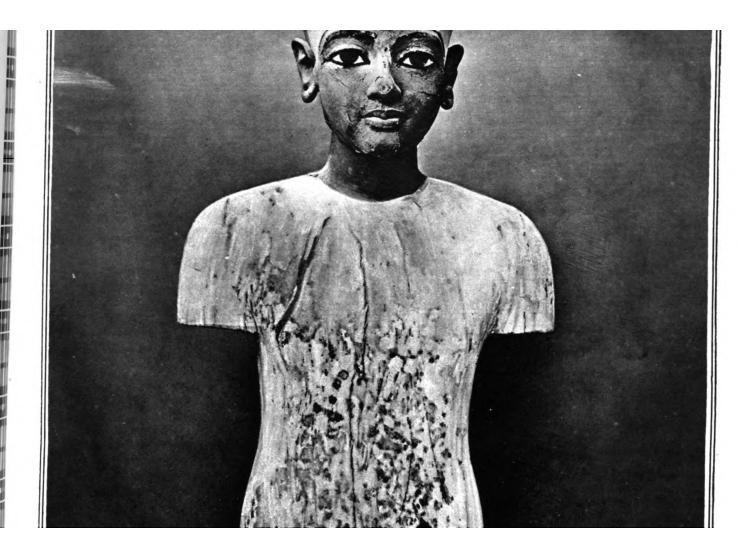


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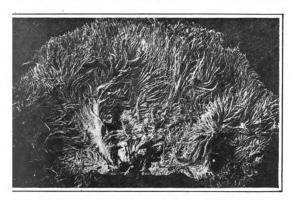
coeval, Boodle's derives its

gaiety be any criterion of ustify that name. In the s vied with each other in and Gibbon writes of one guineas, a sum not to be 1. "Last night," he says, the have fertilised a province at of the arts and opulence."

early days must have been original Haig Whisky, was don Clubland as it is to-day. ury and a half old.



| been stripped of their gold and other metal covers, and they had been wilfully smashed to pieces | their fragments scattered about the floors. The f value, therefore, of Lord Carnarvon's and Mr. ward Carter's discovery is that it reveals to us a



R 200 YEARS OLDER THAN TUTANKHAMEN'S: AN OSTRICH-FEATHER FAN OF THE HYKSOS PERIOD (1788-1580 B.C.) FROM KERMA. ivory-handled ostrich-feather fan was found in Tutankhamen's sepulchre. The one here trated was found at Kerma, Dongola Province, Sudan, by the Harvard Expedition under issor G. A. Reisner, who says that it belongs to the Nubian group of the Hyksos period. That period ended about 220 years before Tutankhamen's reign.

g's tomb with all its magnificent furniture come and in position, arranged just as the priests had it when they sealed up the Pharaoh's sepulchre. it, to the archeologist, is the most important fact ealed by the "find." The contents of the tomb make us realise the vast

The contents of the tomb make us realise the vast unt of wealth that at one period was buried in the terranean chambers of the desolate Valley of the nbs of the Kings. Certainly twenty-five monarchs is interred here, and Tutankhamen was one of least important of them. His funeral furnishs, wonderful as they really are, probably could not e compared with the funeral outfit of such mighty as a Thothmes III., Amenhotep III., "the Magnent," or Rameses "the Great." What a wealth reasure the huge tomb of Seti I must have conied! The artistic quality of the objects buried in se sepulchres of the kings of the Eighteenth and ettenth Dynasties probably equalled that which is alled in Tutankhamen's tomb. The fragments of enhotep II.'s bow of wood and horn, found by Loret, are most exquisitely inlaid; and Amenep II.'s glass vases and bowls, although smashed a hundreds of pieces, are marvellous for their uty of form and colour.

It is no wonder that, during the unsettled state of opt under the later Ramesside kings, bands of hers should have begun to plunder the sepulchral misers of the Royal Necropolis and pilfer them of

King Tutankhamen within it have apparently not yet been disclosed, but they are certainly within the great shrine, which is said almost to fill the chamber opened on the 16th inst. This shrine is unique. It seems to be composed of a framework of wood which

holds blue-glazed faïence tiles within it, and upon these tiles are ornaments and insertions of gold. On one side of this shrine or tabernacle are double doors opening outwards. Inside appears to be a canopy or pall, of some fabric studded with discs of gold. Probably "nested" inside this are three more shrines, and then the sarcophagus. An ancient papyrus, now preserved in the Egyptian Museum at Turin, gives us the plan of the sarcophagus chamber of Rameses IV. (See pp. 298-299.) The pink granite sarcophagus was enclosed in five shrines, the posts of a canopy being shown between the outer shrine and the next. W h a t

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the inscriptions on the Tutankhamen shrines

tell we have not yet heard. Just within the first tabernacle the explorers found a number of scarabs; these are possibly Tutankhamen's own personal seals, for it was customary to bury personal seals with the deceased. The occurrence of malachite scarabs is particularly interesting, for no others are known of this material.

In a chamber leading out of the east side of the one containing the tabernacle is the Canopic jar box which Lord Carnarvon describes as "one of the most wondrous objects that has ever been unearthed, either in Egypt or elsewhere." In this box will certainly be found the four Canopic jars which contain the viscera of the Pharaoh, for before a body, was embalmed the viscera, heart, etc., were taken out of the body, wrapped up in linen bands, and placed in a Canopic jar. Each jar contained a special part of the body, and was placed under the



AKIN TO THAT FOUR

A figure of a swan was found of Harmhabi, who died abou the tomb of Amenophis III.

From " The Tombs

of the indeed, of the This gold signet ring, presented to the Metropolita Name vnastv goldor gener the Ramesas laid the in-Westpolis of body of tly not thin the hamber

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could have been sold for a competent living would tax = By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Sa :

perous family, and we can hardly suppose that a signet to

corner was sculptured a goddess with tto-

The sledge found near the sarcophagus to one yet knows, and it is fruitless to conjects WITH ITS SEAT INLAID WITH EBONY AND IVORY: A STOOL OF RED WOOD, LIGHTLY BUT STRONGLY CONSTRUCTED IN TRELLIS - WORK.

FOR TUTANKHAMEN'S SPORT: GOLD AND FAIENCE THROWING-STICKS, AS USED IN FOWLING. FOUND EMPTY, DOUBTLESS RIFLED BY ANCIENT TOMB-ROBBERS : A SQUARE RUSH-WORK BASKET WITH A DOUBLE LID AND NINE COMPARTMENTS.





- DADGE OF AUTHORITY FOR THE OF AN OFFICE UNDER TUTANKHAMEN: A COLT RING ENGRAVED WITH THE KINGS ME

New York, by Mr. Edward S. Harkness, is engrand to 2. Tutankhamen. "The king's signet ring," it is now, and in "Bulletin," "was presented to the holder of at offer a 71. badge of authority. 'And Pharaoh said unto Joseph 's set thee over all the land of Egypt . . . And Phant :: ring from his hand, and put it upon Joseph's hand, at the in vestures of fine linen, and put a gold chain about in ter he made him ruler over all the land of Egypt.' . . Person carried by minor officials have come down to us, but et a survived of the massiveness of this one. It wegts a tr., or five large modern signet rings (73.2 grammes), at a me gold there is almost fifty dollars' worth of metal mit. Here not at its modern value that we should appraise it it is in of its days it weighed just a fraction over eight keen, at = we know of contemporary values, eight kedets of gold maxim at least nine or ten acres of good farming land. Now 12" que. It Nile Valley, that makes a farm large enough to support it.

ferred on a nobody."

royal cobras and torus moulding and z. wings. (See p. 302.)

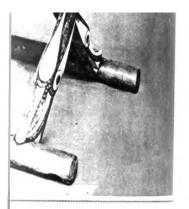
doubtedly the one upon which the cofin of 2. was dragged to the Necropolis, and the interest Standard must have been the one carnet? Anubis priest in the funeral procession. (826 of the tombs of the Nobles at Theles to many paintings which represent funeral sions, and it would be possible to in: catalogue of the objects shown being carrel? tomb by the priests that would tally degree with the list of objects brought to E Tutankhamen's tomb. What the boxes office





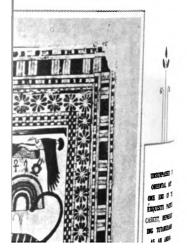
lustrated the stool and casket shown above, among ante-chamber of Tutankhamen's tomb, the previous m in their individual completeness, or bring out the onstruction and decoration. The stool is of massive gold mountings, and the seat represents the skin of folding supports, which terminate in ducks' heads. sket, whose contents included the child's glove (the hood and tippet illustrated on the previous page, has

been described as surpassing, in beauty in Chinese or Japanese decorative art figures of Tutankhamen in the form trampling on his foes. The Andro-Sr intellectual power. In the centre are t by the winged solar disk, while above t "Buto," of Lower Egypt. The paintir plaster) covering the wooden panels and



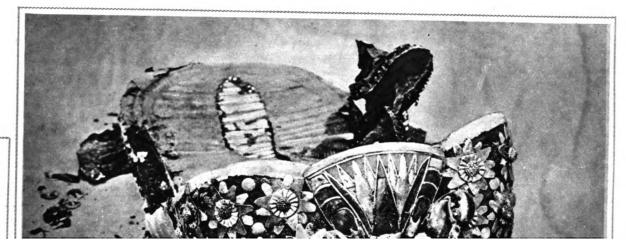






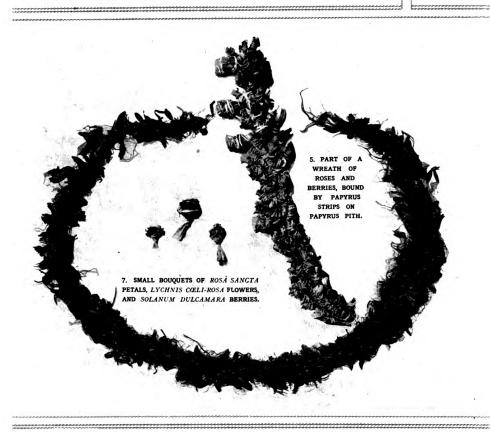


ONCE ADDRNING
THE FOOT OF
TUTANKHAMEN
OVER 3000 YEARS
AGO: ONE OF
THE KING'S
SANDALS, SHOWING THE EX.



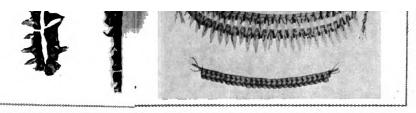
1. DETACHED FROM A WREATH FOUND IN A TOMB NEAR THEBES, DATING BETWEEN THE 20TH AND 26TH DYNASTIES (C. 1200 TO 525 B.C.): STEPILE RUNNERS OF MENTHA PIPERITA.

2. FOUND IN THE



6. SYMBOLIC OF "LIFE PROCEEDING FROM DEATH," TO AID THE RE-BIRTH OF THE DEAD: A GERMINATING WREATH AKIN TO THE "GERMINATING OSIRIS" ILLUSTRATED ON PAGE 305).

re than one funeral bouquet was found in the tomb of Tutankhamen, the withered relics of flowers that bloomed in ject, Professor Percy E. Newberry, who contributes an article on the "great find" to this number, is a recognised became an Egyptologist, and he arranged the collection of flowers and plants from Egyptian tombs in the botanich are illustrated above. "Many funeral bouquets and wreaths," he wrote recently, "have been found before the ge number were found among the funerary objects in the Der-el-Bahari pit, where the royal mummies were discovent of Amenhotep II.—was a small and beautiful bouquet of mimosa flowers. Poppy flowers, with a trace of their cether with lotus flowers and papyrus. Of Tutankhamen's period some wreaths are known, composed of olive leaves,

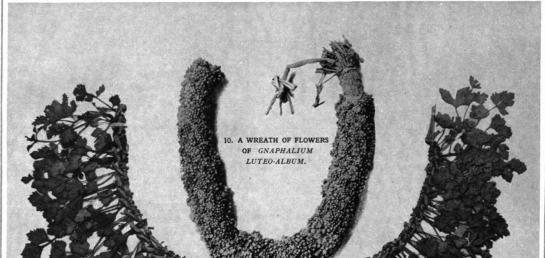




FOUND IN THE COFFIN OF RAMESES II. (1272-1225 EL. 3. MUMMY GARLANDS: (1.) A MUMMY GARLANDED WITH CORN-OF A WREATH ARRANGED ON LEAVES OF THE DATE # FLOWERS; (2.) A GARLAND OF RAMESES II.; (3.) OF AMENHOTEP.

4. FLORAL RELICS FROM EGYPTIAN TOMBS: (1.) VINE-LEAF FRAGMENTS; (2.) WILD CELERY—1200 B.C.; (3.) OLIVE BRANCHES; (4.) MIMUSOPS SCHIMPERI; (5) SYCAMORE (20TH DYNASTY); (6.) ALLIUM PORRUM.







DON'S FIRST GOOD VIEW OF PRINCESS MARY'S SON: HIS NURSE HOLDING HIM UP TO THE WINDOW DURING A MOTOR-CAR DRIVE IN THE PARK.

ess Mary's baby was born on February 7, and is thus nearly three weeks old. Londoners had their first good glimpse of when his nurse took him for a motor drive in the Park on the 17th, and held him up to the window for people to see.

He is the first grandchild of the King and Queen.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]

intolerable. The illy reply to such your bonnet, and Do you imagine and your tangle vy of the world, h what prudence hem about? No, you do not pro-ums and million-our poor people ns; and it is they, bulwark against real conservatives! do you suppose have got to con-

ive as it is exag-

iken by itself, as i, especially when ne and a Pharisee. of England—the otherhood of all

bees in your bons of dying insects tive in a wider distribution of property, rather than a despotic concentration of property. In short, he does not argue against anything in Socialism that is peculiar to Socialists. He argues only against what is common to Socialists and all ordinary Christian people. He argues against the ordinary moral sentiment at the back of the most moderate reform; and complains of people saying that any man has a right to life and daily bread. He does, indeed, add somewhat hastily: "I do not mean that the man out of work should be left to starve; God forbid." But if God forbids us to leave him to starve, I cannot see what is gained by denying that he has a right to eat.

Then, when we naturally look for some explanation about what does exist, if rights do not exist, he suddenly begins to talk about natural law. He says that what all these wicked revolutionists and sentimentalists will not recognise is natural law. He says that natural law is there; and they cannot get over it, and cannot get under it, and cannot get round it. He represents it as an enormous and impenetrable barrier defying all effort and ingenuity—a sort of Chinese Wall as big as the Rocky Mountains. But if he knows that natural law is there, and that we cannot get over it or under it or round it, it might

the only argument, it we knows what are the rad and everybody knows to respect the rights of me Bolshevism is that it is the rights of men. Ind to respect what was known; what Rousseau called the rights of men would have called the respective that was known; what Rousseau called the respective to th

out of work to starve? In the light of that observation I cannot think he means anything of that degree d lucidity, even if of that degree of lunacy. From the rest of his article, I can only suppose that he has some hazy notion drawn from a pessimistic perversion of Darwinism. I can only suppose that he is still the victim of that vague sophistry which said that Socialismand, indeed, all social reform - must be abandoned because it is inconsistent with something called the Struggle For Existence or with something else called the Survival of the Fittest. It is only very venerable old gentlemen with white whiskers whom we tolerate talking like that nowadays. But when those old men were still comparatively young, all their nonsense was knocked on the head by Huxley himself, who was already a white-whiskered old gentleman also, but by no means a weakminded one. The great evolutionist easily established the simple truth—that, in so far as there really is or seems to be any such thing as a natural law of inequality, it



WHERE THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS STAYED: THE WINTER PALACE HOTEL AT LUXOR, NOW CROWDED.



THE HEADQUARTERS FOR VISITING THE TOMB OF TUTANKHAMEN: LUXOR AND THE NILE.



IN A SEDAN-CHAIR CARRIED BY EGYPTIAN BEARERS: A LADY VISITOR TO THE TOMB OF TUTANKHAMEN IN THE VALLEY OF KINGS.





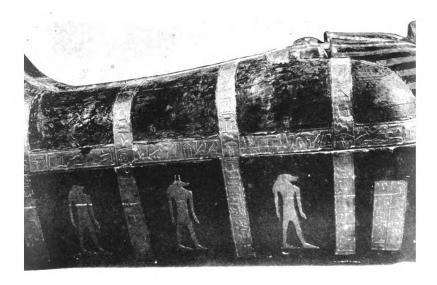
E RIVER THAT WILL BEAR TUTANKHAMEN'S TREASURES

ads" lead to Luxor, to which the tide of pilgrimage has set in still more strongly since the opening of its wonderful treasures. The two principal "roads" to Luxor are the railway and the Nile, and far the is by a leisurely trip in a dahabeah (or, dahabiyeh), the distinctive sailing craft of Egypt. As our at, and it affords ideal opportunities for visiting the monuments of Egyptian antiquity, which mostly r studying native life and enjoying the changing colours of the landscape that was once familiar to the strong property of the landscape of the landscape that was once familiar to the strong property of the landscape that was once familiar to the strong property of the landscape that was once familiar to the strong property of the landscape that was once familiar to the strong property of the landscape that was once familiar to the strong property of the landscape that was once familiar to the strong property of the landscape that was once familiar to the strong property of the landscape that was once familiar to the strong property of the landscape that was once familiar to the strong property of the landscape that was once familiar to the strong property of the landscape that was once familiar to the strong property of the landscape that was once familiar to the strong property of the s

DEAD OF ANCIENT RAMESES II.

2. A MUMMY CASE: THE INNER COFFIN OF IOUIYA, WHICH WAS ENCLOSED IN TWO OTHERS.

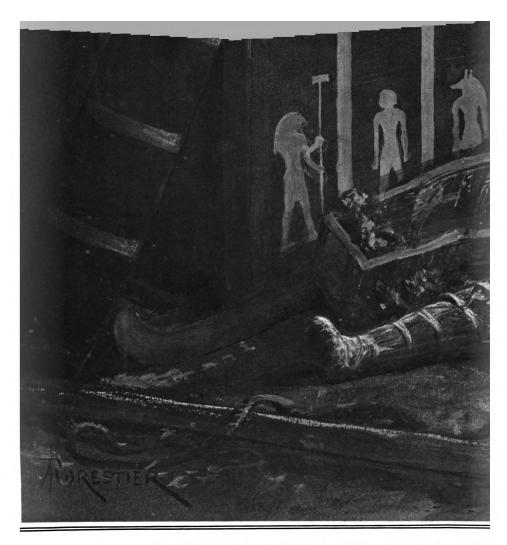
3. MUMMIFORM, LIKI COFFIN, WHICH CO



GENERATIONS BEFORE TUTANKHAMEN: THE OUTER COFFIN OF IOUIYA (WHICH ENCLOSED THE OTHER TW AND DECORATED WITH FIGURES OF EGYPTIAN GODS.

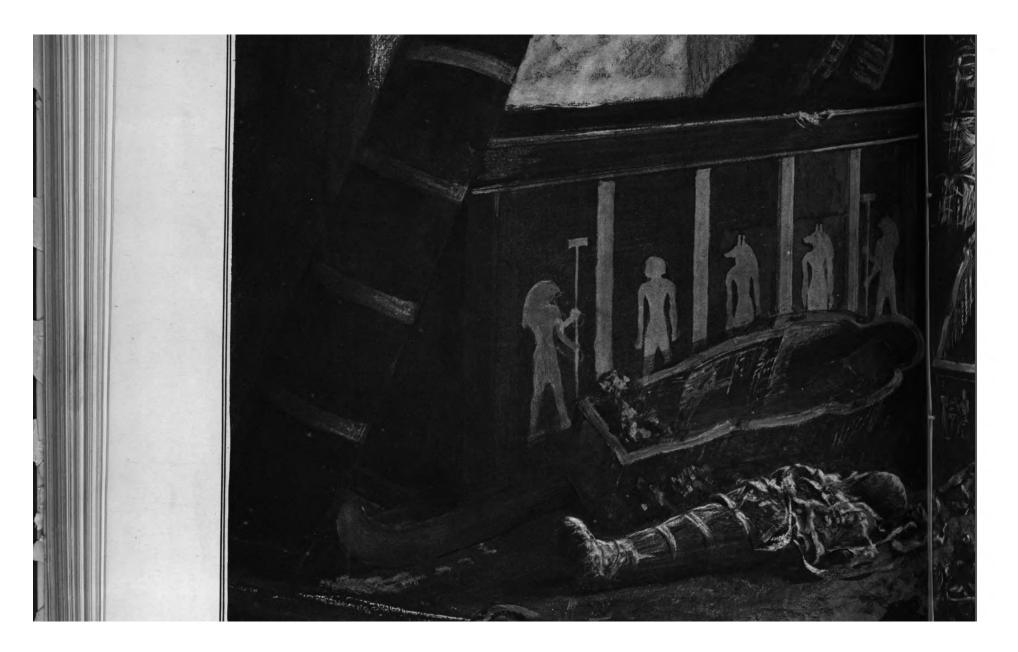
the Tutankhamen period the mummy itself was d to the figure; the inner coffin was enclosed in turn was enclosed in an outer, lidded coffin, and a stone sarcophagus, which also had a lid of yee is that of the great king Rameses JI., who I Tutankhamen. It is now in the Cairo Museum,

whose catalogue describes him as "probably the Ph He is supposed to have lived beyond the age of nin and at least 50 daughters." The coffins here illustr of Queen Tiyi, wife of Amenhotep III., and mother at the Heretic Pharaoh. One of Akhenaton's daughthe wife of Tutankhamen.



TYPICAL OF ALL DISCOVERIES OF ROYAL TOM

opening the sealed burial-chamber of Tutankhamen, the discoverers found, in the words of Lord Carnarvon, "prac typtian king." Very different has been the scene that has hitherto presented itself on such occasions, here illustrate all, the well-known Egyptologist, writes: "The depredations of the ancient tomb-robbers have usually made serious had inces and kings of Egypt, and, until the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamen, we had been used to disappointment eet the explorers who have discovered the tomb shown in Mr. Forestier's drawing, a royal sepulchre of the Eighteen ten, that has suffered severely from a visit of tomb-robbers, who have forced the royal sarcophagus and thrown ou eir search for valuables, finally even descorating the mummy of the prince himself, which lies amid the ruins of himself, and his shawabti figures. Happily, Tutankhamen's tomb has not suffered in this wise. Robbers have, it is true, er



Yet Mr. Hewlett, if he does not practise reading in bed, allows himself to theorise about it very prettily. If he had the agreeable vice, he would follow Thackeray and put Montaigne under his pillow; Lamb, too, or a volume of the "Tatler" and "Bagehot for the elderly." For the rest of the discussion and much more you must go to "EXTEMPORARY ESSAYS" (Milford; 6s. 6d.), which will convince you that, if Mr. Hewlett has not himself the humour of reading in bed, he is sure to be a cause of it in others.

The publishers' current lists contain a good halfdozen books that may very well beguile the last hour of wakefulness. And even if one is not a reader in bed, one may, with Leigh Hunt, like to have some of these volumes on the window-sill to be seen the first thing in the morning. L. H. foreswore reading in bed by candlelight, "because he had once received a startling lesson that way." Mr. Hewlett, giving a different reason for his abstention, hints at no hair-breadth 'scapes, but who knows what fiery secrets of his cubicular past he may have glossed over? In so good a bookman, his denial is something suspicious. Matthew Arnold only glances at reading in his "Advantages of an Occasional Day in Bed ": he has nothing to say about the literature of the dozy hours, and for the temporarily bedridden he is inclined to prescribe complete inaction. al-

Among the newer bedbooks, or pillow-books, I would recommend Mr. Edward Shanks's "First Essays In Little Tunn"

though he hints at some

long-desired novel or poem

or biography, and (O

Jupiter Tonans!) back

numbers of the Times!

books which the calm Hermes [the patron of the shelf at her bed's head] takes under his benign protection."

Books which "may send a man to sleep with a smile on his lips" were Andrew Lang's prescription for a literary sleeping-draught. To him Pepys' Diary was "the very prince of bedside books." The older writers have; it but among the very new I think the late Sir Walter Raleigh's "LAUGHTER FROM A

sonal reference goes, one-sided. For "Memories of Travel," by the late Viscount Bryce (Macmillan; 12s. 6d.), gave the author no opportunity to touch Anglo-American diplomacy. Mr. Page's "Life" however, contains illuminating side-lights on Lord Bryce. Writing in September 1915 to Colonel House, Mr. Page remarks that "Bryce is very sad [over our relations with the United States]. He confessed to me vesterday the utter hopelessness of the two peoples'

ever understanding one another." Page considered that Lord Northcliffe knew the United States "better than any Englishman that I know except Bryce." Both Bryce and Northcliffe are represented as much concerned about the trivial Notes sent by the United States. In one of his epigrams, Page, by the way, hits off "The Lord of Yellow Journals" as he called him, with shrewd insight: "I regard Lord Northcliffe less as an entity than as a symptom."

Lord Bryce was a frequent visitor at the United States Embassy. Very charming in its bookish flavour is the glimpse Mr. Hendrick gives us of Mr. Page's "informal meetings with his closer favourites, for the most part literary men."

Here Page's sheer brilliancy of conversation showed at its best. Lord Bryce, Sir John Simon, John Morley, the inevitable companions, Henry James and John Sargent — "What things have I seen done at the Mermaid"; and certainly those gatherings of wits and savants furnished as near an approach to its Elizabethan prototype as London could then present.

On Page the literary man, editor and publisher, the last word is in all likelihood O. Henry's: "Page







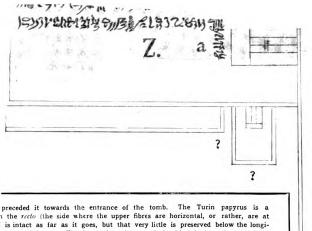


A GREAT FRENCH PAINTER WINS POSTHUMOUS FAME AS A SCULPTOR: BRONZE FIGURES OF HORSES IN MOVEMENT MODELLED BY DEGAS—AN ARTISTIC REVELATION NOW ON VIEW IN LONDON.

cribed as Thutmose, or ancies provide unlimited ne unwary.

BEARIIIG THE NAMES OF AMENOPHIS III. AND QUEEN THYI, PARI
AKHENATON: A BEAUTIFUL INLAID COFFER WITH 1





preceded it towards the entrance of the tomb. The Turin papyrus is a a the recto (the side where the upper fibres are horizontal, or rather, are at i is intact as far as it goes, but that very little is preserved below the longition to the left. . . The internal testimony of the hieratic legends, as well as corridors similar to that marked W. have completely perished on the right."

This was appended to the four double doors of W., X., Y., and Z., but

he] Fourth [Corridor], of 25 cubits; breadth, of 6 cubits; height, of 9 cubits with the chisel, filled with colours, and completed."

The inscription within the inner lines marking the beginning of the slide is: "The slide, ut below the level of the floor and leading down to the burial chamber.

n: "This chamber, of 2 cubits; breadth, of 1 cubit, 2 palms; depth, of 1 cubit, 2 palm Probably there was one opposite. It was doorless.

Waiting, of 9 cubits; breadth, of 8 cubits; height, of 8 cubits; being drawn with outli e, 'Hall of Waiting,' was intended to designate the place where relatives, courtiers, and su' / be that the word "Waiting" alludes in a closer way to some particular phase of the buri L. The inscription reads: "End of the Sarcophagus-Slide, of 3 cubits." Mr. Carter hance to the Sarcophagus Chamber.

HE HOUSE OF GOLD .- Y.a. DOOR.

 Inscription, describing the whole chamber: "The House of Gold, wherein One rests, of with the chisel filled with colours, and completed; and being provided with the equipment of H

TO THE PLAN.

N, AS NOTED ELSEWHERE, FROM THE TEN BY MESSRS. HOWARD CARTER AND JOURNAL OF EGYPTIAN ARCHÆOLOGY." IN LENGTH AND 24'5 CM. IN HEIGHT. ARE BY RICHARD LEPSIUS.

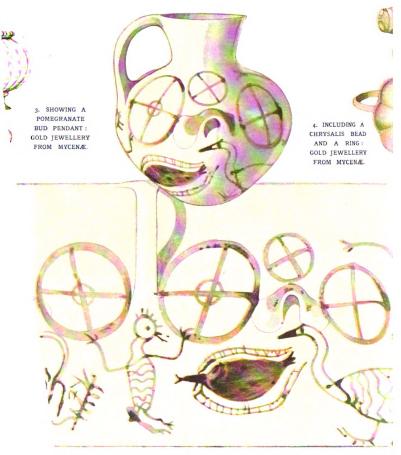
PLAN NEEDS EXPLANATION. IN EVERY

CASE, THE WORDS ARE EMPLOYED FROM LOOKING OUTWARD TOWARDS TH

"THE HILLSIDE IN WHICH THE TOMB WAS SURFACE COVERED WITH A MULTITUDE OF CHARACTER OF THE DRAWING IS THAT OF SHOWN IN ELEVATION STANDING ON THEIR THE EGYPTIAN ARCHITECT AIMED AT NC TO SCALE. . . THE WALLS OF THE PARALLEL LINES A SHOWN IN THE SHOP THE PARALLEL LINES A SHOWN IN THE STANDING OF THE PARALLEL LINES A SHOWN IN THE SHOW

THE TWENTIETH DYNASTY: THE PLAN OF A R AMEN; HALL OF WAITING; SHAWABTI-PLACE;

Egyptologists a contemporary plan of one of the royal tombs at Thebes which he had it that it recorded the dimensions of the resting-place of Rameses IV. For some erings of the hieratic legends; Mariette planned a fresh study of the papyrus; and L d Professor Alan H. Gardiner collaborated in a critical study, published in "The Jon "The Tomb of Rameses IV. and the Turin Plan of a Royal Tomb." The papy its "Sarcophagus Chamber," would seem to be paralleled by that of Tutankhamen the excavators' entry, it is written: "Before the spectators was the resplendent occupied by an immense shrine covered with gold inlaid with brilliant blue faier osnice and torus moulding like those of the propylea of a temple. . . On the Within it is yet another shrine, closed and sealed . . . by the evidence of the pt



UE DESIGN (SHOWN BENEATH IN THE FLAT) ON A VASE FROM THE NEWLY FOUND KAI

the Egypt of Tutankhamen's day (about tant discoveries made at Mycenæ by the above objects are representative examples. cemetery, which the British excavators found, dating from just before 1500 B.C. men's reign, and in another tomb were rnasty, to which Tutankhamen belonged. The date of the tomb, but indicated

some communication between Mycenæ and years ago. Doubtless the connecting link Thebes was the Minoan culture of Crete, w the culture known as Mycenean was bro colonised the Greek mainland. Photograph rosettes found in one tomb at Mycenæ. N a unique and quaint design of animal fig significance, and looks like a rude represent



MEN'S TOMB: A JACKAL STATUE REPRE-IENT, FROM THE TOMB OF HARMHABI.



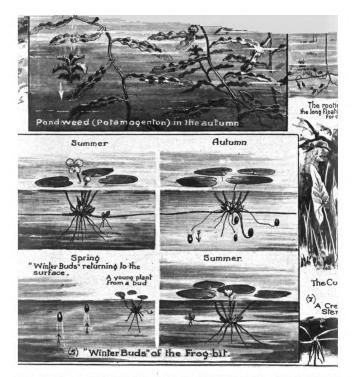
IN TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB: OARS HE KING'S USE IN ANOTHER WORLD.



5. HAVING FOUR GUARDIAN GODDESSES, FOR SHRINE IN TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB: A CANOPIC (

urial-chamber of Tutankhamen's tomb h a perfect example has never before actures have been found, such as that d 2, from a vault which was once it is now known as the "cache" of hows the erased figure of Akhenaton nrial-chamber was a life-size jackal, on poles for carrying. Anubis was gures of him were often buried with

the dead. That shown in Photograph No. (Horemheb), the next king but one to Tu the alabaster Canopic chest seen in Photog four Canopic jars. The angles are forme goddesses of the Canopic genii. The che 0.78 m.) and 0.48 m. across. The beauti goddesses, found in Tutankhamen's tomb, all over. Oars and model boats were f survival of an ancient custom. The oars



RLD: WINTER BUDS AND OTHER MEANS OF PRESERVING RACE CONTINUITY; CO hals meet the winter and get warmth and same problem as it affects plants, and of the methods of preserving their race, to based on Mr. F. W. Oliver's translation

of "The Natural History of Plants," by Anton Kerner tips of the pond weed become detached from the old These late shoots then sink to the bottom and work Robinson to Illustrate Professor Thomson's Article.]

nnual. cycle inuals mely, rious. ass to ound, plant ice of ie soil bably plants rve to lessen snow. e the rouch-

narsh-1 sink ers of

When a warm-blooded animal—that is to say, a bird or a mammal—is "feeling the cold," it automatically produces more internal heat. But we do not know anything like this among plants, though it is a familiar fact that heat may be produced by bacteria that cause fermentation, or even by sprouting seeds. Intense living means rapid combustion of carboncompounds, and inside the sheath of the cuckoo-pint or arum there may be a rise of temperature of ten to twenty degrees Centigrade. But we do not know that plants ever answer back to the cold by producing more heat. On the other hand, it seems highly probable that many plants are able to make more use of the sparse heat that is available in winter by putting on a red colour, familiar in some of the gorgeous maples or in the blaeberry. The red colouring matter seems to make it easier for the plant to absorb heat-rays.

It is almost certainly fatal to a plant if ice-crystals form in its tissues, and one of the preventives is to be dry. Thus we understand why dry seeds stand the frost so well, and why leathery bud-scales make such good protection for the delicate leaves within. It is very interesting to find that the starch so often stored in a stem may be changed during the winter into sugar and fat, for this transformation lessens the risk of

If they remained of weakness, for spiration than t a resting rhyth and the fall of "water-balance shelter into the shows an inter-leaves sink dox to roll themsel. This happens tension, or tur saving, for it rowes ee, the

in which plant the winter. T near the grou dense their li They may redu as we see in 1 themselves in of their cell-sa as in the cas seeds live on. from this po which, thoug



H AT THE DUKE OF , MAGNIFICENTLY WEL-THE LONDON STAGE. t ovation when she reappeared abroad, in "Good Gracious, c's Theatre, on February 14. sonal triumph.

nce Vandamm.

re things about our stage ' was famous, between rature, but no manager pendent Theatre, ever on t, had just "discovered" pore. But, if Art in these n the last century it was 1 enterprise of the most no money. Then came a lue. George R. Sims, of all 1 every way a contrast to e that he would give £100 the open with his play. the Independents, having pounced upon the prize was put into rehearsal; s better known when a vis Waller, who created a ling lady. The production the year. All the earnest ustered in force; all the all the critics were there

ndependence of mind is me before the production, n of the day in articles in ull of home truths, and his kingdom for a horse. The intellectuals were laudatory—with qualifications, it is true; the old brigade was destruc-tive, and mixed acid with their ink. George Moore, I think, was not discouraged, but dis-gusted with this underestimation. He would never write a play again,



MARK SABRE'S ICICLE MISS GRACE LANE AS OF "IF WINTER CO Photograp

he vowed; yet he did.

The theatre is an Atlantide; once in its charm circle there is no escape except death. So, wh "The Coming of Gabrielle" was first to be present by Nigel Playfair at Hammersmith and relinquish and offered to Leon M. Lion, we, after reading decided at once to give it a hearing, and to cast as ideally as our forces would permit. Whatever t result, we found the game well worth the candle, a whether success or failure crown the joint effort, will be our pride to have sponsored once more o of the great authors of the day.

I do not know whether it has been said before, but it should be said, and I am going

"The British Film is on the bottom rung of the ladder."

I have heard it in France, in Belgium, in I have heard it in France, in Belgium, in Italy, in Holland. I have heard it from Swedes (who are a long way ahead), from Germans (same applies), from Slovaks; and what I have heard from Americans I would rather not repeat for it was humiliating. Nor can I, as a regular picturegoer, refute the impeachment. With every desire to encourage the home-made article, as I do whenever there is an opportunity, in *The Illustrated* London News, the shamefaced avowal is that not one in twenty British films is adequate, interesting, worth the money wasted on it.

Why? We have a few good producers;

we have good photographers; we have some actors who film well, but nowise in proportion to their number; but we have no enterprise, no open hand, no brain behind the business. We cheesepare when we should be lavish; we have not yet learned to throw out a wellsized sprat to catch a whale. I hear of all sorts and conditions of propaganda that would make a business man smile. Something to this effect: An actor comes along; he has found a novel suitable for film and starring. The author is amenable; he will take a couple of hundred. The actor will take a modest salary; the others a pittance and a share in the profits (if any). All that is required for a fairly long-reeler is six to seven hundred pounds in the bank. Then the set to work; modestly—nay, niggardly—for eve shilling counts; fake is obvious, the whole thing not worthy even of a suburban "palace"; yet is tried in high-priced houses. It has no success; is let as "old iron" to provincial holes and corner

hostess's white right-hand glove was nearly hostess's white right-hand glove was nearly bounded by the receiving ceased. Rather was it the result of contact with black gloves, the dye in which declined to keep itself to itself. The older-fashioned among us just a little deplored the absence of ceremony in the non-wearing of gloves. The Duchess of Devonshire was the one lady present that I noticed as wearing a train. It was a tribute to the gentle dignity and beautiful presence of the Queen's Mistress of the Robes that it did not get trodden on. Her Grace was wearing grey satin and very fine diamonds, and looked her part of a great lady to perfection, because with the absolute unconsciousness of those to the manner born.

Lord Londonderry, if he gave the matter a thought, could have patted himself on the back over the stately and handsome presence of

Street. the Queen bears hers. The King rice, and consults

Added to all this, was anxiety about happily nown to ig sons.

old dress ront was - studded was seen, the blue r eclipsed ir Queen's aful poise the high rise alterde-lys in this e can be t whether question I ones were lets are in ueen wore carried a

worse to em, and

ry rider.

Peeresses ening of a on. Many h of sunor enter-

terry may er dignity while to



Nothing could be more becoming for the motorist than this effective little coatee in soft chrome leather. Polo fleece lined with check waterproof silk, makes the three-quarter length coat for which Aquascutum are responsible.

fi W th

wh ivo aqu grea and part rare her j dress almos ornan might Prince looked the inf that p In 1

which i will be the Len by the charity about. season, l favourite Miss Viol Pleydell-I Lenten w West End the other

ned especially for olfing or shooting.

A fashionable tailored suit of navy-blue gabardine decorated with dull scarlet roses of the same material.





CAB

of the ancient of evisceration coloration of the ptian mummies. se likenesses are Darnley Islander means of injections of the sap of sweet-smellille

and rubbed with "gum."

The funeral obsequies of the Incas were surely based on Egyptian usages. The bowels were taken from the body and deposited in the Temple of Tampu; and a quantity of plate and jewellery was buried

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they are left in doubt as to the nature of the ... day's programme. This is due to the fact that most of the daily Press during the last week or so have



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very of the best and sing a pre-determined rposes of road mainhe people who comild be witnesses before , as they are now. ther the hundreds of cars seen on OPEN, WITH the Brighton Road on Sundays were being used for business or pleasure. The witness agreed that it was a pleasure use. Now, the Committeeman could not be cross-examined, and scored a point. Had he been a witness before a



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ceedingly popular, and it has been decided to spatch the R.M.S. Hildebrand from Liverpool on arch 20, calling at Leixoes, Lisbon, Madeira, Para, nd Manaos. The voyage lasts about forty-five days. he saloon fares from Liverpool are from £90 to £100, cluding living on board at ports of call. For the trough fare from London, including first-class return cket to Liverpool, £3 extra is charged. Subsequent illings are fixed for May 15, and thereafter every

These delightful cruises afford a unique oppornity, for those in search of health-giving sunshine id interesting new experiences, to see the tropical onders of the largest river in the world, the mighty mazon of South America. Its total length is about soo miles, and it is navigable by ocean steamers for out 2300 miles. It flows through vast tropical rests, whose fauna and flora provide endless interest was the custom collecting the drips from the decaying body, and mixing them with the food of the living. It was observed by the natives of Madagascar, and it occurs again in Indonesia, in New Guinea, and in the islands of Torres Straits.

There are who contend that the practice of mummi-



SEEN DURING

fication is to be regarded as no more than evidence of "the similarity of the working of the huma mind"! It is surely incredible that in widel sundered regions of the world the same usages o red ochre, of removing the brain and the viscera should have been independently invented. The

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The British Journal of Dental Science, June, 1922.

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P. L. SMYTH, Hume Street Cancer Hospital, Dublin.





and R take a

story of Jonah and the Whale is quite ordinary. Suppose there are sceptics in your suburb who dare to doubt the story of Balaam's Ass. But there are also humanitarians in your suburb who doubt the superiority of humanity to the higher animals. Sooner or later one of them may argue that donkeys could talk before men. All things are possible; and there is seldom, in that sense, any lack of donkeys to talk. If these examples seem slightly extreme and improbable, I will admit there are more moderate cases in which the theory of to-day really does correct the theory of yesterday, and come more reasonably to the rescue of the theory of the day before yesterday. But if anyone denies the possibility of the process, or does not understand precisely what the process is, I shall have great pleasure in telling him the fascinating story of the Bolshevist and the Primitive Man. The two characters in this story may seem to some to be extremes that do not meet; but they have some things in common, including the fact that none of the people who discuss them knows anything about them, and that it is not impossible that both of them may be myths.

Putting this on one side, however, the rather curious position is this. All through my youth it was maintained by materialists, and especially the Marxian materialists who laid the foundations of Bolshevism, that society had passed through a series of inevitable stages, which would culminate in the Class War and the Socialist State. There was the nomadic stage, the feudal stage, the capitalist stage—all produced by an economic doom that could not deviate from its course; and the next stage in the destiny of modern industrialism must be the step from capitalism to collectivism. In that case it was clearly inevitable that the industrial crisis must come in the industrial countries, and that capitalism must be first capitalist in order to become collectivist. Then something happened that threw out the theory even in carrying out the programme. Socialism succeeded at the wrong time and in the wrong place. It was inevitable in America, but it was successful in Russia. The culmination came where it had no business to culminate—in a country that was not particularly industrial, and not even in that sense capitalistic. The Bolshevists were victorious, and were puzzled by their victory. Their own political triumph was their own philosophical defeat. By all their calculations, it ought to have been in New York or London that the Class War occurred. It is in Whitehall that we ought to see the Red Guards instead of the Horse Guards. It is in the British Labour Party that we ought to have beheld Trotsky instead of Thomas. After a careful scrutiny of Whitehall and Westminster and the Western world in general, the scientific Socialist came to the conclusion that this state of things does not exactly exist. The scientific Socialist ever inferred that there must be something a little wrong with his scientific theory of Socialism. Nothing remained but to disprove on behalf of Bolshevism what had been so completely proved on behalf of Socialism.



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GLOVES USED IN CRETE FIFTY YEARS BEFORE TUTANKHAMEN: AN UNPUBLISHED FRESCO FROM THE PALACE OF MINOS AT KNOSSOS.

Several more gloves have been found since the first one in Tutankhamen's tomb, some with peculiar divisions of the fingers, as though intended for driving. They are the oldest gloves ever discovered, but they do not, as hitherto supposed, represent the earliest record of gloves being worn. Sir Arthur Evans, who has kindly sent us the above illustration from the eagerly awaited second volume of his "Palace of Minos," writes of it: "On an unpublished fresco from the west front of the palace at Knossos is a female figure seated on a camp-stool, with one long glove hanging from the stool and another on her lap. The date of the fresco is about fifty years earlier than Tutankhamen's time."

By Courtesy of Sir Arthur Evans. From an Illustration to appear in the forthcoming Vol. 11. of his Monumental Work, "The Palace of Minos" (Macmillan).

every progressive person has been educated. He "sets forth with brevity and essential clearness the position taken by the most advanced group of anthropologists"; and it is the very opposite of the position to which all other advanced groups have hitherto prided themselves on advancing. Goldenweiser seems

unconscious even of his own more

the admiring reviewer is alarmed at the next overturn. He says that the determinist smiles in agreement with man utterly at the mercy of his min

I never saw an economic determine in the tone of the review I should hardy an were his strong point. I should rate a answer me a little question of more to the mind is manufactured by contains correct itself, how can a Bolshevst ha own Bolshevism is any more count in else?" But that is another story in economic determinist smiles a mit m than his own dreadful frown, who he everybody (including himself) is a vitnment, poisoned by prejudice about sent the reviewer admits that he ceases to sti begins to stare, when he reads sad and our scientific ideas as the following 'le ary doctrine as applied to socions #1 test-and found wanting. While him without question to one of the cais pursuits, it persists through all sibert agriculture was practised by many the never passed through a pasteral # domestic animals." It will be not that this negation is given with the El The truth is, as usual, that the thing will. was never anything better than at # novelty. Who ever said that agreement had passed through a nomadic stage of of the same sort of professors, or positi professors? Who in his five with the told that hunting is still going on misof the learned who are never told and



A NEW COMMONS PERSONALITY: MR. JAMES C. WELSH, M.P., THE MINERS' POET.

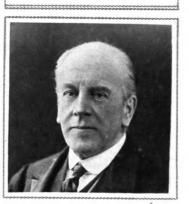


ARRESTED BY LITHUANIANS, AND RE-LEASED: GENERAL CARTON DE WIART, V.C.





AN EX-PREMIER OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA . THE LATE HON. J. G. JENKINS.



AN EMINENT ADVOCATE : THE LATE SIR. CHARLES GILL, K.C.







ON LOYALTY" AND A CONSPECTUS OF "THE VIGOROUS AND MANY-SIDED LIFE OF NORTHEI RECEIVING REPRESENTATIVES OF 119 SEPARATE BODIES IN THE ULSTER HALL,





OF THE CITY: THE AN ARMOURED CAR AS AN ESCORT TO THE GOVERNOR OF NOR AN W. G. TURNER. ON HIS DRIVE TO BE

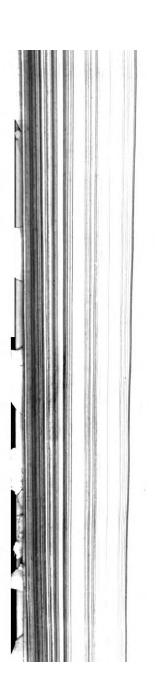
t titular Governor of Northern Ireland, made a ry 26. The proposed open-air ceremony at the ng to rain, and the presentation by the Lord the loyalty of Belfast, took place instead at rocession, consisting of four motor-cars with an e, traversed the city to the Ulster Hall, where, made by Lord Pirrie, H.M. Lieutenant for the

City of Belfast. The Duke then received deputations and addresse them every side of life in Ulster "With humble duty I beg to in a most enthusiastic and loyal weld upon my official entry into Belficlasses in Northern Ireland I set



DED LIFE OF NORTHERN IRELAND": THE DUKE OF JEEL IN THE ULSTER HALL, BELFAST.







AT GOLDSBOROUGH, WHERE PRINCESS MARY'S SON WILL BE CHRISTENED: THE FONT IN THE CHURCH.



WHERE THE INFANT SON OF PRINCESS MARY VISCOUNTESS LASCELLES AND VISCOUNT LASCELLES WILL BE CHRISTENED ON PALM SUNDAY: GOLDSBOROUGH PARISH CHURCH.



A POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE TO THAT IN THE CHURCH: THE OLD FONT IN GOLDS.

BOROUGH CHURCHYARD.



PUBLISHED IN THE IRISH PRESS AS A PEACE APPEAL: THE DEATH-MASK OF MICHAEL COLLINS.



ANOTHER KENSINGTON BUILDING CONTROVERSY: THE DESIGN FOR A NEW CINEMA HALL,
OPPOSED BY THE BOROUGH COUNCIL.



A "WITCH-DOCTOR" AS HANDBILL DISTRIBUTOR: "WILDEST AFRICA" AT THE PHILHARMONIC HALL.







INCIL.

DISTRIBUTOR: "WILE AT THE PHILLAPPER!



WHERE THE WORLD'S RECORD SKI-JUMP, IT IS SAID, WAS MADE BY A NORWEGIAN: PRINCE OLAV COMPETING AT HOLMENKOLBAKKEN.

The Crown Prince Olav of Norway, son of King Christian and Queen Maud, and a nephew of King George, is a keen winter-sportsman, and competed on February 26 in the annual ski-jumping competition at Holmenkolbakken, when his royal parents were present. In the first round he made a standing jump of 125 feet, but fell on reaching level ground; in the second round he also made a fine jump, but fell haif-way down the hill. A "falling" jump does not count. The above

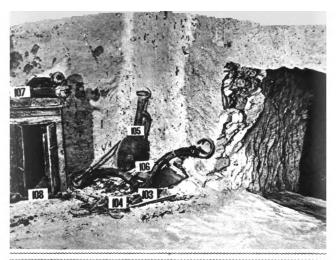
photograph, taken at the same place, shows him in mid-air during a jump, with a crowd of spectators, looking very small, on the level ground (ar below. Our correspondent who sends the photograph claims that the record for the longest ski-jump (180 feet) was made by the Norwegian champion, Olaf Kaasa, in Norway last winter, while that of Nels Nelson in Canada (mentioned by us as the record in our issue of December 9 last) was 30 feet shorter.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY E. E. WALKER, CHRISTIANIA.

The "Rugger" Entente: Wales Victorious over France and Scotland over Ireland.

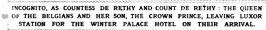






NIFICENT SHAWABTI FIGURE OF THE KING, CARVED AND PAINTED, WITH BRONZE :ET-GOLD; A CHARIOT YOKE; AND THE ROBBERS' HOLE INTO THE (STILL UNEXPL SOUTHERN END OF THE ANTE-CHAMBER AFTER IT HAD BEEN CLEARED.





EXPERTS (L. TO R.

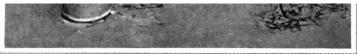
cked-up door into Tutankhamen's ning) took place on February 16, r. Alan Gardiner and Professor J. logist), who have given invaluable actual work of breaking through been done at the official opening e guests waiting so long in the very principal guest at the official opening r son, the Crown Prince Leopold,

and attended by Professor Cappart, arrived at to the Winter Palace Hotel. The top right-h and rings of faience, probably used in festival fabric, bear the king's name. The most interest are a wooden "naos" (shrine) covered with he to the left of it) a magnificent "shawabit" figuranted wood, with bronze emblems, and a lor front. On the right is the hole in the wall by annexe, which is full of treasures as yet une.



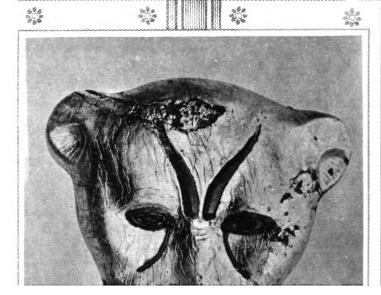
LEARED.

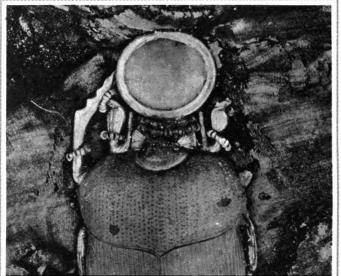




ORNAMENTED WITH THE SYMBOL OF UNITY (CENTRE), LOTUS AND PAPYRUS BINDING THE "TWO LANDS" (UPPER AND LOWER EGYPT): A CARVED WOOD STOOL. PAINTED WHITE, ON BRONZE FEET.

TUTANKHAMEN IN BATTLE: ONE SIDE OF THE FAMOUS PAINTED CASKET; THE VAULTED LID REPRESENTING A ROYAL HUNT; AND THE END, WITH THE KING IN ANDRO-SPHINX FORM.







I write, that unfailing battle - horse,

THE OTHER SIDE OF DU MAURIER AND N . DANCERS he Dancing agton. Ing as ever after deed a rare privileg sings as bewitching were all madly in the fresh to her all the third to her al

main. We

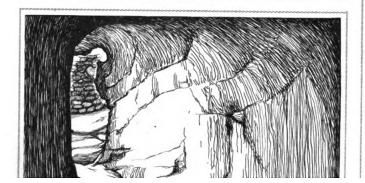
our great author Israel Zangui. speech at Mane's O.P. harr showered on her.

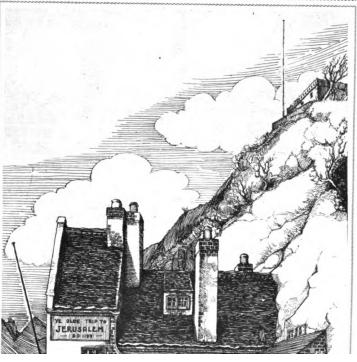
If I were the gude the career, I would forthwit a to approach her with is a revival of Opéra Comone in pest as the Belle Elane a in Grande Duchesse! Fant t to-day and boys that man yesteryear! Why, my po m feet dance as I hum the tre With the libretti up to a vivified, with Marie Temps 1: the revivals, London work " as Paris when Hortense Stant royal gates of the Exhibit challenged by an inquistre # status, exclaimed, " Je sus a si de Gerolstein," and the mai of the situation, command portes à deux battants!" is more grande dans that aspired to be.

WITH A VENTILATION-SHAFT RUNNING STRAIGHT UP THROUGH THE ROCK, AND SHOWING A GLIMPSE OF BLUE SKY 80 FT. ABOVE: ANOTHER ROCK-CHAMBER.

WITH THE ENTRANCE (BRICKED UP) TO A ROCK-TUNNEL LEADING UP TO NOTTINGHAM CASTLE: MORTIMER'S ROOM.

DESCRIBING the old inn which he has here illustrated, Mr. E. Flewitt writes: "At the back are three chambers hewn from the rock, and sundry steps and passages, one of which originally gave direct access to the hall of the castle itself. . . . The upper chambers are reached by two short flights of steps cut in the rock. The rock-room one enters first has walls panelled to a height of 4 ft., and above the panelling the sandstone, with the action of heat and damp, flakes and crumbles almost incessantly. . . . In the centre of the ceilling is a ventilation-shaft, running straight up through the rock, and looking upwards one can see the sky some 80 ft. above. It is over this chamber that runs the passage communicating with the castle. It is bricked up for safety's sake, as is its entrance to the second rock-room, at a slightly higher level . . now used as a miniature museum."





\$

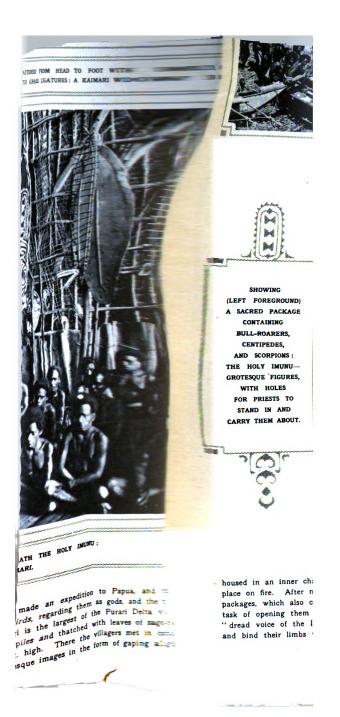
D AND THE FISH THAT INHABIT IT": AN UNDERWATER IN TRANSLUCENT TROPICAL SEAS.

PLASTERED WITH GRASS



ONCLAVE OVER THE AIRMEN'S REQUEST TO PURCHASE A SACRED PACKAGE BENEATH :
A PAPUAN "PARLIAMENT"—THE ASSEMBLY IN THE GREAT RAVI OF KAIMARI.

explorer-photographer, accompanied by Mr. McCulloch as scientist, recently made i the natives were amazed at the machines which enabled men to fly like birds, solemnly conveyed in canoes and laid upon the floating seaplanes. Kaimari is imp—a dreary expanse of mud and oozy desolation. The huts are built on piles huge building, the Ravi, or assembly house, which is 250 ft. long and 50 ft. hig surchase one of the mysterious packages that lay under the holy Imunu, grotesque



mediums. His practical assistance at séances does not seem as yet to be large, and one wonders, if he had a free hand at "sittings," whether he would get results in support of his conviction that there is really something there for science to investigate. His anxiety to keep an open mind seems, however, to be taking the edge off his scepticism about the performances he describes. As a guide to leading cases, the book is interesting, but the Herr Professor, without intending it, has written a convincing exposure of spiritism. Yet, if he will only go boldly at the mediums with his rigorous tests, it may not, after all, be a case of another good man gone wrong.

It is surprising that Professor Oesterreich should think his examples of "cross-correspondence" in automatic writing worthy of serious examination. The alleged occult coincidences could be paralleled by the mere chance connection between a passage in his and several new volumes that happen to lie me. Here is the passage—

me. Here is the passage—
experiences and knowledge of [medially
i] people would be inherited from generageneration, and a perfect medium would
able to recount the adventures of Rameses
eat or of Alexander. He might become
ritual witness of the erection of the Pyraid of the invocation of Jupiter Ammon.

ere are the books in question: "AND TOMB WERE FOUND—" by Terence Gray; 7s. 6d.), which contains a surprising lost diverting imaginary adventure of es the Great; "EGYPT OLD AND NEW," cy F. Martin (Allen and Unwin; 21s.), has something to say about Alexander le Pyramids; and "SIWA: THE OASIS "ITER AMMON," by C. Dalrymple Belgrave lodley Head; 15s.). Odd as coincidence, arcely occult.

r the topical touch in titles "And in the were Found" ought to score highest at the present moment. It is a timely in Egyptology, popular but careful. history, part fiction. Mr. Gray, author he Life of Hatshepsut," without any to mediumship other than the mediumf historical imagination, has tried to ruct Ancient Egypt in four plays illusthe life of the Pharaohs of the IVth, XIXth, and XVIIth Dynasties. He with Khufu (Cheops), builder of the Pyramid. I found three of the dramas over-elaborate and dullish (the stage ons make Mr. Shaw's seem short), but rith, an adventure in the old age of as the Great, is a neat and agreeable f fooling. The monarch, ninety-eight sel, is giving his courtiers much trouble se him. An astute official suggests the in of "that elder of the Israilu who is brother so diverted the royal heart ing his staff into the semblance of a "The cure for ennui, it appears, is and just before the curtain falls is is declaring happily (unlike Queen

special study living, as it ware less affect the main high On the myster consulted by throws a little

Serendipity end as I beg; just a touch o Ruck with "S a sparkling and a girl "with a realising the assumed sex. out as men, revelation of tevery moment far more than a fun and deft pl reviewer spellbo



IN A FAMOUS ART COLLECT PORTRAIT OF A NOBLEMAN

IN THE WIMBORNE
Many fine examples of the Italia
famous collection from Canford M
Lord Wimborne, on March 9. Th
and French Schools are also we
offered pictures by Old Masters
Mr. Asher Wertheimer, and Old
Mr. Frederik

By Courtesy of Messr.

and characteristics of present day peps 11 original sources. Those Siwass of when we special study are of all people the most intensity living, as it were, on an island in a sea of seat are less affected by changes that there will the main highways of the great Africa our On the mystery of the origin of the oxicid in consulted by Alexander, Mr. Dalympi ke throws a little new light. An admirale with





WITH THE VARIOUS BUILDINGS NUMBERED AND NAMED.

give a large drawing in which the chief Wren are grouped together in a single key diagram with the various buildings eir numbers. The total effect is extra-lt to believe that one man could have rawing probably does not cover the whole

of Wren's achievement. His first work was the Cambridge, and this was followed by the Sheldon the Great Fire of London of 1666 he became "Architect for rebuilding the City, its Cathedral, and Structures." He rebuilt some fifty City churche was approved in 1675 and the top stone was laid Y C. R. COCKERELL, R.A., ENGRAVED BY WILLIAM RICHARDSON. REPRODUCED BY KIND PERMISSION OF Mrs. F. Pepys Co.

es of Political Disturbance: The Ruhr and the Near





NG THEIR VISIT TO THE RUHR: R MEMBERS AT ESSEN.

irty in the House of Commons, Mr. John irkwood, and the Rev. Campbell Stephen, to the Ruhr district. As mentioned in ish unemployment in this number, they rmany apparently much better than those tion, they reported: "Every thoughtful

RECENTLY ENGAGED IN REVISING A DRAFT REPLY PASHA READING A DECLARATION IN 7

person recognises the importance of the econore of Lorraine with the coal of the Ruhr. whole trouble. While Germany controlled to military Power, and a terror to France. culty is for France, Germany, Britain, Belgium Ruhr coalfield."—[Lept-Hand Photograph By G.P.

WREN.

who high

CHRISTOPHER WREN'S CHIEF WORKS,

His first work was the chapel of Penna s followed by the Sheldonian Theate at Art, ion of 1666 he became "Surveyor-Genel at a the City, its Cathedral, and its Churche at are t some fifty City churches. His despiration and the top stone was laid in 1710.

ERMISSION OF MRS. F. PEPYS COCKERELL

and the Near East.



the rich harvest of relics, chiefly belonging to the first four centuries of this era, and mostly of native manufacture. which had been secured during the previous excavations, the Society recommenced operations in the spring of 1919. About a fortnight after resuming work, in the month of . May, the "Trea- . sure of Traprain "was

unearthed. The foundations on the latest level of occupation had been removed, and a commencement had been made to examine that immediately beneath, when the foreman, in loosening the soil with his pick, felt it come in contact with something new to him. On drawing out the tool a silver bowl was found adhering to it. Careful examination of the spot revealed the top of a pit about 2 ft. in diameter, which, later, was found to be about 18 in. to 2 ft. deep, filled with a mass of crushed and broken silver vessels. This evidently had been deposited in haste,

as no evidence of any protective covering in the form of sacking or a box could be found. The silver weighed over 770 oz. Troy, and more than one hundred and sixty different vessels and other objects were re-



THE LARGEST HOARD OF ANCIENT ROMAN SILVER EVER DISCOVERED IN THE BRITISH ISLES: THE TRAPRAIN TREASURE AS FOUND—EVIDENTLY LOOT HASTILY BURIED.

"One vessel only was complete and undamaged—a small triangular bowl with a rim composed of half beads cast solid. A spoon with a circular bowl, and a handle in the form of a dolphin, had also escaped injury. . . . The total amounted to more than 160 pieces, and weighed over 770 oz. Troy weight." Coins of Valens, Valentinian II. and Honorius (A.D. 395-423) showed the date of deposit to have been in the reign of Honorius, probably early in the fifth century.

the third showing on the under side the continuatiou of the handle carried almost to the point in the form of the rat-tail seen on spoons made in this country about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Ecclesiastical and domestic table plate, a few personal ornaments, and four small Roman silver coins are included in the treasure. Represented by greater or smaller portions, amongst other objects are 10 flasks or flagons, 5 wine-cups, 50 deep or shallow bowls, 22 flat circular dishes, 6 square dishes, 9 spoons,

could have been made in Britain, and there is no probability that it could have been in use there, or taken from any part of these islands, from whence did it come, and by whom was it brought to the fort on Traprain Law?

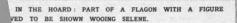
A few of the pieces which bear Christian symbols were probably church plate; a

great many were for table use, and a small number are suggestive of the toilet. This seems to indicate that the "treasure" is the spoil of a series of raids in which churches or other ecclesiastical establishments and private houses were alike plundered. In the small group of personal ornaments which display a Teutonic style of art, the resemblance is to the particular style affected by the Goths rather than to any of the Teutonic tribes that invaded Britain. It is believed that these pieces were looted on the Continent and added to other spoil secured probably

in Gaul. At the period of the coins found in the Treasure, the beginning of the fifth century, Saxon raiders were harrying not only the shores of Britain, but equally those of Gaul on the other side of the English Channel. and



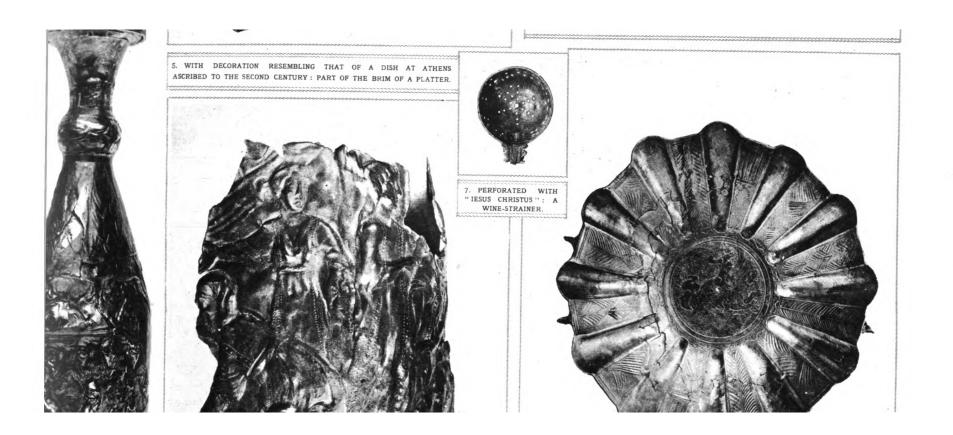


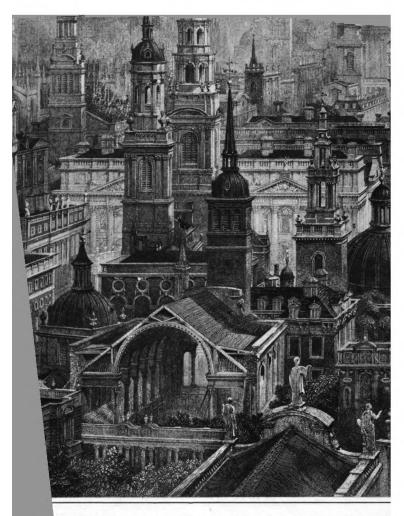




9. PROBABLY USED FOR RELIGIOUS SHOWN IN NO. 7: A FLAGON (8 IN

noard of fourth-century Roman silver, known as the Treasure of Traprain, on the Earl of Balfo r. J. Graham Callander, Director of the National Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh, w told by Mr. Alexander O. Curle, F.S.A., in his new book, "The Treasure of Traprain, ian symbolism and Biblical names and figures on some of the silver vessels, it is thoughterhaps on the Continent; but who the raiders were, and why they buried their spoils rayed on the bowl in our illustration No. 1, Mr. Curle writes: "The region which em rian origin." The baluster stem of a goblet similar to one shown in No. 2 is of simil—The beaded edging on the small bowl (one of a group) in No. 3 resembles the rim



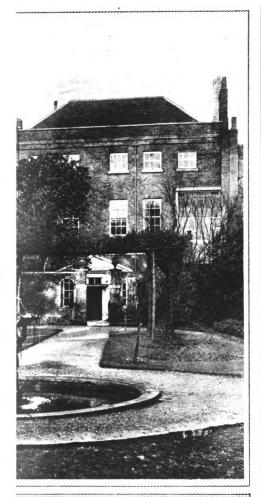


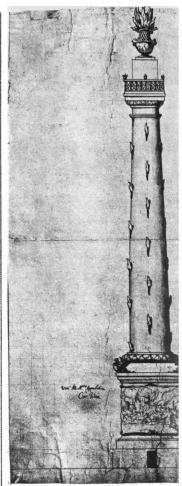
NTUM REQUIRIS, CIRCUMSPICE": A PERSI WHOSE BICEN

Sir Christopher Wren, which occurred on February 25, we are enabled to publishecture. A plan of the drawing, with a numbered key to the buildings show

From a Drawing by the late C. R. Cockerell, R.A., Professor of Archit



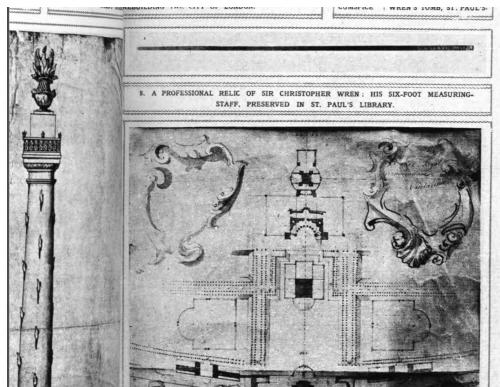




STOPHER WREN SPENT HIS LATER YEARS: THE GARDEN AND JSE AT HAMPTON COURT, PART OF WHICH HE REBUILT.

7. INSCRIBED "WITH HIS M(AJES)TIES' APP.
HIM FOR THE MONUMENT, WITH FLAI

the death of Sir Christopher Wren, England's most renowned architect, who was born on October 20, 1 one, was celebrated by a special commemoration service in St. Paul's Cathedral, the great building white all Institute of British Architects then laid a wreath on his tomb in the crypt. The R.I.B.A. also a galleries in Conduit Street, to remain open from February 26 to March 3. The Royal Society conting St. Paul's Library came his measuring-staff and the flowered waistcoat which he wore. It was the broke out," writes Sir Aston Webb, "on September 2, 1666, and was extinguished by September 1.



 AN INTIMATE PERSONAL RELIC OF SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN: HIS FLOWERED WAISTCOAT, PRESERVED IN ST. PAUL'S LIBRARY, AND LENT TO THE R.I.B.A. EXHIBITION.



aci to assist the prove disappoint-1,703 feet above although a than the loftiest peak

e. At Coropuna "the sual," and is not easily ad to be overcome; not ling mountain sickness more than twenty-five en the Base Camp was the first things Tucker all the packs. To my that on the way down

NEAR THE SPRING UNDER THE GREAT WHITE ROCK: TWO OF THE SEVEN SEATS.

Rimac River near Lima-which led to Dr Bingham's "It seems to me entirely possible that the Incas, with their scorn of the difficulties of carrying burdens over seemingly impossible trails, might have

burdens over seemingly impossible trails, might have deliberately transplanted the desirable fresh-water fishes of the Rimac River to Lake Titicaca.

"Polo de Ondegardo, who lived in Cuzco in 1560, says that the Incas used to bring fresh fish from the sea by special runners, and that they have records in their quipus of the fish having been brought from Tumbez, a distance of more than three hundred leagues."

location ...

ago; a quest indeed, v a spring of water " as drawback, the knowled one never can tell whether : of credence. 'He may have footnote to affix to all hears;

Hope after hope was shall with much trouble were ne Pitcos" nor "The House Place where the Inca shoots "discoveries" proved not to reported were found to bo One site yielded potsherds, bronze shawl-pins, with Eurobuckle, a pair of scissors, 1



HE OPEN PLACE CALLED NUSTA ISPPANA: THE "WHITE ROCK OVER A SPRING OF WATER": THE "CLUE" TO THE HOUSE OF THE SUN.

Illustrations Reproduced from "Inca Land," by Courtesy of the Author, and of the Publishers, Messrs. Constable

in place and sought to dispensing with them, r-blindness. . . . While st to reach the top, we it again!"

adventures undertaken. ochas, the mysterious is, about which nothing t it was without outlet ottomless! As soon as

the Highlands of Peru." By eruvian Expeditions of Yale phic Society, Member of the atin-American History in Yale h America," etc. Illustrated.

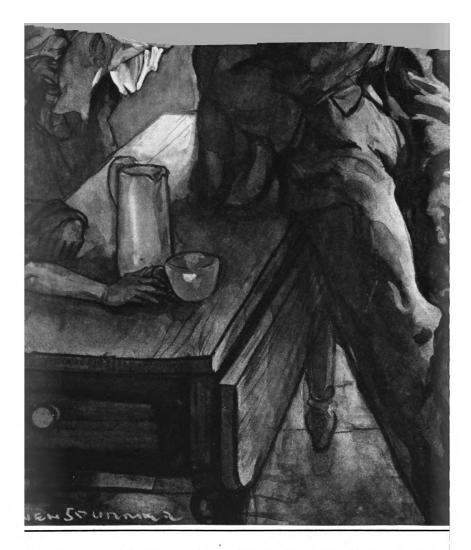
Then to the Vilcanota country and the Peruvian highlanders, owners of many llamas whose inability to bear loads of over eighty or a hundred pounds has so influenced the physique of their masters that, though their arms are poorly developed, their shoulders are broader, their back muscles stronger, and their calves larger and more powerful than those of almost any other race. This, despite the native "druggists," of whom Dr. Bingham says: "There were forty or fifty kinds of simples and curiosities, cure-alls and specifics. Fully half were reported to me as being useful against fresh air, or the evil effects of draughts.'

Thus, on to the Valley of the Huatanay, and the remains of "The Territory of the Fleas," or, possibly, "Flea Town," so called no one knows why, and

place he could find, whence times in many directions, and which were quiet, to do what

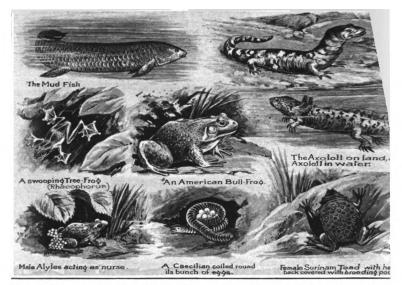
Spaniards, whom he considered Thence, Dr. Bingham turn the "Pampa of Ghosts" and density of the jungle that "had often been within five for without being aware of thei Tampu-Tocco, which some hold place imagined by the Incas origin, but which our author evidence of "three windows," by the remains at Machu Picch

Altogether a most fascinat logical adventuring.



FE AND SEVEN CHILDREN FACING ANOTHER WEEK-END OF

the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain recently gave the number of persons wholly une men, 203,600 women, 49,100 boys, and 40,900 girls. Such figures are sufficiently impressive in themselvation and make us realise the sum of misery and despair which they represent. The above drawing is thousands of homes to-day. This deplorable state-of affairs throughout the country is surveyed in a new and reformers under the title of "The Third Winter of Unemployment." Their conclusion as to public gowork to be aided, or deciding on methods of administration, should be the stimulus given thereby to



DESCENDANTS OF THE FIRST LAND-VERTEBRATES WHO MADE THE GREAT STEP OF LEAVING THE WA FOR DRY LAND, AND DEVELOPED FINGERS AND TOES: ADVENTUROUS AMPHIBIANS; AND A MUDFI THE LINK WITH THEIR PISCINE ANCESTRY.

Drawn by W. B. Robinson to Illustrate Professor Thomson's Article on this Page.

and is to the credit

at step was the acfingers and toes, for no more than nondigits meant to the of grasping, primarily of tucking food into s in three dimensions We get a glimpse of we look at the weak ing the body, laborithe mud or paddling. important swimming or, more accurately, of the body. Cases an hand is used in

mow much in regard rue in extinct Am-No fish can move on-muscular mass of mucous membrane, s its tongue to good unsuspecting insect.
the lower jaw, and is
of ours—so that when
thes to a considerable notice that the young
It has muscle-fibres

special muscle of the throat region, and are inflated when the frog is croaking. In many cases they do not project externally. In the common tree-frog they unite to form a median pocket which can be inflated so as to equal in size the whole of the rest of the body. We get a glimpse of the experimental constitution when we notice that in Darwin's frog (Rhinoderma darwini), the resonating sacs are used by the male for sheltering the eggs and larvæ. And, again, there are cases (Paludicola and Breviceps) where the sudden inthe sudden inflation of the resonating sacs is believed to have a "terrifying" effect on enemies. The armourless and weaponless Amphibians need all the help they can give themselves.

Many Habitats. Colonising the dry land was an adventure that opened up the possibility of a life on a higher turn of the ascending spiral, but it implied living dangerously. Thus it is not surprising to find arboreal Amphibians like the attractive tree-toads; burrowing Amphibians such as the earthworm-like Cæcilians, which have discovered the possibilities of the under-world; a secondary return to the water on the part of some other Cæcilians; a swooping habit on the part of the Java frog (Rhacdphorus), where the exaggeration of the web forms an effective parachute, enabling the creature to descend obliquely from a considerable height. These and other departures from the average aquatic-and-terrestrial (i.e., amphibious) ways indicate the plasticity of creatures to whose inventions, if necessity was the mother, a certain experimental adventurousness was the father! little creatures lea less toads and do that the tail acts as long as it lasts.

How different is (Alytes obstetricans). of the eggs just as t of them round the lo himself with his offs and has an occasion to the water the tadp and he is relieved of

> Care of the Young among sa Amphibians.

difficulties in the way such as Amphibians ar nest, another a burrow i carry the eggs and you shelter them in an enlar suppose that individual deliberated on the proble think that Nature's way Variations in behaviour variations in structure, we changefulness in the germ phor, an organism often fin of hereditary cards; it is this "hand" with all the testing everything and hole

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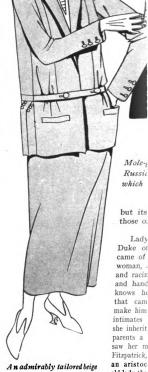
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ms.

the absorbing rascination known to the item oronicollector and grower such as Sir Jeremiah, whose Gattonraised orchids are so wonderful.

Princess Alice Countess of Athlone and the Earl of Athlone are due or have arrived at Monterey, Cannes, as the guests of Margaret Lady Waterlow. Princess Alice has not yet re-covered from the shock and covered from the shock and sorrow of her mother's unexpected death. Margaret Lady Waterlow is the widow of Sir Sydney Waterlow, who was Governor of the Irish Society and was Lord Mayor of London. She was his second wife, and is stepmother to the present Baronet. She is Californian by birth, and has always been a friend of the late Duchess of Albany, and a very benevolent lady who does a great deal for good causes in this country and in France. The wife of Sir Philip Waterlow, the present Baronet, has been ill, but is better now, and is going South in search of sunshine.

Captain the Hon. Alexander Ramsay will appear to Lady Patricia in a new rôle as Cap-tain of a big warship. She has joined him at Gib., and will stay there—ashore, of course—for a couple or three weeks. Naval officers and ratings call their Captain "the owner," however young and smart he may be, so Lady Patricia and the owner will be as hostess and host at the pleasantest kind of entertainments — those on board battle - ships. Later, Lady battle - ships. Later, Lady Patricia will join her father, the Duke of Connaught, at his villa at Cap Ferrat, and will return with his Royal Highness to Lon-don in good time for the Duke of York's wedding. Master Alexander Ramsay, a fine-looking laddie, seems a little lonely, and wanting in the companionship of other children of his age to play with. He is a grave-looking little boy, and very handsome.



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of real love for her.—A. E. L.

Lady Duke of

An admirably tailored beige suit for town wear, which hails from Kenneth Durward's, Ulster House, Conduit Street.

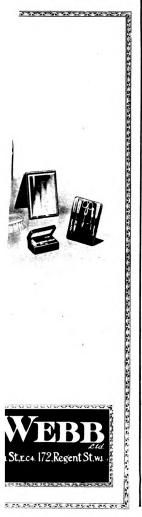
An assault at arms for a charity attracted a goodly number of ladies to the Hotel Cecil. It was a display of fencing in aid of Earl Haig's fund for the British Legion. The Duke and Duchess of Somerset were accompanied by Lady Ermyntrude Malet, and the Duke of Argyll by his handsome sister, I Lady Elspeth Campbell. Some years ago there was a craze among girls to learn fencing. It was considered to be the very best way of keeping the female form divine. The art is a very graceful one, and the practice of it entails lightness on the feet, perfect poise of body, good arm and

id yellow, has been this well-cut suit.



A knitted silk suit, with a broché wool pattern, which stands to the credit of Jay's, Regent Street.

alpaca car a coat, an They may 3½ guineas, which are each.





"Wonderful Prog

IT is only natural for a bamake progress, and, i velopment is retarded, the reast generally improper feet. The "wonderful progress' ported by the mother of baby shown here is convinced by the progress of right faulture. evidence of right feeding.

Mellin's Food is invariably the ratiood for hand-fed babies from be onwards, because when prepared directed, it is similar in every w to breast milk. It ensures all-rou development and a progress whi is a joy to see. Place your co fidence in the food with a record

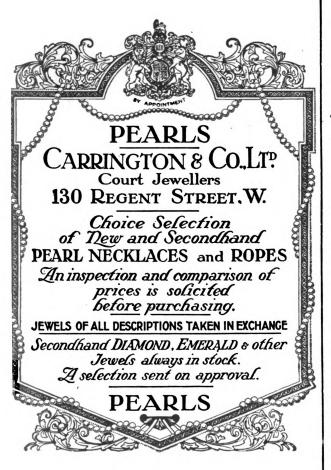
Mellins

Mellin's Food, Ltd., London, S.E.15



lided, should consider rather laughable. It is inesting to read Busoni's replies, which are printed in s book. They have no note of bitterness. Irony is rays a favourite weapon of his—he would be no frequent pauses, as it were to listen and take breath—a naïveté that is almost barbaric. And at the same time such freedom from restraint, such clearness of vision, such honesty of purpose. At the end of the

Picture,"
Street, St
pleased t
forwarded



This Matterol EVENING CLOTHE

DRESS,' said one, 'is compliment we ov to society.'

Nowhere is it more it portant that the comp ment should be a good o than in the matter Evening Clothes.

Harrods long and perfec experience in Tailorcraft is the service of menfolk v seek to pay the society which they move the high possible dress-compliment.

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FULL DRESS SUITS from 12 Gn

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ve half an with her a of milk. se crèches o be, and lways an r to take , and an ring little

George Parbury (Singapore), H. F. Marker, and Frank H. Rollison (Evansville, U.S.A.); of No. 3898 from F. S. Wattin, Gresson and "Senex"; of No. 3899 from F. S. Wattin, Gresson and "Senex"; of No. 3899 from W. Strangman-Hill (Palmerstown). O Pearre (Wotton-under-Edge), "Senex," Rev. W. Scott (Elgin), P. W. Hunt (Bridgwater), and F. J. Fallwell (Caterham). CORRECT SOLUTIONS or PROBLEM NO. 3900 received from E. M. Vicars (Norfolk), G. Stillingdeet Johnson (Seaford), Joseph Willcock (South-ampton), C. H. Watson (Mssham), H. Hoge (Copenhagen), F. J. Gibbs (East Ham), F. J. Fallwell (Caterham), H. Grasett Baldwin (Farnham), S. Homer (Kensington), M. W. E. J. Miller (Seaford), J. W. C. D. Smith (Northampton), A. W. Hamilton Gell (Eseter), J. W. C. D. Smith (Northampton), A. W. Hamilton Gell (Eseter), J. Duckworth (Newton-le-Williswes) R. w. W. Scott (Elgin), W. H. Prust (Buckingham), H. R. Denton (Leeds), H. Burgess (St. Leonard's-on-Sea), and W. Strangman-Hill (Palmerstown).

the evolution 4000 B.C. to period, is bei Examiner in British Muse and Trustees was on Marcl is to trace fr of architectu to West. Pa Secretary, 12

£10,000 LINCOLN "SWEEP"

With reference to certain advertisements which have appeared, MR. P. L. SMYTH, HUME ST. CANCER HOSPITAL, DUBLIN, hereby informs the Public that the £10,000 prize money for the above "sweep" has been lodged with the Bank of Ireland, Dublin. This "sweep" is being promoted in aid of the Cancer Research Fund (Ireland), (Tickets, 10/- each), AND HAS BEEN DULY

AUTHORISED BY THE IRISH GOVERNMENT

P. L. SMYTH, Hume Street Cancer Hospital, Dublin.



beauties of Highland scenery.

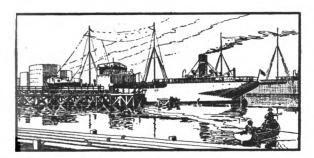
oject is a highly controversial one, indoes the whole question of Free Tradection. Nevertheless, it is, I think, perpoint out just how the matter stands. the least doubt that, if things continue it the end of a very short time—say three

fiscal policy apart, it may be suggested to the Chancellor that here is a useful yield at the same rate as the car tax.

What is A County Court
Negligence? North has expressed the considered opinion that



CHANGED IN APPEARANCE SINCE
A 40-50-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER NAP
This Napier car was on view at the recent 1
the opening day by Mr. W. V. Doughty, v
Mr. Doughty took first prize at Canne





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The Float Pipe-line

is an apt description of tankers of the Anglo-Per These ships, marking the in the marine transportat crude oil from the fame Llandarcy, South Wales, Spirit is produced, and refined products to the c the British Petroleum C

Two separate fleets a operations—"black tor rich, dark crude from P carrying the clear, product. Every precathat the British moto "BP" as pure as it fl that it is always the "

"BP" is the only entir in every stage from familiar Khaki Can. British Capital — Br

on trombones

othing of her

al is over, and ck again. To uncu and flushed, but happy.

NEW RECORDS .- "HIS MASTER'S VOICE."

The most important item on the February list, and a real achievement for which gramophonists should be truly thankful, is the complete recording of

On the instrum (violin), John A tuosity as a fla with two short Prophet Bird." included.

& Flashing Eyes

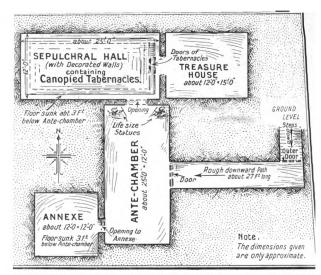
PEOPLE who radiate joy and good humour never fail to be popular, interesting and attractive.

Brilliant conversation, gay laughter, flashing eyes and clear complexion are closely allied in this respect—they are only possible if you understand and carry out the secret of health. The very fact of feeling perfectly well and looking your best gives that personality which places you above the crowd.

The lassitude that follows Indigestion, Stomach and Liver disorders, may be preventing full enjoyment of your social life. Keep the system clear with Beecham's Pills and very soon you will be gay and sparkling.



trand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of London, by The Illustrated Lonews and Sketch, Ltd., Milford Lane W.C.2—Saturday March 3, 1923. Entered as Second-



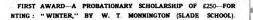
HE "PAUPER'S GRAVE" OF TUTANKHAMEN: A PLAN OF THE TOMB DISCOVERE BY LORD CARNARVON AND MR. HOWARD CARTER.

i plan of the tomb of Tutankhamen is especially interesting when taken in conjunction with that plan of the tomb of Rameses IV., published in our issue of February 24, for it reveals the simpli the newly discovered burial-place as compared with the complexity of that shown in the Turin pay very "pauperism" has caused certain Egyptologists—notably M. Behedite—to put forward the the "find" made by Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Howard Carter is "not a royal tomb, but some elatively obscure place of sepulture in which the friends of the Pharaoh placed his body to his the wrath of his enemy and successor, Heru-em-Heb." Dr. Cardiner inclines to the same the will be recalled that the Turin Museum plan accounts for a series of four corridors, with vinbers, or inches; a Hall of Waiting; it he House of Gold, containing the sarcophagus; a Shate; a Treasury and Storehouse for Shawabti Figures; and a Treasury of the Innermost, Storehouspic Jars and Furniture. The plan of the Tutankhamen tomb, here given by courtesy of the "Treconstruction based on Lord Carnarvon's descriptions and on measurements supplied by a "T correspondent at Luxor. It illustrates the "finds" made up to the present.

I believe, ods. Arts the effect v at their could not ke a hint. els of exorthodox. ke a hint. a hint. I ibelais, it always a uggestion. does not is a kind te of this not much old Crucirucifixion. ing what n both a It is highly interesting to note that the artistic authority whose criticism I venture to criticise traces the rise of the real Christian art to the inspiration of St. Francis of Assisi. He points out that Giotto was a friend of St. Francis, and St. Francis a favourite subject of Giotto; and it is obvious that the same sort of "morning joy," or innocent appetite for shapes and colours, that can be found in the first mediæval pictures can also be recognised at once in the canticle in which St. Francis called fire his brother and water his sister. Nobody, I hope, is less likely than I am to underrate the originality and inspiration of that glorious mediæval figure. St. Francis really was a fountain and an origin; one of the very few in history. He was the sort of man whose discoveries go on being discovered. All those things that nobody understood before Wordsworth were exceedingly well understood by St. Francis. In other words, he knew all about that childish solemnity of pleasure that sees natural things in a white light of wonder. All those things that were so dreadfully revolutionary when they were revealed by Tolstoy were fully revealed

a positi tion, b church they w digal e the Mi may h It ma spirit in th have some to-da sculp a los The ever any are Gio







THE WORK OF A FINALIST IN THE "WINTER," BY JAMES BATEMAN (L

School at Rome was founded primarily as a School of Archæo-01 by a body of scholars and archæologists under the inspiration fessor Henry Pelham, President of Trinity College, Oxford. It er, until 1911 that a movement was set on foot to reconstitute his movement owed its inception to the Royal Commissioners under the Chairmanship of Viscount Esher, in 1910, decided to stem of research scholarships. Negotiations had hardly been e Committee of the School of Archæology in Rome, when the received an unexpected offer from the Municipality of Rome he outskirts of the Villa Borghese. The offer was promptly the Commissioners set about the organisation of a National

Academy of Arts, to embrace the e Letters, and a new department devi Arts. The result was made public following year a Royal Charter o itself is under a Resident Directo which occupies a beautiful position of the Villa Borghese, provides botl students. Admission is restricted t Competitions for the Rome Scholars the privilege of residence is accord the use of the School library is



RST SCHOLARSHIP FOR SCULPTURE: "LABOUR," BY G. RAYNER GHAM SCHOOL OF ART AND ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART).



AWARDED THE SECOND SCHOOL WOODFORD (NOTTINGHAM SC

at Rome Exhibition of the works submitted in open competition larships of 1923, in Architecture, Decorative Painting, Sculpture i due at the Royal Academy Galleries on March 9. From the pen competitions, any number up to four are selected to competition, and the successful candidates in these are awarded thips in each art. The scholarships are of the value of £250 tay be held for three years at the British School at Rome.

Scholars are provided with a st works of the final competition also on view at the Academy, : in decorative painting, as well in sculpture. For the painting for the sculpture a relief sym The Rome Scholarships are ter

THE LAST RESTING-PLACE OF THE FOUNDER OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT AND OF "BART'S": THE TOMB OF PRIOR RAHERE.

IN THE CHURCH FOUNDED BY







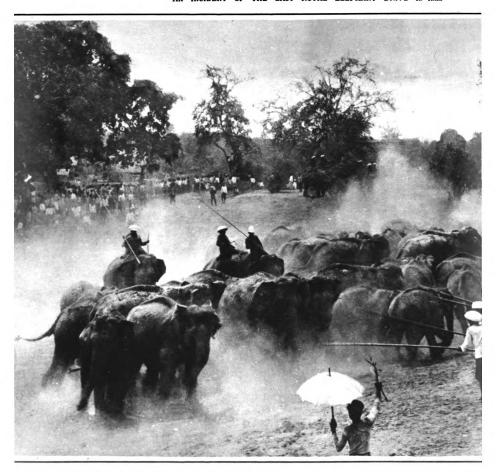
IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, 800th ANNIVERSARY ON MA

Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, consists of the choir and transepts of the ch of the Priory of Saint Bartholomew, which was founded in the reign of cy I. by Rahere, "a pleasant-witted gentleman, and therefore in his time d'The King's Minstrel." It was completed in 1123, and is celebrating its chundredth anniversary to-morrow, Sunday, March 11. According to Wheatley Cunningham's "London, Past and Present": "In March, 1849, during vations necessary for a new sewer, and at a depth of three feet below the ce, immediately opposite the entrance to the Church of St. Bartholomew the

Great, the workmen laid open and covered with ashes and hi was doubtless the spot generall sufferer being turned to the exprise prior of which was generally paway as relics. The spot is inscription placed (1870) in the the entrance), nearly opposite

IULATING A SCHOOL OF HIPPOPOTAMI: A HERD OF WILD ELEPHANTS BEING SHEPHERDED ACROSS A RIVER T

AN INCIDENT OF THE LAST ROYAL ELEPHANT DRIVE IN SIAM.



DRIVEN INTO A BOTTLE-NECK ENCLOSURE BY MEANS OF FIRE AND BEATERS WITH LONG POLES:

DURING THE KING OF SIAM'S LAST KHEDDAH—AN ANNUAL EVENT NOW AT

DURING THE KING OF SIAM'S LAST KHEI case photographs illustrate the last elephant drive, or "kheddah," to be held in im. "With the expansion of Western ideas in Siam, and its new policy of relopment," writes a correspondent, "the ancient sport of the King's annual thant drive has been stopped. The drive usually cost the Privy Purse about 00,000. The compensation to the peasants for the destroyed rice-fields has put end to this ancient sport of the Siamese Kings." It may be recalled that the ince of Wales witnessed a "kheddah," during his tour in India, near Mysore, d the event was illustrated in our issue of February 13, 1922. On these occusions

wild elephants are gradually rounded into a bottle-neek, or V-shaped, stool stouly fenced with heavy timber. He elephants, and captured one by one wild elephants towards the stockade, are fired, huge bonfires lighted, ton of the beaters and the trumpeting coadd to the din. A still greater upro



IR. LLOYD CEORGE AS RECTOR OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY: THE EX-PREM FIFTH FROM LEFT, IN FRONT) AND MRS. LLOYD GEORGE (SEVENTH) IN A GRO

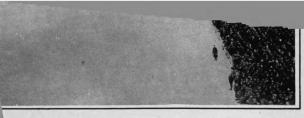






US PHILANTHROPIST: AN EMINENT ADVOCATE: THE NEW GOVERNOR OF GIBITE LORD WEARDALE. LATE MR. W. J. DISTURNAL, M.P. GEN. SIR CHARLES MON

inand and Queen Marie, was born mier of British Columbia in 1900. Pancras.—Sir John James Burnet architecture for 1923.—Miss Agnes iouth-East Grey, Ontario.—The Rev. fouth-East Grey, Ontario. — The Rev. Croydon, Secretary of the Royal Horti-ced "Shirley poppies" by selecting and L. Goudge has been appointed Canon sor of Divinity. — Sir Harold Stuart before he became British High Com--- Mr. J. Chuter Ede defeated the in the Mitcham by election. — The Edinburgh University group, taken on his Rectorial Address, shows (l. to r. Davis, Sir A. Ewing, the Duchess of Bullers, and Mrs. Lloyd George.—Mithe first Lord Derwent.—Alderman Labour candidate at Darlington.—Lo was raised to the Peerage in 1906. He Fund.—Mr. W. J. Disturnal represe furniture case.——In the war Sir Chai Dardanelles, and later commanded the he was Commander-in-Chief in India.— Mackenzie), twenty-fourth Chief of Clar





OF A SKI-JUMPER'S CAREER THROUGH THE AIR: THE SKI-ING CONTEST—CROWDS BELOW AND ON OPPOSITE HILLS; FLAGS AND SCORING-BOARD.

THE CROWN PRIN





INCE OLAF THE KING AND QUEEN OF NORWAY ON SKI: KING HAAKON (
THE FINISH OF A QUALIFYING RACE FOR THE INTERNATIONA

as the photographs on these two vds, just as football does in this present, along with some forty competition held recently at of the competitors. We gave in our issue of March 3, and above we give another, which indicand the great height above the graviously recorded, Prince Olaf made round, but fell on reaching level gafine jump, but fell half-way dov petitor must remain standing. On t

ESULT OF INSTINCTIVE DEXTERITY RATHER THAN IN-JGENCE: THE WONDERFUL WEB OF A SPIDER (ARANEA DIADEMATA) DIAMONDED WITH DEW.

rofessor Thomson points out, a young spider may make a perfect web i first attempt, perhaps in the dark—a fact which indicates hereditary ct rather than reasoning thought. Photographs showing a spider spinning i web at night, in successive stages, appear on the opposite page.

Photographs by James's Press Agency.

the Polar bear got them all. Now this was experimental or reflective behaviour. The bear adapted old means to a new end.

Sensory Alertness.

There are many pitfalls for the unwary student of animal intelligence, and we do not delude ourselves by supposing that we always escape them. One of these pitfalls is ascribing to intelligence what is readily explicable by sensory alertness. Thus the ants' world is very largely a "smell-world." The ant finds a honey treasure by smell; acquaints its neighbours of the fact by smell and by touch; it acts as guide to the treasure-trove by smell; it gets home again by smell. But there is not necessarily much intelligence about this.

Two American investigators, Professor J. B. Watson and Dr. Lashlee, took marked sooty terns and noddy terns from their nests on the Tortugas Islands, and, put-

ting them in well-provisioned closed baskets, conveyed them on board steamer to Havana, 108 miles to the north. Some of them were back on their nests next day, though normally these pardiar terns do not go north of the tugas on their migratory movests. Even when they were taken th to near Cape Hatteras, 850 es north of the Tortugas, there is a percentage of safe returns. we are quite in the dark as to physiological basis of this "hom-"capacity; but there is no reason believe that pondering over the nts of the compass enters into the iness at all. It is a question of sory endowment.

Forming Associations.

Particular instances of behaviour to do with the formation of associons. Nothing is commoner than

exclamation at the supposed leverness" of a dog which acts in a precise way en it hears certain words uttered or when it sees master take a particular key off the peg. But re is little real cleverness here beyond the preon of the hearing or the seeing and the retentive istering of the association between the word or it, on the one hand, and a particular action on other. There is no doubt that certain dogs, asked

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THE SPINNING MACHINIA SPINNERET, PART O

social c and the the gro importa rook an characterestless aught e







LITARY GOOD HUMOUR: AN ARMY MAN (IN WHITE A LINE-OUT: NAVY AND ARMY FORWARDS REACHING KNICKERS) "COLLARED" LOW.

NAVAL GOO





KING HIS TROUBLES LIGHTLY: AN ARMY MAN COMES DOWN A TACKLE AND A PASS: AN ARMY PLAYER (LEFT) BROUGH I TRYING TO TACKLE AN OPPONENT, SEEN GETTING AWAY. TO A COLLEAGUE (RIGHT) SHOWN ABOUT

e annual "Rugger" match between the Royal Navy and the Army was played Twickenham, before the King, on Saturday, March 3. The Navy won by goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points). The teams were follows: Royal Navy—Chief-Shipwright F. Gilbert (H.M.S. "Vivid"), back; b.Lt. W. G. B. Mackenzie (Cambridge University), D. P. Evans (Cambridge liversity), Lt. J. Burnett (H.M.S. "Excellent"), and Sub-Lt. M. Richmond M.S. "Excellent"), three-quarter backs; Constructional Lt.-Comr. W. J. A. Davies M. Dockyard, Portsmouth), and Lt. C. A. Kershaw (R.N.C., Greenwich), half-backs; ymstr.-Lt. F. A. Haines (H.M.S. "Vernon"), Pte. E. R. Gardner (R.M.L.I., H.M.S. Defiance"), Regulating Petty Officer W. E. G. Luddington (H.M.S. "Maidstone"),

Lt. R. S. Benson (H.M.S. "Excellent" Lt. R. S. Benson (H.M.S. "Excellent" Lt. W. C. T. Eyres (H.M.S. "Vivid"), I Lt. D. Orr-Ewing (H.M.S. "Victory"), (R.A.S.C.), back; Lt. R. K. Millar (R.I. Day (R.F.A.), and Lt. Q. E. M. A. P. E. R. Baker-Jones (R.F.A.), and L backs; Capt. H. M. Hinde (R.A.S.C.) Lt. P. E. C. Honeyman (Royal Scots), Lt. T. G. Rennie (Black Watch), Lt. G (R.F.A.), and Lt. K. L. Herbert (Bore (R.F.A.)), and Lt. K. L. Herbert (Bore (R.F.A.)).



VENTOR OF HERCULE POIROT, THE GREATEST RIVAL TO SHERLOCK HOL

NENTOR OF HERCULE POIROT, THE GREATEST RIVAL TO SHERLOCK HOLL
3ATHA CHRISTIE, WHOSE NEW DETECTIVE "THRILLERS" ARE APPEARING
THE "SKETCH" EACH WEEK.

Is remarkable that the author of the best detective fiction since the Sherlock Holmes tales show
woman, for women writers have not hitherto been pre-eminent in that line. Agatha Christ
ivate life, Mrs. Archibald Christle) introduced her now-famous crime-tracker, Hercule Poirot, in he
ok, "The Mysterious Affair at Styles," and he reappears in "The Murder on the Links," issuing
the Bodley Head. A new and very thrilling series of his exploits has commenced in the "Sketch
ek under the general title, "The Grey Cells of M. Poirot." Mrs. Christie is also the author of
Secret Adversary."—[Photograph by Broothorn, Melbourne.]

the new non. nands an

with the hundred co " catch

on in Ar-

night call 1 parody.

ognoscenti

touchstone of success, for parody in its best form

must be a compliment. In these days, one hesitates to drag in the Greeks, but the parodies of Aristophanes must not be omitted. Besides his verbal perversions, he indulged in a pantomimic parody that indicates an almost childish

pantomimic parody that indicates an almost childish simplicity in the otherwise exquisitely acute and subtle Athenian audience. The Lamachus scene with its spear and sausage business, in "The Acharnians," is pure Harlequinade of a later type. Ancient classical parody is a subject by itself, and so, too, is parody of the classical French drama. Racine and Voltaire had to put up with it, although some natural squirms they gave

offence to intended, 1 avowed art. The models. s myself. scarcely

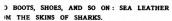
As the burlesque is the coarser, so the pastiche, or imitation, is the more delicate form of parody. To speak of these three as distinct forms is to confuse species with genus. Within the same work burlesque (Meth writer of pa Don't a time than and t

A may autho curio Doug 7s. € Laur tram reach did these



A FEARSOME BEAST: THE HEAD OF A SAND SHARK.







AFTER 169 DAYS

ncreasing demand for leather cannot be the President and founder of the Ocean for making exceptionally durable leather aw-fish, ray, and so on; and he is seeking United States by establishing tanneries At his tannery at Newark, U.S.A., and at and the Bahamas, he has succeeded in

deodorising the skins and hardenisatisfactorily separating the denticle-leaving the hide its characteristic 200 shark skins a day. The hide feet of leather; on occasion the yields from 10 to 20 square feet, that between a million and a milli



DECORATED FOR GIVING SOME OF HIS BLOOD IN IN ATTEMPT TO SAVE THE LIFE OF REAR-ADMIRAL UMARESO, R.N.: AN AMERICAN SERGEANT HONOURED. Gregant Andrew Penland, Medical Corps, U.S. Army, is here seen eing decorated by Major-Ceneral C. P. Summerall, Commanding to Hawaiian Department. He received his honour—a gold endant presented by the Naval Comrades Association of New outh Wales, and Life Honorary Membership of that body—in accention of his unselfish act in giving some of his blood in an attempt to save the life of Rear-Admiral T. S. Dumaresq, R.N., who died in the Military Hospital at Manila.

Photograph by U.S. Signal Corps.



THE AUTHOR OF "HAIL, COLUMBIA," MR. W. L. GEORGE.—[Photograph by Hoppé.]

the moon"; the men and women who live on twentyfour hours in the day, and seek "sprees," many of them, in modern civilisation; universities rising upon the prairie; unexpected respect for art; unabashed love of amusements; sophistication and straw-inthe-hair; pioneering in every shape and form and of all magnitudes.

all magnitudes.

As to New York, Mr. George finds it "in America the only female city, a city of cynicism and of lace, a more intense Paris, a Vienna disguised in the garments of respectability"; a place of first-impression shocks to the newcomer—with its sky-scrapers making it into "a city of columns which support the sky"; its 2000-bedroom hotels, its stores of endless departments, its luxurious restaurants, the bustle, the any-fool-can-find-his-way avenues and streets, the vulgarity, the clangour, and the crime.

easily gay, never crats"; and to V as it may be to the the Far West: he trails on horseback their horses with Lake City and the and Nevada; che palms and orange figs; with San Fi hills, where for chariot of petro Spanish fathers, and Hollywood cland in its father into a rid Mexico

Contrast and the towns, and the unpleasant, and we, exhibit gre of mind. Esse makers of a m but regional: want it; work hard. Their t somewhat easi general; whetl of the Busines are, neverthe boost, and at of people, so humanisers of mean when be in spending that they ac They do; bu married and the worship American m hard-headed1 actual; it m golf course; knows it. Service in A very rich, at has often to ever well fi saving dev lesser half to the child

Remain rest, writte the pagear barbarism But, on tharmonion that finds of the full hectic an "Hai

"Hai analytica certainly between it may let us see be all to



HE GREATEST REVELATION" OF ARCHÆOLOGY; PART OF

of the sealed door in Tutankhamen's tomb was solved at last on February 16, with amazing results, who was present and deciphered the seals, writes: "We were the first group of archæologists to look in gessentially as it had looked when the priests and royal officers closed it up 3250 years ago. To step g the doorway, to pass along the front of the magnificent catafalque and look through its outer doors at as still unbroken, and to realise that the august dead still slept within—these were experiences which m. . . At last a great civilisation . . . is adequately revealed to us in works of supreme beauty and pole ever recovered in the entire history of archæological discovery in any land." The above photograph s



FIRST STAGE IN THE OPENING OF TUTANKHAMEN'S SEPULCHRE:

D CARNARVON (LEFT) PEERING THROUGH THE NARROW HOLE SO FAR MADE BY MR. HOWARD CARTER (RIGHT).

A later stage in the demolition of the sealed wall is shown on a preceding page. "Times" World Copyright, by Arrangement with the Earl of Carnarvon. Photograph by Harry Burton, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Expedition; Lent by tesy of the Trustees, the Director, and Mr. Lythgoe, Curator of the Egyptian Department.

e, be a tes of someeach to unding ta will Greek. eneath, iformaarchæry and

w how w and ls that history reds of ek, and of the

by the stone vase and its contents, but they will suffice to show the kind of questions the archæologist has to

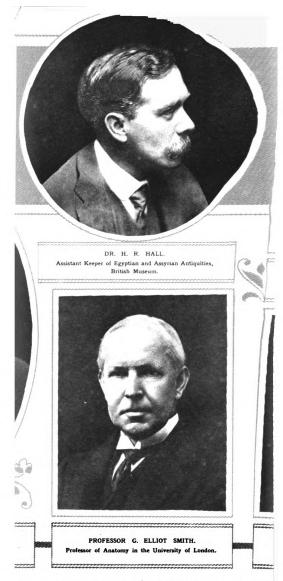
to show the kind of questions the archæologist has to answer.

The history of the arts and crafts of the ancient world bristles with unsolved problems. Take, for example, the history of the manufacture of glass. As early as 2000 B.C. it bore the name "Tehent," a word derived from Tehenu, the name of the north-western Delta of Egypt, where glass was probably first produced. (We call porcelain "china" because it originally came to us from China.) But we know nothing about the early history of glass manu facture in the north-western Delta beyond the fact that the Egyptian name for it means "the product of Tehenu."

In 1894 M. J. de Morgan discovered the jewellery

In 1894 M. J. de Morgan discovered the jewellery of some Egyptian princesses dating from 1900-1850 B.c. Among these objects were several gold pectorals exquisitely inlaid with lapis-lazuli, turquoise, and carnelian. The lapis-lazuli must have been brought from Persia, the turquoise from Sinai. With these

A DISTINGUISI AT TUTANKHA sepulchre, and ga tions. He becam Chicago in 1894, versity's Egyptian known "History of Early



per can, perhaps, claim the principal credit, for it was among the In dealing with it, we have always sought information from traits appear above have, at one time or another, either contrige at our disposal. The following are examples, the dates in neral (Jan. 27, 1923) and supplied Egyptian photographs (July continued later) on research in Palestine, where he is now Director phs of Askalon excavations (Oct. 9, 1920). Mr. C. L. Woolley ha



MAN," AT THE NEW AS PANCHO LOPEZ.

the New Theatre, on Saturday, comedy, by Porter Emerson order discovers an old friend out of trouble.

. Co.

re was nothing bald walls, dim ew chairs—for "Excellency," a gentleman y. Nicolaeva gat was in his 'either. Yet, mm "Carmen," prosaic hall notion spread

re seen all the of my time. 7, when Elssler of Europe. I 3; indeed, the their pioneer w years before nkling of their feels one Legat's mester touch and Nicolaeva's almost hypnotic abandon. I thought of Nikisch and Gerhardt—that famous alliance now, alas! severed by fate. These twain were one, in the most exalted sense of the word.

I came away in strange enthusiasm, and when I was out in the wilderness of Cricklewood, the prosiest of prosy suburbs, I could hardly believe that all the beautiful things I had seen

were not of dreamland; the contrast was of distracting violence. Yet it was, fortunately, not chimera, but truth. There in the little drill-hall I had found tucked away in obscurity two of the greatest dancers alive, and I made up my mind to use this journal of light and leading to bring them into the open road to fame. For London cannot allow such artists to remain unknown. To produce them on one of our leading stages will be a revelation to

the public as well as a treasuretrove to the manager who will be first in the field. For Legat and Nicolaeva are destined to shine in London as they did in pre-war days in Moscow and Petrograd.

Some time ago there was a discussion in one of our art papers anent the rights of admission of a critic to the theatre of a manager unwilling to welcome him for his candour. The opinions were very divided: some were in favour of the argument that the manager is

the master in his own house; some held that the critic is a professional man whom to hamper would lead to an action for damages; others (in my opinion, rightly) contended that a manager can decline to invite a critic or even to admit him on a free ticket indirectly obtained, but no manager could resist the "contract" with impunity if the unbidden critic had purchased his ticket at the box-office or at a library. But, after much parlance, and in the face of managers and the big Press, evidently reluctant to discuss the matter, the question remained unsolved, until the Times published the other day the judgment of the Court of Liège, which may not be binding on us, but is sure to be brought up whenever there is

UNCHANGED, AND AGAIN KITTY": MISS MARIE TEM

Miss Marie Tempest (now Mrs. on March I, at the Duke of August 19, 1902. Twenty-odd youting. The play, it may be 1 Mr. Cosmo Gordon-Lennox, from and M. François de

the box-of
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his seat.'
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All of wi
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A HEROINE OF SOUTHERN ARIZ

AS LUCIA PELL IN "THE BAD

Photograph

Their Majesties and the Prince owsley until the Saturday following onal, so it has all been arranged to There will be a run on that village der if the Archbishop of York will race is a devoted admirer of Princess tly likes him, but I expect episcopal ause him to leave this office to his erbury.

ins have the keenest sympathy with lugees in our midst. They are of a young, free nation, and regard the irone and aristocracy of ancient time c. The American Women's Club, in was the scene of a very successful Russian Refugee and Reconstruction and Duchess Xenia, who gets more her mother, the Empress Marie

w on a visit to her sister ra, opened it, wearing a black soft silk dress and match, and a sable stole. rings of pearls were all of wealth in the attire was a really great perthe daughters of a Tsar er told of the and educating ope of some nd girls, and

ine frock stands to the credit of Marshall and Snelgrove, and so does the right, which is composed of silver brocade and smoke-grey georgette. (See page 396.)

those who have not previously seen it, and it is a royal rule for these parties that a large percentage of the guests are new to it. The Queen is the most charming of hostesses, and places the shyest at their ease, while the King is so interested in hearing views of others that his Majesty is a really good listener—an inestimable asset in a host. Here, and on their return to their own constituencies and homes in the Dominions, the afternoon parties at Buckingham Palace will be an absorbing topic of conversation, and will, if that is possible, link up more loyalty to the Throne.

Tutankhamen has been sealed up again in his tomb, but his influence has escaped and is being strongly exercised on so frivolous a thing as dress, and that of the

most modern, describable even as of the future. A dress show. which decidedly was a show of dress of to-day, to-morrow, and the day after, included one which is the pro-perty of no less interesting a personage than Lady Louis Mountbatten, having been

specially em broidered and designed for her. On a foundation of deep sunset-yellow geor-gette is imposed an old Egyptian design in many colours, all soft, all Egyptian, and all most subtly blended. The embroidery is done in tiny beads and is all over the dress, which is a draped one on simple lines, some of the quaint little hieroglyphic-like patterns having tiny fringes. The embroidery is a work of art.

Princess Victoria is at the Imperial at Mentone, and is better than on her arrival there, but is still



A charming shot to to Marsi

has visite Martin. (and expres now, so po The sun ha a matter wl of the high has no place be more ch

One is e back to a lov Paul's "Cor arranged by Belgrave Squ The music in enjoyment of the syncopate all so well kno tion of novelt to them kept who successful and odd sound which was dot

It is good to leads the worl credit; the ot and countries se Admirably have risen to the call been such style. as now. Also, a designers have smartest and I created with a characteristics. ever frowns, hav have been equall England for ever





Yoru crêpe and hand-printed Tyrian silk make the pretty frock on the left, th hails from Liberty's, Regent Street; while the other is embroidered with flax thread.

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th Century Int



BEAUTY is writes Kea this line is pecthe reproduction. The most triviathe harmoniou

Harrods brin interior decora that is unsur and highly-sk maintained, a work under

> Illustration show. Century Interior,

MAHOGANY SIDEI wide. With Serpen one drawer and boards.

MAHOGANY DINII simple square tape sertion of one leaf. by 3 ft. 6 in. wide.

SET OF DINING-1 Four Single and t as Mahogany. Wi covered in hide.

SIDE TABLE, mad figured Mahogany.

HARRODS

Harrods Lid London SW1

DWING THE ORDER IN WHICH THE RADIAL THREADS RE SPUN: THE NUMBERED DIAGRAM MENTIONED IN ARTICLE.—[Photograph by James's Press Agency.]

seconds ught as h frame-

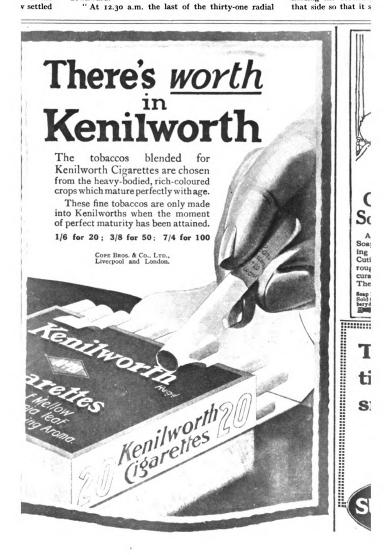
g from a

on as the

remained there, head down, for five minute 11.15 p.m. she was again stirring, until at 11 right-hand support or border line had been fi well as twenty-two of the radial threads. The twen-seventh radius was fixed at 12.3 a.m., after which the spider returned to the centre and remained head downward.

"At 12.30 a.m. the last of the thirty-one radial

and wexuded as it process. holding the section that side so that it s



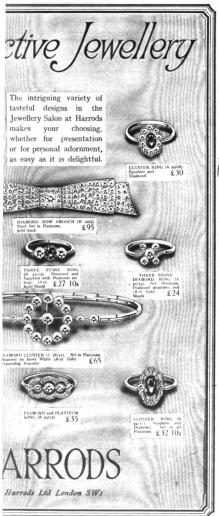
e caused by the running riscid matter, the result entionally bringing into

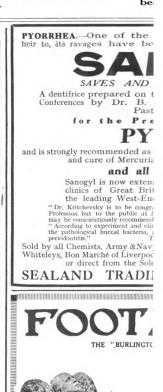
en the fixing of a thread ding with viscid globules ty seconds. The spider c, the only variation in the completely circular

the whole book is arranged on similar lines. It is the experience of a consummate master of the game presented in a compact form, and illustrated by many games between famous players, himself among the number. Chess has a large literature of its own, and this is an important addition to it.

HERNES VAR IN The "Merry Wives" w at King's College, Strai

be





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1 a par with the music; s its romantic features. erve, just as Mr. Walter serves in the rôle of ger, though he would others are Mr. Some better for being a omplished vocalist. The setting is Dutch,

e extremely picturesque.

HE ORPHANS." AT THE LYCEUM.

illes have done a shrewd thing in reviving—with a slightly altered title—that once-melodrama of the 'seventies, "The Two

"THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR" AT KING'S COLLEGE, L UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC SOCIETY IN THE GALLERY SPENE.

nd from left is Mr. Hall as Falstaff, and on the extreme right Mr. Moore as the Host of the Garter In others are Mr. Smart as Pistol, Mr. Borgeaud as Bardolph, and Mr. Miles as Nym.—[*Photograph by Alfi*.

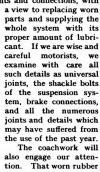
is blind and has fallen among rogues, makes excellent "sob stuff"; and the Lyceum management has secured a first-rate company for its interpreta-tion. Lady Tree heads the cast in the rôle of the old harridan, La Frochard, and with repellent makeup and croaking voice offers a lurid study of the monster. Miss Colette O'Neil and Miss Mary

humour. Lawrenceeach pha well as e



ably does, ... part which requires renewing. At least, we mean to find out what it means, in order that there may be no risk of incurring avoidable trouble at a time when the last thing in the

world we desire is to have the car laid up in dock. It is now that we go carefully round such details as the steering, with all its joints and connections, with



tion. That worn rubber on the running boards would look much better if it were renewed. The varnish may be dull and probably it will have suffered some damage from extraneous causes.



WITH NUNGESSER, THE FAMOUS FRENCH THE WHEEL: A 37.2-H.P. FAR

The Esse Overha

that, whether round pursu the fine me a year; and to carry it or I am afraid who really i were exceed in their fact content to ru the slightest fell upon trou but a highly it would be w some simple, entity has be is not at all one, with a he owns a car it. I always for he is bour likely to prove nate manufac



TO CARRY 18 PASSENGERS: 30-CWT. FIAT CHASSIS. d with a central table which, when of.

The mudguards, too, are almost certain to have incurred something approaching disaster. This is not by way of reflection on the driving capabilities of the reader. I speak rather feelingly, because it has been my bad luck to encounter experiences which I am afraid are all too common in these days of the new motorist. I have left my car among others at golf clubs, and in other public places, to find, when I have come for it, that someone has barged into it and left behind him a smashed tail-lamp or a crumpled mudguard,



USED BY THE DUKE OF ABERCORN FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTHERN IRELAND: A 21-1 TO HIM, BY MESSRS.

1 why one's passengers should be exposed ments in an open car than there is for y journeys in a goods-truck, or the open riages that were in use at the commencerailway era. I have no doubt our hers thought that these open trucks word in travel luxury, in the same way tained at a very low cost. Now is the time to consider which type is the more adaptable, and to fit it. It is well worth while—in fact, I consider it essential. Another fitting which will be found to enhance comfort wonderfully is a pair of side



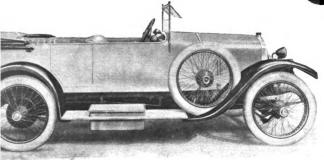
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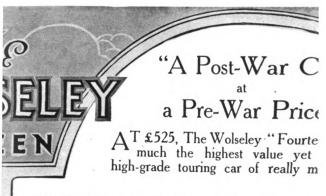
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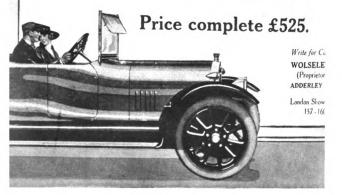
LIM TJHIOE KWIE WITH HIS R IN SOURABAYA, JAVA.

gashes the tyre should be sent to a reputable firm of repairers for expert attention. All the tyres should be taken right off the rims, and the

lanual," from l information of an article re, that the bonising, and latter be thoroughly cleaned, all rust removed by rubbing with emery-paper, and the rims painted inside with a good air-drying black enamel, which should be allowed to harden thoroughly before the tyres are replaced. When replacing them, it is a very good tip



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rear screen when desired) and
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P. L. SMYTH, Hume Street Cancer Hospital, Dublin.

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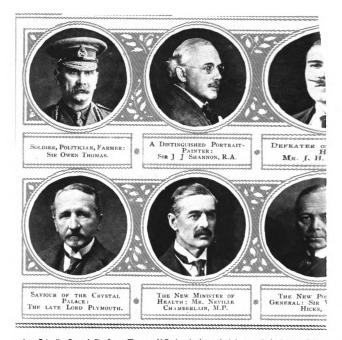
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C. Brandauer & CIRCULAR PO PENS.



Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of London, by The Illustrated London News as News and Sketch, Ltd., Milford Lane. W.C.2—Saturday March 10, 1923. Entered as Second-Class Matter



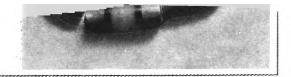


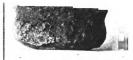
e late Brigadier-General Sir Owen Thomas, M.P. for Anglessey, had been actively interested in a uth 'African War, and had been Parliamentarian, stock-breeder and farmer, official of the Boa ficultural adviser in South Africa and Egypt.—The late Sir James J. Shannon was born in 1862. He became A.R.A. in 1897, and Academician twelve years later.—Mr. Hayes (Labour) w vision of Liverpool by 1050 votes. At the General Election, the Conservative majority was 4666.—rmouth was a many-sided man who will be remembered chiefly for having save! he Grystal Palace m the speculative builder. He is succeeded by his son, Viscount Windsor, M.i. for the Ludlow D born in 1889.—(Photographs by Elliott, and Fry, C.N., Photopress, Russell and Vandyk.

te. In practice

iples, so I will mething faintly previous existword German y educated man man. He may them one year e them so much big indemnity, they need not But all through really exist—a neighbours as d dressing and ld certain ways that we mean is a German if a German. If is a German we Japanese. But ding a German, I mean by saying that the indefinable impression is really more definite than the definition. The definition is indefinite because it is infinite—that is, because it is elastic. A Saxon from Saxony is a fact; but an Anglo-Saxon from Anglo-Saxony raises all sorts of remote and subtle possibilities of type and test. The popular impression was an impression of identity, as when men in the street swear to the identity of a criminal. They may be mistaken; but their chances of mistake would be infinitely increased if they had to swear to the racial or sociological type of the criminal. Now that is exactly the difficulty that arises about scientific politics, otherwise politician's science; and it has often been applied to criminals, and still more often to criminal lunatics. As in the case of the Teutonism of Mr. Harding, the popular recognition is realistic, but the scientific generalisation is much too general. As most men have a practical working notion of a German, so most men have a practical working notion of a madman. By a verbal license he may sometimes have called every Hun a maniac; for that matter, by the same verbal license, he would sometimes call any maniac a Hun. Somebody said in a legal case recently that "Hunnish scenes" meant any sort of socially unpleasant scenes.

hav asvl pock with being of th most at the times the b that t the da dusky. less di still as most p saying may be the rela founded not get Quest L





IG FROM THE SIXTH TO THE FIFTH CENTURY B.C.: GOLD EARRINGS AND SETTING ι STONE, WITH A NECKLACE OF GOLD-CAPPED LAPIS AND BEADS OF CARNELIAN.

WROUGHT IN THE SIXTH OR AND A BRONZE VASE (RIG



RT OF ANOTHER HOARD OF JEWELLERY OF STILL EARLIER DATE FOUND AT UR: BEADS AND PENDANTS OF GOLD AND LAPIS LAZULI (FROM THE EIGHTH TO THE SEVENTH CENTURY B.C.)

g the highly important excavations at Ur of the Chaldees, the birthplace of Abraham, conducted the University Museum of Philadelphia, under the leadership of Mr. C. L. Woolley, a quantity of jet ate deposits of jewellery were found at different places among the ruins of the great temple of the to the seventh century B.C., and the later and larger one from the sixth to the fifth century B. d. and beads of lapis lazuli, carnelian, and other stones. In the later deposit, found beneath a f



ing wn his

ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY LINKED WITH AMERICAN SOCIETY: THE MARQUESS AND MARCHIONESS CURZON

SOCIETY: THE MARQUESS AND MARCHIONESS CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

Lord Curzon married first, in 1895, Mary Victoria, daughter of the late Lewi Zeigler Leiter, of Dupont Circle, Washington, U.S.A. She died in 1906. In 1917 he married Crace Elvina, daughter of the late J. Monroe Hinds, of Alabama, U.S.A., and widow of Alfred Duggan, of Buenos Aires. He has three daughters by his first marriage.—[Pholograph by L.N.A.]



RETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EX-VICEROY OF II

MARQUESS CURZON OF KEDLESTON, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,

Photograph by E. O. Hoppé.

	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
ars	more frivolous incarnation of the stately figure that	n
on.	brought home to England the solemnity of the East	T
ro-	and revived in Lausanne old echoes of a style which	p
ave	had not been heard there since Mr. Gibbon left for	it



HAMPIONSHIP FOR THE H AGAINST THE ARMY.



A VICTORY MAINLY DUE TO THE FO SHOT-AN ARMY PLAYER (CENTRE,



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taryship to the War Office and succ taryship to the War Office and succ Party Executive, while Vice-Admi Vice-Chairman, in succession to Sir Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson has Home Secretary and to the Assis sioner, Mr. Henry Betterton acted Trade Intelligence Department, Adr Major Boyd-Carpenter, a son of the War and the South African War, llamentary Private Secretary to Mr. liamentary Private Secretary to Mr.





amous for its individuality and peaceful charm. Our photographs show it from a trical lines and squares formed by its dykes and polders present something of and here and there a village church, representing the larger pieces. Describin "Things Seen in Holland" (Seeley and Co.): "The feelings of the traveller who inderment. Like a flash does it come through his mind that he is in a been wrested from an angry sea and overflowing rivers. . . The endless network windmills, standing out against the sky, are seldom at rest. . . . As they revolve





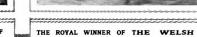




DENTS: (1) HORN AND BASSOON; (2) AN ELOCUTION
(7) BASS DRUM, TYM

f Music, which kept its centenary last year and is the oldest British musical teaching institution, itish opera. Native operas, as well as singers trained in dramatic art and voice-production, are a ate theatre for the training of operatic singers and for giving new British operas a critical hearing. nnection with the Academy, has become an urgent necessity. For the first time in its hundred yea ees, private donations and subscriptions, and an annual Government grant of £500), the R.A.M. is,





ON HIS LITTLE FAV

IN THE GRENADIER GUARDS' POINT-TO-POINT RACE WHICH HE LOST BY HALF A LENGTH: THE PRINCE OF WALES ON HIS JUST AN IDEA TAKING A FENCE.



LEADING THE FIELD IN THE GRENADIER GUARDS' POINT-TO-POINT RACE AT HAWTHORN HILL, IN WHICH HE FINISHED A CLOSE SECOND: THE PRINCE OF WALES ON HIS JUST AN IDEA (CENTRE)

MAKING HI

the Brigade of Guards' Point-to-Point meeting at Hawthorn Hill on March 9, the Prince of Wales, who showed himself on try, won the Welsh Guards' Regimental Race by a short head on his own horse, Little Favourite, coming up strongly at ong a field of eight. In the Grenadier Guards' Race for the Manners Cup, he rode another of his horses, Just an 1 sh by half a length, by Mr. A. Heywood-Lonsdale on Badger II., after having led at the last jump. The Prince recent ler National Hunt rules, as red, with blue sleeves and black cap. It was arranged that on March 13 he would ride in the last jump.



PORTRAIT PAINTERS' EXHIBITION: ," BY THE HON. JOHN COLLIER. higer daughter of Sir Adrian Pollock, the Her elder sister is the wife of Captain on of the ex-Premier.

yright is Strictly Reserved. Photograph by ixon and Sons.

the little house in West ort career, has a record —the repute of many standing. For at the lalsworthy plays, "The

my the binnant ray of hope in the future, but I also find a very cogent answer to the question-or rather, I should say to the plaint-concerning the capacities of our dramatists. How often does it not happen that a manager, or an actor or an actress about to start off their own bat, exclaims: " I have the theatre, I have the money, but where do I find the plays?" Whenever I hear that, "I should smile," as the American puts it.

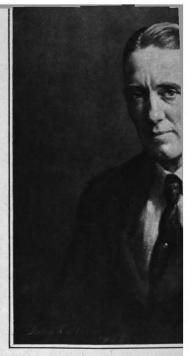
The plays are there right enough. What is wanting is the finding of them, and, most important point of all, the encouragement needed for dramatists to carry on. How many plays of quality are rejected because the issues are either undecided or catastrophic instead of "a happy ending"?

Our commercial manager will always tell you that people, after the day's work, want to feel happy in the theatre and go home to happiness. But is it true? Is there not as much and more pleasure to be derived from a logical, if sad, ending than

from that absurd finale of a reconciliationkiss which even the most unsophisticated playgoer in the gallery knows to be a sop to Cerberus, and merely the prelude to the misunderstanding which would begin once more immediately after the curtain has fallen, if the theatre were life?

There is as much enjoyment in the tear that wells up from the heart as in the guffaw brought forth by a farcical situation. Simple sentiment appeals to all sorts and conditions of men and women except the blass, for whom no doctor has yet been able to find the remedy—except, perhaps, a dose of hard labour. Thus I hope that, in the selection of his plays, Mr. Basil Dean will prove the leader he proclaims he will be, and not that

he will, should things go none too well in the beginning, yield to compromise. Nor, I hope, will he be enticed by clique or fashion to lend a too willing ear to those who are always ready to blare "masterpiece" when a play is merely précieux. There is at least one foreign play in his list, which

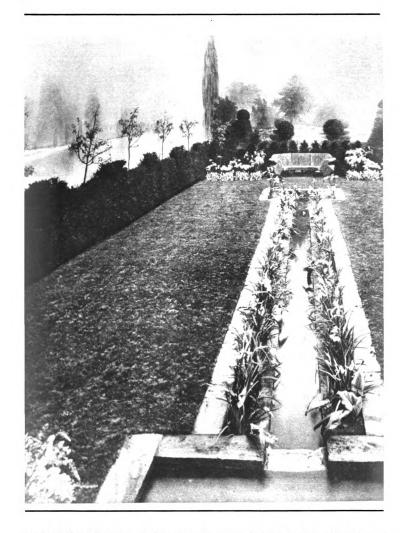


TONY OF "THE DANCERS" IN THE R.S.P.P.
THE PORTRAIT BY THE HON
The two portraits reproduced on this page have been cin the Thirty-third Annual Exhibition of the Royal
Suffolk Galleries. Sir Cerald du Maurier is at preser

By Courtesy of the Artist, whose Copyright is Strictly Reservation London News" by Henry Dix

canvas instead of sper pot and palette. But egg of Columbus to o "several years have like Basil Dean, les thinks that it is wor the Dover Straits inst comfort of insularity. then, one can have pean by his past and he is a man of imag stage-director. I pion his address to his play have to take the less harmonious picture, mas it sounds like mille temperament is averse but temporary and for while, here is good lideserves a firm grip of who never tire of tell they love our theatre, to deeds!

at Wyndham's The



the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia is the annexe laid out in eight gardens designed, the of Roumania, Queen Alexandra, Princess Alice Countess of Athlone, Princess Mary Volge. The royal designs have been carried out by various well-known firms of nurseryme the Queen of Spain's garden the white walls, fountains, and tiled path combine to give

inside and the blocks up by his assistants. his is 'well and truly the upper surface to ontinues building, but w and slightly sloping he has reached the top grown to be a dome block is deftly fitted in and close it, and the relling is complete." hing is to cut a seming in the side, for the this is followed by the f the sleeping-bench of solid snow shelves for , oil, blubber, and the al. Follows the sukso, omed erection akin to before whose entrance storehouse for food, whips, dogs' harness, l a screen against the entrance to this are an d a tunnel-like passage; o defy the elements. hing touch is the wins a necessity, but the rcely particular about he less he gets of that, essful his architecture

A square opening is cut high up in the dome of the igloo, facing the sleeping-bench. It is then glazed after the fashion of the Arctic, with a 'pane' of fresh-water ice. . . . A small hole is cut in the dome for ventilation, and a snow block provided to stop it up again when necessary.

"Finally, the interior has to be glazed. Every joint and crevice in the snow masonry has been packed

glazed. Every joint and crevice in the snow masonry has been packed with loose snow, to make it windight. Now comes the moment when the doorways, too, are closed and every entrance blocked. Two lamps, well trimmed and well supplied with oil, have been carefully lit and left burning inside. . . . As the lamps burn slowly away, the temperature rises and all the surface of the snow is slightly melted. As the lamps die out the temperature falls again, and the surface freezes to glass-like smoothness. Every asperity of the of snow is annealed, and the dwelling against draught as the inside of

ere are none.

, a lengthy proceeding; actually, not.

can build an igloo large enough to six people in a few hours, given some

er, too, is thrown on the floor, to make

s marble and as durable as cement."

ishing is the women's work: heather the sleeping-bench, and winter skins of



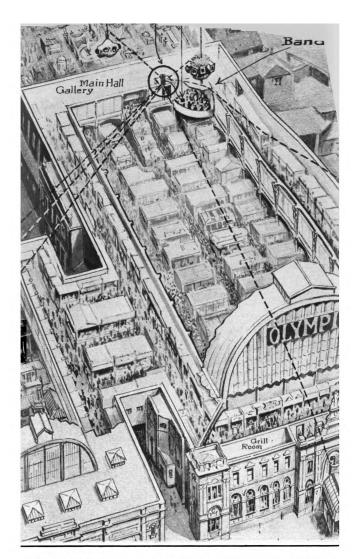
A WINTER HOME OF WIT The window w

All Illustrations Reproduced fro Author and of the i

> for feeding blubber-ha into oil; needles; t and dogs'

In such Reindeer A enough, swe cleans and c makes and stumps chev pliable for se should-learn the raw meat strength; se returning with booted dogs kyaks and con Kabloonâtvet. by the Sleep its interval of weather by m by the scratchi beneath his igla

So much for born of twelve primitive Eskiming work which a not only keen of things of which narrative of one in her turn had who had it from accustomed to na



BUTED TO VARIOUS SECTIONS OF A GREAT EXHIBITION: A DIAGRAM OF THE SYSTEM OF DATED PANEL FITTED WITH THERMIONIC VALVES AND CONNECTED BY ELECTRIC WIRES TO

illustrated on the opposite page is ion for distributing the music of a d sections of the great building and m and photographs. Thus the sound e Main Hall, in whose gallery the in the New Hall, the Pillar Hall, in the street. One band thus does wired telephony, and should not be

confused with wireless. A Western Electric microph system, is suspended near the orchestra. It is se several yards, and it conveys the electric modulatic which is fitted with thermionic valves for intensifyin, electric wires convey the current to loud-speakin the different parts of the exhibition mentioned aboare artistically "camouflaged" in bouquets susper in the top left - hand illustration.—[Drawing Copyrighted in







KEPT IN ONE FAMILY SINCE 1646: THE RÉTICULE C BY QUEEN MARY TO GILLIES MOWBRAY.

scious of it in adlared themselves only, who has seen all and given them a issance," in its action. Writing to Mr. Symonds says of his ticle: "It is the first eading 'Renaissance' as yet printed. The n defined during the not defined during the gwith no transition erman Reformation, in modern culture." ance, whatever form i long as the Italian.

therefore, in Dean this book on "The he writes an Introayists in predicting ditions of such a he Spirit bloweth not tell whence it ould rather expect and Centre of into barbarism, for ion seems to have uprooted. But," wish to prophesy. it will be very

ome, indeed, to a bable unhistorianpotimistic seers is st and attractivet should not have terent from anyterent from an



RELICS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS COMING UNDER THE HAMMER: A CASKET CONTAINING HER RETICULE AND SILK HANDKERCHIEF, GIVEN TO A LÂDY-IN-WAITING SHORTLY BEFORE HER EXECUTION.

SHORTLY BEFORE HER EXECUTION.

Personal relics of Mary Queen of Scots, of great historical interest, are to be offered for sale by auction towards the end of this month, by Mr. W. E. Hurcomb, at Calder House, Piccadilly, where they are now on view. The articles here fillustrated, along with two pendants, a gold necklace, a silver medallion, and a tortoiseshell fan, were given by Mary, shortly before her execution, to one of her Ladies-in-Walting, Gillies, daughter of Str John Mowbray.

Gillies Mowbray left them to her granddaughter, Mary Gray, who married John Clerk, and it is their descendant, Sir George J. Clerk of Penicuik, for whom they are to be sold. Two other relics, a pendant and a gold watch, given by the Queen to one of her French attendants, are also in the sale, on behalf of Major Fraser-Tytler, to whom they have descended.

in the field of morals would advance us zeons forward in all that concerns spiritual life. We beat about the bush so long because we have not found the scientific starting point in Ethics. This is what I meant when I said in my Greek book ["The Greek Poets"] that science was to be our Deliverer.

A large portion of "The Coming Renaissance" is concerned with the question of a Renaissance in

of "The Coming hardly in human Renewal (supposing its apparent course (or the edge) of the no more hope to f than the Emperor doubted precursors have foreseen that

In the opening Masterman plays at Carthage. "To amongst ruins. M about the old wor be scarcely remem to the new." It to forecast, but to scribe the process of who still believe structed again, by together their shat they are living it of a New Renais of questions. Ca fundamental abh start be made or will the old in cynicism and do such sacrifices a rich and poor?

A picture of aspect, rises from The leisured cult from 1865 to 1895 Symonds' health from the society is a memorable at tion at Woolnee Holman Hunt, P J. A. Symonds: relying on imprusut the one poliother broad and of these old Vicought to disarm This book makes ously industrious more intelligible.

iutes, and waits are

aid of good causes insdowne House on 's wedding day will because it is for the pioneer organisation after in their own estimable benefit in

to the United Services and London Museums. There is a large house full of fine furniture and beautiful things which will be dispersed by the auction on the 21st. Unlike Lord Roberts, who hated felines, Sir Henry had a devoted attendant in the shape of a fine big black cat, which has been so long domiciled at 36, Eaton Place that some doubt is entertained if the will settle down at Begrebet. Certainly were will he will settle down at Bagshot. Certainly puss will not be sold by auction—he is much too precious.

Real good music does seem to be coming into its own again. It would be difficult to have misread the signs of real pleasure in the audience of the concert at 10, Downing Street, lent by the Prime Minister, to help that splendid hospital for children.

guests charmingly, a British men and Bri in having their cou international Olymp that the King had President; while th York, and Prince H subscribed. The ne: Paris next year, and to go and experienc national athletic con not only handsome velvet.



he knitted suits and dress which Jay's, Regent Street, have contributed to this page. Navy-blue s. while the three attractive suits are of silk and wool. (See page 440.)

A fashionable saxe-blue artificial silk dress with a cape to match. Debenham and Freebody's, Wigmore Street, have used gold silk for the decorative patterns on sleeves and hem. PHOTOGRAPH BY ELWIN NEAME.

100. Regent Sta priced at 12 guin coat could also b priced at 2 guin refers to the ha



early in sunny ere the most flourishing in weeks before iders and the vellers realise days of early arrived. For re, and to see st scenery in isit Cornwall.

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THE KITCHENER MEMORIAL IN ST. PAUL'S: MR. REID DICK, SCULPTOR, PUTTING FINISHING TOUCHES TO HIS RECUMBENT STATUE OF THE GREAT SOLDIER. Photograph supplied by Harris's Picture Agency.

Mr. Holst's songs with violin soli have been given concert of the Société Nationale in Paris, aul Hindemith is one of the few "German" osers who are of pure German blood. He is an interesting contrast. It was a new work by a hitherto unknown composer, H. E. Randerson, who has been a pupil of Mr. John Ireland. Mr. Randerson has not had the practice

and experience of Hindemith; the work was his first quartet, and, I believe, his first work on a large scale. Yet it was decidedly original in style, and showed that the composer knew quite definitely what he wanted to

Germans have left German critics tive" in style, be sense of key ar "primitive," too, l passages. A good but indifferent pe they have a horr-Hindemith's music

THE ROYAL ACADEMY O

1822-1923

Datrons:

His Majesty the King. Her Majesty the Queen. Her Majesty Queen Ale H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Stratheam, K.G. Her Royal Highness the Princess Christian. Her Royal Highness the Princess

President:
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.

Appeal

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, oldest of all the schools deve education in this country, has been compelled to issue a public ap Hitherto the Academy has been largely supported by private subscriptions and donat a century of activity the nation at large has never been asked for help. But the growing music, and the constant increase in the numbers of those who seek admission to the Aca the provision of a small theatre, wherein British Opera may be adequately studied and pe of urgent necessity.

The Academy itself and its patrons have subscribed to the full extent of their resource still remains outstanding for which your contributions are asked. This balance amoun No doubt the calls upon your generosity are many. Yet the just claims of British music, by the world, cannot now be denied. There is a patriotism in Art, and I am confident loves music-and who does not?-will refuse the slight self-sacrifice that may be the

THE ROYA SUBSCRIPTION FORM. TO THE SECRETARY, ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, YORK GATE, MARYLEBONE ROAD, N.W. I enclose cheque for ξ ————I promise to give ξ ———— as a contribution to t for the Centenary Theatre. Address Cheques and Postal Orders to be crossed Westminster Bank, Ltd.

nd elegance,

to his future productions.

EDWARD J. DENT.

nglish in its four people nces and use not like the French coman two bars a brick wall. hem phrases,

"Willing's Press Guide" for 1923 (Willing, Ltd.; 2s. 6d.) is the jubilee issue of that very useful publication, which has now existed for fifty years. It contains, as usual, a full and concise index to the Press of this country, a list of telegraphic news and reporting agencies, lists of the principal colonial and foreign journals, and a variety of general information. It is admirably arranged, and easy of reference.

the fifty-sevence as tion and a change than ever indisper of all the new Me much other fresh is the list of Minis Free State and of of Peers and Peers trates, combine to to Parliament and

is a social habit ; else-a means iendly gatherings.

able to get Good s. It's still more o good a whisky omment upon it.

generally be sure y paying the price s very different. of reputation now.

" was the choice s. It's an old tains the splendid it a favourite in

Brewers, and at all Railway ulty is experienced in getting please communicate with us.

LLIAMS (DISTILLERS), LTD.,



1 only s kept ce and

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON: HER MA OF THE HOUSES SHE INSPECTED.

The Queen spent the afternoon of Saturday, March 10, in the Royal Borough of Kensington, w. working men and women of the Borough, seeing the conditions under which they live. Amongst c inspected the "Venture," which is the Toynbee Hall of the district; the St. Quentin Estate, scene of assisted housing scheme; the new hall at the Public Baths; the public wash-house; and the new cottages men's families, in Avondale Park Gardens.—[Photograph by C.N.]

s disboring naging Hall.

cen to destroy this insect, sely watched for some time of destruction was effective. n the cellars of the Houses itual descendants" of Guy but the periodic search for lity. On the contrary, it great thoroughness. And

nature of these bodies, he sent them on, with the beetle-larvæ, for identification to the British Museum of Natural History. It took four experts some little time before they could unravel the mystery which these "small, hard bodies" concealed. They proved to be the stones of hawthorn berries, which had been carried to the place of their discovery by mice. But this is only the beginning of the story.

" Apple-seed C bred from haw through blackbir the cup-shaped 1 expelled. But but—a flea!

Here was a ne a bird's flea, an

AND and SCOTTISH RAILWAY.

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For 5, 6, 8, 10, or 15 days.

[HE MIDLANDS: Bedford, 8/3; Kettering, 12/-; Nottingham, 20/9; Wellingboro', 10/9; and Newark, 20/-. And at 9.20 a.m. and 3.0 p.m. ito Loughboro', 18/6; Leicester, 16/3; Northampton, 10/9; and Burton-on-Trent, 20/6.

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Sheffield, Leeds, Shipley, and Bradford. For other stations, see bills.

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o St. Albans, 2/6; Luton, 3/9; Bedford, 6/1; Wellingboro', 7/11; Kettering, 8/10; Market Harboro', 10/2; and Leicester, 12/1.

OF WEEK-END TICKETS.

AYS these tickets will be available for return on TUESDAY,

nay be obtained at ST. PANCRAS STATION and the COMPANY'S offices of THOS. COOK & SON.

ARTHUR WATSON, General Manager.



THE New Ste splendid in des in detail to the be

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SOLD BY PRINCIPAL HATT

taxed to a degree that restricts its use, and

very baneful effect on one of the principal ies of the country. Taking the case of the car, while it is impossible to arrive at any gure of the amount paid in taxation per mile think it would be fair to take the assumption, on what we know of average annual mileage, ne motorist pays at least a penny per caravelled. I think this is a very conservative

carried by road-and by no means always by motor transport. In a word, the roads are the main arteries along which the life-blood of the country flows. Yet we are asked to accept the principle, which cannot be too strongly combated, that the whole onus of maintaining these arteries should be on one section,

OUTSIDE ICKLEFORD MANOR AFTE DOUGHTY'S FLEET OF 40-50-H.P. MRS. DOUGHTY AT THE

The above photograph shows all that rema Manor, Hitchin, Herts, the residence of Mr. by fire. Mr. Doughty possesses a fleet of two of which can be seen in the photograthe open car, which was on view at the remost distinctive cars there.





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image by attempting to set cords between factory and on. That by the way. The n applies, of course, to ar running, but nothing is to road or engine speed e lower gears. Obviously,

e lower gears. Obviously, damage can be done by turning the engine fast on a low gear than by doing twenty-five an hour on top. It would be well if the s who issue the warning would elaborate it a for the information of the novice. W. W.

70 slight errors crept into the double-page of its of famous British archæologists in our issue

THE PRINCE OF WALES UNVEILS THE WINDOW TO TI OF THE QUEEN'S WESTMINSTER RIFLES: H.R.H. GREE'L

The window to the memory of those officers, non-commissioned officers Rifles who fell in the Great War was unveiled in St. Benedict's Chape. Prince of Wales, as Hon. Colonel of the Queen's Westminster and Civil S to accept the Memorial.—[Photograph by

It has been kindly pointed out by a cor.
that, in our issue of March 3, we inadvertently referre
to the King of Norway as "King Christian," instea
of King Haakon. He is a brother of King Christia
of Denmark, and son of the late King Frederick VII.
of Denmark. Before he was elected King of Norway
with the title of Haakon VII., in 1905, he was known
as Prince Charles of Denmark, his full names being
Christian Frederick Charles George Waldemar Axel.

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E DUKE OF YORK'S BRIDE AND HER MOTHER: LADY ELIZABETH BOWES-LYON WITH TE STRATHMORE, BESIDE A DIAL "CARVED OUT QUAINTLY" IN THE GROUNDS OF GLAM y Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon recently spent a quiet time at home at Glamis Castle, the Forfarshire seat of her athmore and Kinghorne, before the bustle of her wedding preparations. Glamis Castle is the traditional so the photograph recalls Shakespeare's lines in "Henry VI.": "Methinks it were a happy life To carve out by point."—[Photograph by Central Press.]

int and the quenchight no more of the an we think of the of tea. That is the ohibitionist history oughly bad history, pected to be very ory of Christendom, they may naturally

lem which attracted stor may reply that nall beer to a schoolbenighted age which ideas of progress. ink it only too probcannot have it both is to be our model barbarous to be our If we have pro-1 master-craftsman own son, we may imitate him when his apprentice most had been drinking the inn round the tter to us what was they were qualities which were practical, whether on no they are now practicable. One of these definite qualities was a domestic quality. The master and the apprentice were in a domestic relation, devolved from and approximating to the real domestic relation which had established it—the relation of the father and the son. Nor was the domestic relation unreal even on the sentimental side. Nobody can read one of the old English plays or stories, such as the sublime comedy of "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," without seeing that it was taken for granted that people would have a sort of family pride in the family apprentice. It was but a part of the same thing that there should be family precautions about the family apprentice. But whether the precautions proceeded from the individual family or the guild or the parish, their precautions were quite different from our prohibitions. They had nothing of that spirit which gives to the huge modern State a sort of power of scientific generalisation. They were not the invention of State rights that did not exist, but rather the protection of family rights that already existed. The law was an extension of parental power, just as the apprenticeship itself was already an extension of parental power. This may have been right or wrong; but if it was wrong the modern system is wrong, and if it was wrong the modern system may be right. The modern position is not only totally different, but totally opposite;

is not it is a perforn institut the iro a volun which v serious of the g many t trates. magistra instance, tices if severely prejudice guild acce in sicknes supposed It did a g done by c is that, a almost as secondary questions; considerati fads which

NCHMEN WERE MURDERED IN BUER: (ON THE RIGHT) GENERAL PUTOIS (BACK TO THE ϵ M. Joly's body was found, and (on the left) the corner where lieutenant co



TRST SEIZURE OF GERMAN COKE UNDER THE HEAD OF REPARATIONS: SOME OF THE FIFTY FRENCH, ITAI
LOADING TRUCKS AT WESTERHOLT, NEAR BUER, UNDER FRENCH MILITARY PROTECTION

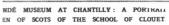
rch 11, the bodies of two Frenchmen, Sub-Lieutenant Colpin, of and M. Joly, acting stationmaster at Buer, were found in the dead from revolver wounds. The French authorities arrested the the chief of police, and two of the leading citizens, as hostages, stated that two Germans arrested on suspicion of having committed ere arrested by the French and afterwards shot dead while attempting to that a hostile crowd had then threatened the French post, who de killed five civilians. Street traffic at Buer and Recklinghausen between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m., shops and restaurants were closed, and

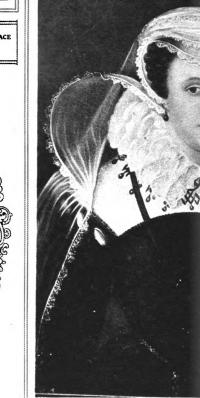
post and telegraph offices occupied. The near Buer, was also occupied by Free statement of a French Army Corps Cookilled, he would shoot the chief Burg murder was a cross-roads in the cere Hochstrasse and the Hagenstrasse. (French statement that the two men with the "Green" police, who have since 1 of local police being formed to replace

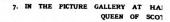


FRANCIS II. OF FRANCE: A PORTRAIT IN THE WALLACE AFTER AN ORIGINAL BY FRANÇOIS CLOUET (JANET).

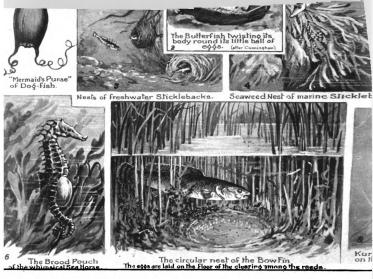








f Mary Queen of Scots has been recalled at the moment by the auction sale of personal relics of her verse of these relics, which Mary gave to some of her attendant ladies shortly before her execution, were de to secure the relics for Scotland. The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Rothesay, and the Duke of he purpose by Dr. Walter Seton (University College Hall, Ealing), and in Scotland by Colonel Sir Bruch). The announcement of the sale prompted an interesting article by a "Times" leader-writer, who Mary Stuart's personality and pitiful fate exercises over her countless admirers. The writer considered eliness, and commented on the strange fact that her reputation for beauty is not borne out by her p



WHERE FATHERS ARE MORE PROTECTIVE THAN MOTHERS, AND RACE-CONTINUANCE DE ON PROLIFIC SPAWNING: CURIOSITIES OF PARENTAL CARE AMONG FISHES.

Drawn by W. B. Robinson to illustrate Professor Thomson's Article.

ion" and the "parental to the Kingdom of Man, udes—that the organisms he alternatives and can towards one or the other.

s and rays, in many dogd sharks, there are come are large in size. Each -the " mermaid's purse sh-which often becomes weed or rock, so that the the mud. In the skate , the "purse" is quadiers are drawn out into omatically when the eggs find some attachment. w, lasting, it may be, for nd the fully-formed young of the purse at one end. the egg-case (Fig. 5) has vists itself automatically n a neighbouring species may attain a length of ily serve to entangle the Where the safety of the ured, it is obviously unnis is still more obvious within the mother until iemselves. This is illusby many dogfishes, which In some cases even ed upon, for an ante-established between the The Paternal Cock-Paidle.

Another step has been taken by the Lumpsucker or Cock-Paidle. The brightly coloured pinkish or yellowish eggs are laid in a large mass in a niche among the low-tide rocks. The male pushes the depressions on the surface, which allow the water to get well in towards the centre of the clump. He then mounts guard over the spawn, driving away hostile intruders, removing crawling creatures like crabs and whelks, and aerating the eggs by driving in currents of water by an energetic contraction of his gill-cover. During this energetic aeration the male holds on to the rock by means of a ventral sucker, due to a transformation of the pelvic fins, and at times he vibrates his body so excitedly that a sound is produced.

Nests of Fishes. The Bow-fin (Amia calva) of the great lakes of North America makes a nest among the reeds and rushes by biting off the stems over a circular area (Fig. 7). The eggs are laid on the floor of the clearing, and the male mounts guard. He is sometimes quiet for hours; but, at intervals, he effects artificial aeration of the eggs by very energetic respiratory movements. After the young fishes are hatched, they are led about and defended by the male. Dr. Bashford Dean writes: "He appears to be constantly watchful, and when alarmed exhibits the greatest solicitude for his charges. Sometimes he backs quietly into some reed-screened pool, hiding below in the shadow of floating weeds, his presence only betrayed by the black mass of larvæ about him; at other times he will sulk cautiously away, drawing the swarm after him as

but the duty. I take sl father's is natura was their the sudde parent's Why par hibited becases, the and may sacrifice it that there sex-urge se

Quainte fish called Guinea. Ti entangled t of grapes of of which is an india-ru season a hoo of the male like a bent li has become a the floating top of his he eye," and t The eggs are the male's he hatch, and he who shall say



SIR WILLIAM ORPEN AT WORK ON HIS PORTRAIT OF VISCOUNT YOUNGER:
AN INTERESTING COMPARISON WITH THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH.

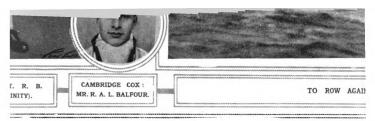


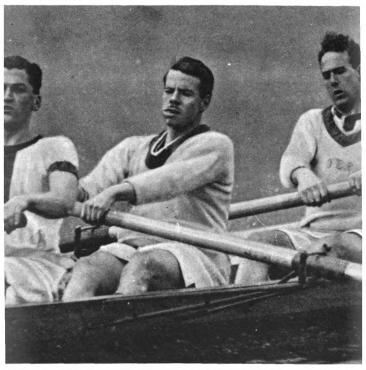
THE NEW MARQUESS AND MARCHIONESS OF CHOLMONDELEY:
LORD AND LADY ROCKSAVAGE.

JOINT HE

symphony, at the Queen's Hall, with hony, in B minor, and was composed Rhoades published many books of and "Out of the Silence." He also I the Little Flowers of St. Francis. "——Mr. Rupert Gwynne has represen Bottomley has been awarded a of imagination, for his book, "Gruach Lias was the author of many theof Modern Literature at St. David's legro, a famous beauty in her youth,

was born in 1847, and was married at the King Nicholas, died in 1921, at Antibes, Sir William Orpen was commissioned by the of Lord Younger, who, as Sir William You organisation. He was lately succeeded in Later it was announced that he had been Farquhar, but the latter refused to resign, suddenly on March 16, from after-effects of Lord Great Chamberlain in King Edwarg Rocksayage, a famous polo player, served in the R.A.F. His wife is a sister of Sir





O ROW AGAINST CAMBRIDGE IN THE SEVENTY-FIFTH UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE

ce of this year, which it was arranged to row on March 24 over the usual course Of the previous races Oxford had won 39 and Cambridge 34, while in 1877 the se of the three following years (1920-22) were won by Cambridge. One interestir is an American, Mr. W. P. Mellen, who was at Middlesex School, Concord, U.S.A., bullow, and shipped water when the crew came to practise at Putney. Another new lting, the crews are as follows: Oxford—Bow, P. C. Mallam (Lancing and Queen's);

Jaco and nape-ocked

back

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ds of

NURIII AND SUUIII A MAP SHOWING THE POSI-TION OF THE MAYA CULTURE FIFTEEN CENTURIES AGO.

and kless e in ; i.e., ıde llows 1 not on. rates s the rings bour, of the

deities, rulers, and priests, engaged in various religious ceremonies, the backs and sides being carved with hieroglyphic inscriptions. The façades of the principal buildings were also sculptured with geometric and naturalistic designs, both in stone and stucco, and were then painted in a variety of colours—red, green, blue, yellow, brown, black, and white.

Their knowledge of astronomy was extraordinary, equalling, if not excelling, that of the ancient Egyptians and Baby-



defect. Rej lonians. They devised a mathematical system which employed two different kinds of numbers, the so-called "barenough wou transform, t and-dot numerals," which may be likened to our own Roman notation, and the "head numerals" (different types of the human head) which may be compared with our Arabic lands, open, the high by tised by the people had

numan nead) which may be compared with our Arabic notation. (See the drawings on page 469.)

With this numerical system, the Maya recorded the dates of their principal events in a chronology which in some respects was far more accurate than our own, since, by

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WING-GUM IN ALLIANCE WITH ARCHÆOLOGY: CHICLE-BLEEDERS AS PIONEERS OF ATION — MEN WHO "BLAZE THE TRAIL" FOR THE SEEKERS OF DEAD CITIES IN THE DENSE FORESTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Fr. Sylvanus Morley explains in his article, the archmologist seeking Maya ruins in the Central American bunds on the chicle-bleeder to "blaze the trail." Above is seen a typical chicle (or chewing-gum) camp in ing of the Peten forests, near a water-hole. The camps consist of little more than shacks of palm-leaf, hasting together, but yet surprisingly adequate as a protection against rain. Here the chicle is boiled in lares until it solidifies into pure chewing-gum, and it is then carried out by mule-trains to the edge of the buse 200 pounds of chewing-gum to the mule.

Illustrations by Courtesy of Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, and the Carnegie Institution of Washington.



A MAYA COUNTERPART TO THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT: THE CHIEF TEMPLE AT CHICHEN-ITZA, AT THE TOP OF A PYRAMINE BY FOUR BROAD STAIRWAYS—A SCENE OF SACRIFICES TO THE RAIN-GODS IN TIME OF

western hemisphere has an antiquity of its own whose relics are as wonderful as those of Egypt, Assyria, or Baby Maya civilisation of Central America, described by Dr. Sylvanus Morley in his article on a previous page, has lain desert sand, but choked amid a tangle of tropical vegetation. Its treasures are being gradually revealed from cine dense forest growth. Dr. Morley believes that the original Maya civilisation, which was based on maize-growing tial product and finally fell a prey to the Spanish conquest. Describing the ball-court at Chichen-Itza (in the Morley writes: "In this immense court, large as a football field, a game of ball was played called 'tlachtli,' not player who succeeded in driving the ball through the ring attached to the centre of each wall (that on the rig

romance that Mr.



RD WHICH COLUMBUS

standard (symbolic of the h he carried ashore when ica.

ises to poetry. The its vision of a weary forward to a more immense loneliness cape. And with tyan scene in "The e group of idealist healing of humanity, pare that speech of

-cleaving mountains diance fling

"Science struck the and the harmonious ophetic song." Mr. but in his dreams poetical than some

nd since "The World variant of an old beautiful people of f mankind, dwelling of other planets have not been al-But in "Men Like scovered in another comeliness, "halfç," akin presumably rs ahead of him in another dimension.

Mr. Wells has never been so plausible. His machinery creaks not at all, and it never bedevils the understanding like "The Time Machine." One takes the story with the same delighted and goggling-eyed wonder with which one used to watch the coming out of a mysterious and unaccountable quantity in a process of co-ordinate geometry. I think it was known as "the Magical Equation to the Tangent," but to that I cannot now swear. It was said to indicate the existence of a fourth dimension, and that gave it a romantic interest to an idle person whose bent was literary rather than mathematical, and who straightway wrote a Ballade in the French manner with the lilting phrase, "the Magical Equation to the Tangent," as the refrain. That was long before the days of Einstein, who has made old romances of dimension seem tame by comparison with his.

Across the pages of "Men Like Gods" the shadow of Einstein falls, but passes lightly by, and no reader need fear that his enjoyment will be spoiled by abstruse mathematics. We move in a beautiful world, swept clear of dirt and disease germs, and so intellectually advanced that the Utopians can communicate thought without much aid from speech. Yet even there the human comedy still continues. Little Mr. Barnstaple, jaded with Earthly routine and seeking change and rest, finds it with a vengeance. But he is a sympathetic intelligence, and does not jar upon the Utopians. The comedy of contrast is supplied by the other transported Earthlings—a philosophical and sceptical Elder Statesman; a fanatical Imperialist Secretary for War; Freddy Mush, his Secretary, "awfully clever at finding out young poets and that sort of literary thing"; a society woman, a revue actress, a proselytising High Church clergyman, a profiteer peer, and two chauffeurs. These are the tempting ingredients, plus the amiable Utopian people. For the mixing of this delectable dish, apply direct to Mr. Wells. Never has his hand been so light.

Utopia rejuvenates Mr. Barnstaple to some extent, and we hope one day to hear more about the results of that process. It is, however, a side issue, not the main theme of the novel. An elaborate study in physical rejuvenation, rebirth, renaissance—call it what you will—of the individual and the clash of a being so renewed with her contemporaries who have no armour against age, has been made by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton in her new novel, "Black Oxen" (Murray; '7s. 6d.). Assuming that modern science really can give back thirty years to a woman of fifty-eight, we shall follow without misgiving the Countess Zattiany's great adventure, social and amorous, when she returned in the disguise of restored young womanhood to a New York that had known her as a girl.

Mrs. Atherton's sense of comedy, lightening her mordant satire, soon persuades the reader to believe in the extraordinary initial situation, or at least to cease worrying about probability. The characters are probable to life-likeness in an issue complicated by

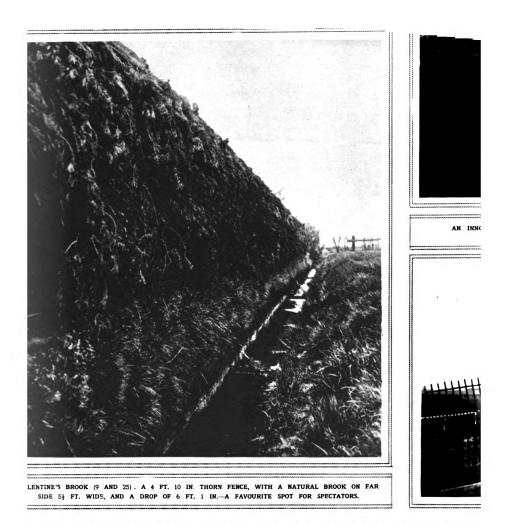
are in flux, and stable foundation

As a bonne be follow the other "The Seven A Mackenzie's new 1 is 1860 to 1920, advances by a c has a marvellous from youth to a new. He sugge problems of each of words that Many questions Renaissance," dis



THE GIFT OF
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of women fin study of socia romance. Th phony gradua



is often been asked why so many horses usually come to grief in the Grand National. A writer in the "Obs (1) the fences are not unfairly large, and that a good hunter schooled a few times over steeplechase fences car is not customary to school horses over fences quite as high as they will meet in a race, for fear of over-strain cter of courses have changed from the "hunting country" type (now confined to point-to-points) to the gallopin modern steeplechase jockeys have ever hunted. "Why," he asks, "do so few horses get round? It is simply outline and daily training of horses and jockeys. And it cannot be otherwise. 'It isn't a steeplechase; it's a—



AN "OBSTACLE" THAT USUALLY ACCOUNTS
THE WATER JUMP

Water at Aintree." writes Mr. Lionel Edwards in a note on his drawing, "is not of exceptional size 70, so the scene I have depicted is of normal occurrence." The water jump, it may be added, is 16 high by 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and a 12-ft. stretch of water 3 ft. in depth. On another double-page in



ose scrum near the English touch-line.

OSES A CHANCE TO REGAIN THE CALCUTTA CUP: THE

Id Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon were the principal figures among 30,000 spectators at the great nverleith, near Edinburgh, on March 17. It was one of the most exciting and evenly contested rictory was due to the fact that one of their tries was converted into a goal by a brilliant place was converted, though one was comparatively easy. England thus won by a goal and a try i d for England by A. T. Voyce, when Scotland was leading by three points, about a quarter of by W. E. G. Luddington. In the photographs, the English players may be distinguished by t

HE HOLY OF HOLIES OF ALL THE BUDDHIST PILGRIMS OF THE /ORLD: THE DALADA MALIGAWA, OR TEMPLE OF THE TOOTH, AT KANDY.

The Tooth," says Mr. Gibson, "is not only not the tooth of the Buddha, but not a uman tooth at all. The polished tush, in fact, of some pig or boar that roamed the landyan jungles perhaps some four hundred years ago." The original was certainly destroyed by the Portuguese in the middle of the sixteenth century.

only true pearls, but are intrinsically likely to be as superior to the natural product as are the artificially cultivated varieties of the horse, the ox, the pineapple, the cabbage, or the rose. . . . Hatton Garden experts and others claim to be able to detect any Japanese culture pearl placed among a parcel of natural pearls. Mr. Solomon admits that this can be n d

such thing as lon oyster is a in March and what stuck-up mussel." Whe requires him to and establish a



Illustrations from "Cinnamon and Frangipanni," by Courtesy of the Author and of the Publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Dodd.

done by any expert, but states that this is only on account of the greenish-yellow tinge of all pearls ripening in Japanese waters, a peculiarity shared with the product of the Venezuelan fisheries. Arguing from this, one would assume that the expert cannot distinguish the Japanese culture pearl from the

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F MUSIC: (1) THE GOETZ LIBRARY; (2) THE LADY STUDEN DGE; (4) THE LENDING LIBRARY; (5) THE MEN STUDENTS'

prated its centenary last year, is the all education in this country. It was to of the eleventh Earl of Westmor-IV., who granted it a Royal Charter only twenty students, whereas now ing fact that the house in which the —No. 4, Tenterden Street, Hanover

Square—was in 1823 the town house of the grandfather of the discoverer of Tutankhame the present fine building in Marylebone Strathcona on July 14, 1910, and it was tonnaught on June 22, 1912. Further exterpage 483, and in our issue of March 10. The founded in memory of Angelina Goetz.—[Copy

t s.s. al. sit. all. sit. all. sowers. sos-iant Ball. who, more heme omen d and g the of the nucleus

that they accom-

thought that anye entertainment was was herself wearing immering with silver. nd other of the famous quite a picture of a s. These were, for the he hostess. There was ce in the long ball-room, of annexe at the top. dance found plenty to and interesting pictures. nating portrait by Laszlo two-year-old daughter of asel in the Red Drawingm, where was a buffet for y dancers. The little lady eyes weary and otherwise. It is a delightful thing, and took the artist only two hours to do. The pretty wee girl is very likewhat Theresa Marchio-ness of Londonderry was. A lady who remembers her when she was about six, says this grandchild of hers is most extra-ordinarily like her. The scene in the big diningroom on the ground floor at supper-time was gay and beautiful. The room, of fine proportions, is panelled in dull wood—walnut, I think—and the

that they a something ever the quite at th agree A beige wool marocain threepiece suit, with a Paisley crêpe-de-Chine bodice, which stands to the credit of Harrods. some lines I read recently: 'The artist is a horrid man; He will not do the things he can: He does the things he cannot do, And we all And we attend the pri-Harrods have chosen sand-coloured vate view!" Private - viewcrêpe marocain for this attractive ers are odd three-piece suit. crowds.

The smartest hats of the coming season will be of strictly medium size. This will be a great convenience. A girl in a crowded carriage, going to the Grand Military at Sandown, had a hat of sunshade-like proportions. It received quite a number of knocks and pushes, and its wearer's temper wore thin; while the offenders were also somewhat irritated. When the wearers of wide-brimmed hats have the outer of the so-called double seats on the latest omnibuses, and of necessity overflow into the gangway, there is ruffling of the atmosphere of peace every time the conductor comes along for "Any more fares, please!" or a passenger goes past to a seat. Even the higher grades of Peeresses are at times pleased to travel by bus, and not even blue blood can permit its hat to be knocked to one side, with a

Alovely Frence three-piece model to to seen at Han rods. Silk gate ardinerepistly material, and desert brow is the colous (See page 492

the minxes ne shoes in the l doubt the y



REPEATS A PAST TRIUMPH: (L. TO R.) MR. GRAHAM BROWNE AS SIR HISS TEMPEST AS MISS KATHERINE SILVERTON; AND MISS HILDA MOORE MIANO, IN "THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY," AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

Photograph by Stage Photo, Co.

ig over my file the other day, ring the last twelve months I ing of several things which then ibus and have since materialised. is Theatre, the stage lighting and adopted by Reandean for gue of Ibañez and his famous semen"; the establishment of in the Riviera; the return of the few more which can remain

d speak of the English theatre ne campaign which began with our Lily in the Sketch, and has ilies and led to a symposium sult: "Come, and you will be

eighbourhood, I hied myself to ys "—the charming villa which rock overlooking the Bay of production of which was the it of that much-discussed film, deed, for once the film was so I thing that I heard a nouveau y: "What's the good of my in the blue-and-gold train first iis!) "if I can have it for two-ie?" Generally our exchange are priceless this year. My of a little English provincial asked: "How much is mani-i, Madame." "It's very dear, we never had it before, I will

Mrs. Langtry without notice, garden, watering the glyceria ook like an enchanted cottage, te caught my name, and very me a grande dame whom Ibañez ed in his picturesque way as an queen. "How do I look?" do the English papers worry ta question of figures, but of ther straight in the face and ever, and at least ten years how do you manage it?" med, with a roguish smile; esh air, the flowers, and—that "I plunged into medias res. If I am wanted." "You are ng for you. Have you seen

MR. GRAHAM BROWNE AS SIR
RTON; AND MISS HILDA MOORE
AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

memory a
like a cha

I have merely to look at a part and it is firmly lodged in my head."

Then we came to the répertoire, and we agreed on two plays in which Réjane shone which would fit Mrs. Langtry like the proverbial glove. The one, "La Course du Flambeau"; the other, "La Comé-

former, the story of a young grand-mother; the other, some pagesfromthe life of a great actress. Two delightful plays, which so far have escaped the vigilance (if the word be rightly chosen when we always discover novelties about ten years behind the calendar) of our managers.

"Now will

you tell your readers that I am not as old as some papers make me; that I still look tolerably well; that my figure is—well, judge for yourself," and she pirouetted round me with the grace of a lady of quality when Versailles was in flower. "That I can act; that I can

sure that if a manager offers you the right part you will draw all London."
And she interposed quietly: "And I am a much better actress now than I ever was. My memory acts like a charm.

There is no pleasure to E of Mentone, h forth, I feel st will not merely a regular insti to prestige, it alone, but to Raphael, via All these place rainy days, u walk-as the their arms." would not o and since our neighbourhoo to give some the Hawtrey the other fa the Riviera,

Riviera The:



POTASH AND PERLMUTTER REVIVED ONCE MORE
PERLMUTTER AND MR. PHILIP WHITE AS AB
GARE

Those celebrated American Jews, Abe Potash and Mawruss they first amused London in "Potash and Perlmutter," at and Perlmutter in Society," and now they have reappeared part, but Mr. Augustus Yorke, the original Abe Potash, †

*Photograph by Fouls**

F WAR MEMORIAL UNVEILED: THE SCENE JUST AFTER THE CEREMONY PERFORMED BY FIELD-MARSHAL LORD METHUEN.

r Memorial was unveiled by Lord Methuen on March 15. He is seen in the photograph uniform and plumed hat) standing on the raised base of the monument, immediately to the left of it.—[Photograph by Topical.]

immortal as Schubert's, he has an unfailing sense of humour and a very vivacious charm. The Viennese operetta is a patchwork of favourite tunes, put together by a later hand; it is certainly clever, but it appeals with the continuous continuo mainly to the sentimental side of its hearers. is more obvious in a Viennese performance; the English production has given it a consistently humorous character which to us English people is very agreeable,

impress of his thing to us to chorus; it is there are hard of "The Cous pieces, some poser wants

PICTURES BY THE

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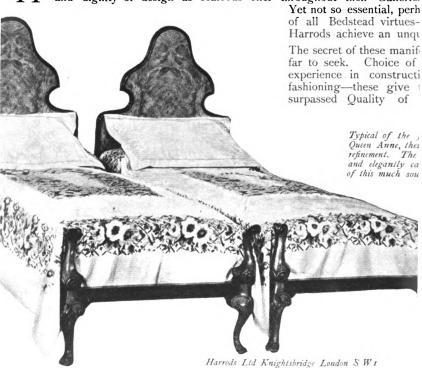
when revived in England, runs; flat unless the singers have e of personality to carry it off. he Cousin from Nowhere " are e would call operatic singers. s and actresses who can sing of ability. Mr. Künneke's them the chance of using their ose too dangerously the weak schnique. He gives them, too, ll the time, instead of making

tain encores; but there is no doubt that audiences and, above all, English audiences thoroughly enjoy them, provided

A "CHEQUERS" FOR THE LABOUR PARTY: EASTON LODG THEIR DISPOSAL FOR CONFERENCES BY THE COUNTESS Following, to some extent, the example of Lord Lee of Fareham in prest he Nation as a rural retreat for the Premier of the day, the Countess of invited the Labout Party, to which she belongs, to make use of her E Lodge, near Dunmow, for the purpose of political conferences. The Lab the offer, and deputed a sub-committee, including Mr. Ramsay MacD Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Sidney Webb, to visit Easton Lodge on Saturday, week-end, and arrange details with Lady Warwick. Mr H. G. Wells, who is much interested in the scheme.—[Photographs by L.N.d.

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An admirably tailored suit of almond-green wool marocain, showing the fashionable short coat and the new " crescentmoon " pockets.

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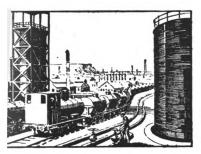
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THE ANGLO-FRENCH BATTLE OF (BACK TO CAMERA) WITH





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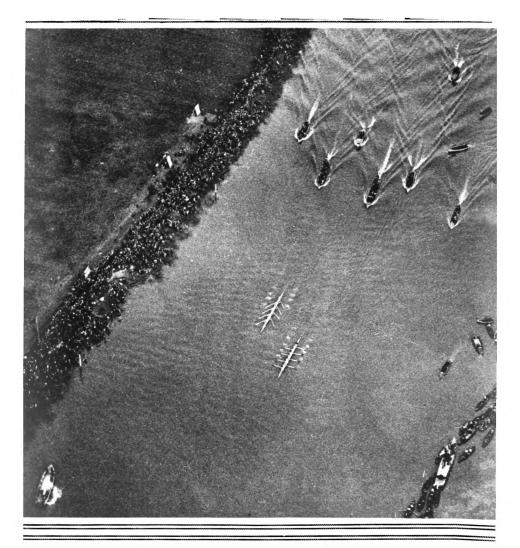


FINAL: THE BOLTON WANDERERS TEAM FIELD UNITED IN THE SEMI-FINAL.

TO MEET THE BOLTON WANDERERS HAM UNITED TEAM, WHO BEAT

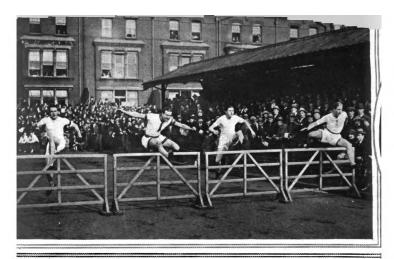
it the Foreign Office in 1894,
——Major W. Cope, who has
iry (unpaid), is the Unionist
ray, who was raised to the
st of our Judges.—General
dia, 1914-16, Chief of General
Dhina, 1920-1.——Mr. B. W.
re of the Royal Academy for
ires last year.——Mr. W. N.
first to observe (from Athens)

the sudden increase in magnitude of the star of March 10 under a drawing of the Pleiads. Flammarion in Paris.—The French Army be on March 24 by 5 tries (15 points) to 2 trie was present.—After winning the Grand Na Bennet were presented to the King.—The (l. to r.) Brown, Ruffel, Richards, Tresadern, Kay, Bishop, and Hufton (goalkeeper). The up with so many other players in the grout o indicate their position) leave it to their fr



THE RACE AS SEEN FROM AN AEROPLANE: A REMARKABLE VIEW SHOWING THE RIVER LIKE A WRID LIKE CENTIPEDES, WITH THE UMPIRE'S BOAT AND OTHER CRAFT FOLLOWING IN

ord beat Cambridge in the Boat Race on March 24 by three quarters of a length, thus breaking the spell of Light since 1913. Of the 75 races that have been rowed, Oxford have now won 40 and Cambridge 34, and there was toss and chose the Surrey side, thus getting the inside of the long bend above Hammersmith, and giving Cambridge ibridge led slightly at the start, but Oxford drew ahead near the Mile Post, and kept the lead for the rest of the rt towards the end, and, after being over 2 lengths behind, reduced the distance to half a length at Mortlake Brewe



THE 120 YARDS HURDLES: R. STAPLEDON (OXFORD), THE WINNER (EXTREME RIGHT)
AND THE OTHER COMPETITORS AT THE FIRST FLIGHT.







FORD), THE JUDGMENT.

THE HIGH JUMP: R. J. DICKINSON (OXFORD), THE WINNER,
WHO NEARLY CLEARED 6 FT.

THE THREE :

ub on March 24, the Dark Blues won seven ridge four. Oxford secured the Mile (W. R. ing the Weight (F. K. Brown: 42 ft. 8 in.), 11 in.), 120 Yards Hurdles (R. Stapledon: Innes: 15 min. 22 sec.), Pole Jump (D. R. Yards Low Hurdles (T. Huhn: 24 4-5 sec.), (H. M. Abrahams: 10 sec.), Long Jump nter-University record), Quarter Mile (H. M. le (D. G. A. Lowe: 2 min. 4-5 sec.). It was

a great day for the Cambridge President, Mr. only did he beat by an inch the late Mr. H. of 1914, but he also beat Ashington's record career by bringing his total of events to eigh 1 Quarter). Yet another record was his wi year in succession. But his greatest triumph by 3 yards, from Stevenson, of Oxford, who 49 seconds, in America, and was regarded Mr. Lowe finished only a few inches in front



ROWNED WITH A SILVER CRADLE AND DECORATED WITH CUPIDS BEARING THE TORCH OF LIFE: A FINE CHRISTENING CAKE FOR PRINCESS MARY'S BABY.

his handsome cake, which weighed 180 lb., was cut at Goldsborough Hall on Palm Sunday on the casion of the christening of Princess Mary's son. It is octagonal in shape, and ornamented with lace, sprays flowers, and symbolic Cupids. The silver cradle at the top is inscribed with the baby's initials. The cake as made by Messrs. McVitte and Price, whose works at Edinburgh the Duke of York and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon recently visited to choose a design for their wedding-cake.—{Photograph by C.N.}

alism; it is ital. But if does he call is next to no which every ner is to be: we to give thin which and servants reedless conret what else eem to need aly did not

m I mean a ing; and I m now mean property, or roduction. I uch extreme in the means

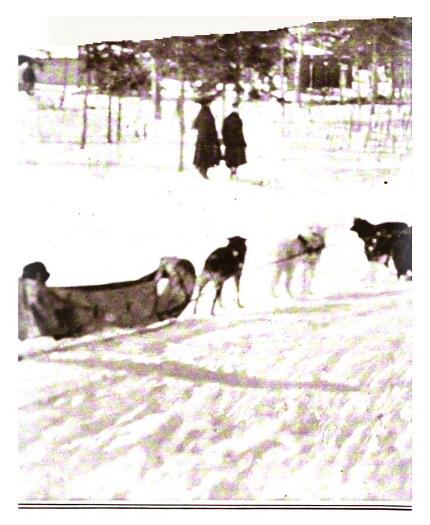
owner can no longer get even a small living out of growing cabbages for himself, and is obliged to take a wage to grow cabbages for somebody else. About whether this capitalist change in property need come, about why it does come, about how it can be prevented from coming, there is a great deal more to be said and a great deal of nonsense to be answered. As a historical fact, it never does come except by crime or conspiracy. Peasants lave lived side by side in practical equality for countless centuries, without one of them buying up the rest or the rest becoming servants of the one. Small property never does evolve into capitalism, except where the hot, unhealthy atmosphere of capitalism is already present, and quickening the evolution as rapidly as a revolution. Where property is roughly equal it remains roughly equal, except under some actual raid of the rich, such as took place in the sixteenth century. But however this may be, the condition of capital widely scattered among the commons is obviously not the same as that of capital chiefly concentrated in the few capitalists; and the latter for convenience is called capitalism. If Sir

if anybody did lool looked back to it. been undermined 1 for a political reali have been much v little meeting thar liament. It is that against State Sociother tyranny of tives who have de succeeded in disc not the capitalists capitalism. It is have been Sociali interested in the State Socialists. Mould Socialists. More and more to Socialism. The r of real property. can only be expression of the social state of the state Socialism. The r of real property.

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THE INDIAN TRAPPER FAR TO THE NORTH OF WIND

gives a glimpse of everyday life in a remote corner of the Empire which yet has its link with windows. The correspondent who sends the photograph, Mr. J. R. Scoby, of The Pas, Manitob is composed of 178,000 square miles, and the total population is less than 5000. This includes i by a Commissioner, whose headquarters are at The Pas. The policing is done by three detachment five constables. This territory is not yet represented in the Federal Parliament." The Pas, a described as "the last township in Canada." Beyond it is a wilderness only inhabited by sca way which was built before the war for 350 miles north-eastward from Le Pas to a point on the





ARINE HAMILTON.

THE HON. CECILIA

Daughter of Lord and

of York and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strath Abbey. The full list of bridesmaids was announced on March 22. Three of them—Lady maids at the marriage of Princess Mary in the Abbey last year. Lady Mary and Lady M. pacity at the wedding of Princess Patricia of Connaught in 1919. Lady Mary Cambridge—Lady May Cambridge is the only daughter of Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, an and only unmarried daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, Governor-General of Northern Ire

banquet, the beautiful victim's song, the too-warm but innocuous wine offered to him, his call for water to cool it, and his mysterious death agony immediately following the draught, provide all the elements of pity and terror. And the explanation makes the incident a "Tale with a Sting." The theory of epilepsy deceives nobody. The hand of Locusta, the lady expert who managed these little matters for Nero, is to be detected in the cooling water.

The poison trial, considered by itself, is fascinating enough, but the subject gains in interest when not one but several instances are examined collectively. This has been done by Mr. Harold Eaton in "Famous Poison Trails" (Collins; 7s. 6d.), quite a little book as books go, but full of matter. He considers five notorious criminals. His chapter headings, named for the five separate poisons employed, Aconitine, Antimony, Arsenic, Hyoscin, and Strychnine, will pretty readily suggest the names of at least three of the murderers to those who are curious in such gruesome chapters of the Newgate Calendar.

Mr. Eaton's study leads him to find a uniform process in the mentality of his poisoners except

Each must have appreciated that he would derive some great advantage from the death of his victim: each must have hoped for that death, have been ashamed of his hopes, have abandoned them, have readopted them: to each must have come this idea of poison, first, probably, as something rather amusing, later as something that might provide a solution of the difficulty; each must have revised some scheme, half-seriously, half-jokingly, have seen the flaws in it, have developed it, have improved it; each must have bought poison, have hesitated, have tried perhaps some half-hearted experiment and have thanked God when it failed. And yet having gone so far could he halt now? This was squeamish, cowardly; it only needed determination to succeed. And so with the resolution born of irresolution, and with a mind innocent alike of mercy and fear, each must have taken that final step which led to his goal-and to the gallows.

With the exception of Seddon, all Mr. Eaton's awful examples were men of considerable accomplishment, and in some cases even great charm of manner. He does not include the most charming of all. Thomas Wainewright, for the very good reason that he was never brought to trial on the capital charge; but Palmer, Lamson, Pritchard, and Crippen were agreeable fellows enough, apart from their little obliquity in chemical experiments. Of the same kidney was Chantrelle, whose earlier portraits show a singularly beautiful and refined type of man. Yet in his case the post-mortem phrenological examination

Series (nouge, 103, 04.). Mr. Eaton concludes, "can find neither apologist nor interpreter. His deeds have earned for him the

title of Prince of Poisoners; it is to be hoped that there will be no pretenders to that throne."

Probably his supremacy is unassailable, but in number of victims and length of trial, as the editor of a recent volume of the "Notable Trial's" pointed out, the late ablutionary Mr. Smith ran Palmer a good second. And in point of numbers slain, Palmer must be almost sure of the palm, for there is a strong presumption that all his notable acts were not brought to light. If it be true, as Henry Fielding says in " Ionathan Wild," that a man's "greatness" seems to depend on his homicidal capacity, Palmer is certainly well up on the green. Legend, however, credits Toffania with six hundred victims.

> That quotation from Fielding has been used very neatly with reference to Napoleon in a new book of essays, "Post MORTEM," by the

Lang came very near a solution, I think, when he

connected Jeanne's visions and voices with the momentary visions which are seen with shut eves between waking and sleeping. The thing is common enough, and is sometimes, experto crede, accompanied by voices clearly heard and articulate. These phenomena point to the existence of almost wholly submerged potentialities even in everyday minds. Therefore, said Lang, people who own such minds, the vast majority of mankind, ought not to make themselves the measure of the potentialities of minds of a rarer class, saythat of Jeanne d'Arc. The secret of natures like hers cannot be discovered by scientific men incapable even of ordinary "visualising." Dr. MacLaurin's human sympathy with Jeanne brings him now and then very near to a saving vision, but he is betrayed by his preoccupation with physical questions. This is a matter for

regret.



TYPICAL OF THE FRAGMENTARY STATE OF MANY ANCIENT MSS., WHICH MAY EXPLAIN COSPEL DISCREPANCIES: A PAPYRUS MS. OF A COMMENTARY ON THUCYDIDES (2ND CENTURY A.D.)

"From the ruins of Pompeii," says a writer in the "Scientific American" for last month, "have been brought to light business documents in tablet-codex form. Some had three leaves of wood. Pages 1, 4 and 6 were left uninscribed. Pages 2, 3 and 5 had a sunk space for inscriptions . . . made on dark wax. . . . It is reasonable to suppose that in the 1st Century men produced the Gospels in the form of a tablet-codex of papyrus or parchment . . . further, that in making up rolls of either material, small sheets were often inscribed in advance of being glued. . . . (There was) a tendency of leaves to come loose, and of rolls to break transversely. . . . It is conceived that in some early copy of Mark, the first third broke up into fragments. When the repair was made, the original order was lost, through lack of pagination and of other copies." This, he suggests, may explain discrepancies between St. Mark and St. Matthew, and other cases of divergence in ancient MSS .- [By Courlesy of the "Scientific American."]



LEADER OF THE PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR PARTY AND THE OPPOSITION AS A FAMILY MAME. J. RAMSAY MACDONALD WITH HIS DAUGHTERS IN HIS HOME AT HAMPSTEAD.

Imasy MacDonald is a widower, with two sons and three daughters. His wife, who was a daughter of the late Dr. J.

ine, F.R.S., died in 1911. With him in the above photograph are seen (from left to right) the Misses Sheila, J.

and Ishbel MacDonald.—(Photograph by L.N.A.)

ate. The story nest gentlemen transformation the Boer War, the wings as Mr. stage, and then filled the scene boards. One will be a happy

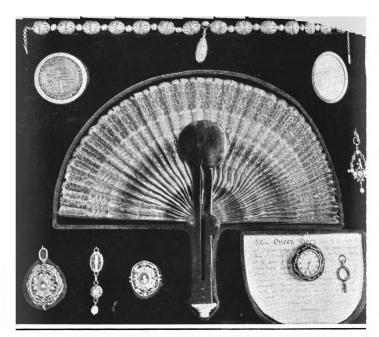
we shall never ion that history reading. Most story of maninger and more penetrated the ceivable that in ools they have ten until we are and recurrent the generation tient researches cite our wildest secret motives ord Y., will be idents; and our mpty operating rill pour revela-sion before our 1 posterity will ry of Mr. Lloyd sparing of such meretricious aids to the national memory. Refusing resolutely to be identified with the personal characteristics of Mr. Keir Hardie, it appears ever since to have selected its leaders according to their lack of idiosyncrasies. Inconspicuousness, in one quarter of the House at least, seems to have been elevated into a political virtue. Whilst the Unionists chose a leader because he wore an eyeglass with hereditary aptitude, and Liberal statesmen vied with one another in the wild exuberance of their Gladstonian coiffure, Labour remained faithful to the less adventurous charms of Mr. Henderson and Mr. Clynes. Other parties might seek figure-heads in the rich pictorial manner of Sir John Tenniel and F.C.G. But Labour, so far as one can judge by results, has set its heart on a Front Bench designed by the sober pencil of Mr. George Morrow.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is a brave continuation of the particular tradition. In a party which abounds in

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is a brave continuation of this austere tradition. In a party which abounds in rich curves and sudden contrasts of emotion (and even of colour) he presents a plain rectangular appearance, a warning, it may be, to the more rococo figures to which other parties have vowed allegiance. Mr. H. G. Wells somewhere denounced the politics of the Nineteenth Century as a sort of procession of big-heads from a pantomime, and rejoiced over the disappearance of the higy. Perhaps we are arriving slowly at an age of pure reason, when the public will be equal to distinguishing the rival leaders of political thought by their ideas without relying, as at present it has come to rely almost entirely, on the competing achievements of their barbers and their tailors.

MacDonald has position. His pot the dark masses tent unattainable Intellectuals; whooks on Socialia among the propt as it so often is, blems; and Mrcircle of his adn Jingoes for who upon which the Englishman, if discretion of end or right. The tribution to his (as to so many useful capacitie tion of high con Himself a question.

Himself a quis an apt leader amalgam as But to the work a se that he will succ of proportion. caricaturist of \$\xi\$ of depicting thall too human moustache, that beauty and suphim with bad George Lansbu



King and Queen gave \$50 each, and the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York also contributed, towards the f Walter Seton to acquire, as a national possession for Scotland, the personal relics of Mary Queen of Scots, which on in London on March 22. The effort was successful as regards Sir George Clerk's collection, including a tor necklace, pendants, and medal (top left, above) struck to celebrate Mary's betrothal to Darnley in 1565. The to Sir George's family direct through one of the Queen's ladies, were bought by Messrs. Spink and Son for Dr.; of the subscribers.

ern waters, for in a substantial meal of reatures, distantly tritious, and their ortion of oil, which diet in very cold staceans, the cold wimming molluses, t form a great part. There are many so of great practical y have made the the fundamentally ble, though not ingreen plants that "And along with tust include certain inids, which have istic plant pigment, ceed as green plants.

this: Why should in species of diatom colder than in the answer is that the vital processes so red, and thus there discovery of this oiliness is hastening the massive creature to its doom. What was primarily of survival-value in the icy water has proved a curse. There is also commercial value in the skin and in the ivory of the teeth.

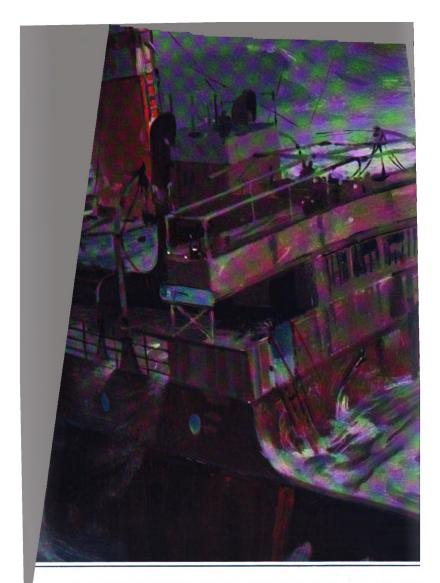
The walrus is a bulky animal, ten or eleven feet in length. It is able, like the eared seals, to turn its hind legs forwards, so that they can be used in locomotion on land, or on the floating ice-floe. Very striking are the upper canines, which form huge tusks that are used in digging up bivalves for food and in clambering on to the ice. While bivalves seem to form the staple food, the walrus will also utilise fishes, swimming birds, and even seals. As in the case of seals, a good deal of time is spent out of the water, and the young are always born on land.

Seals. The evolutionary transformation has gone further in seals than in the walrus, for the hind legs are turned backwards and connected with the short tail, to form a powerful propeller. As the hind-legs cannot be used for terrestrial locomotion, the seal is at a great disadvantage when out of water, and its awkwardness is often its undoing. The movements seen on a sandbank are rather complex: the fore-limbs are used to lift the front of the lody off the ground and to

with the stunned, anything-canvas, pe

Arctic

northern Ocean, t Greenlar feeds de crustace on the strande whale, cetaces and o the y white whale circu ducti twist It is or '



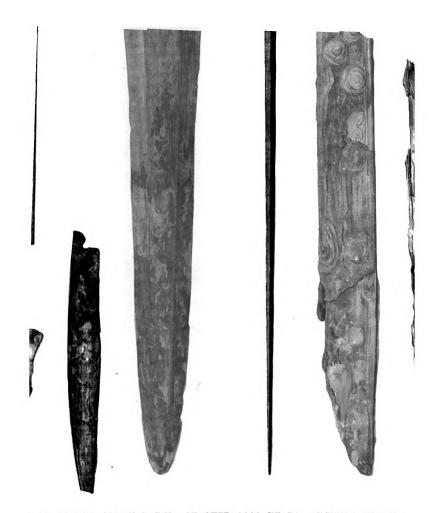
A LINER "LIKE A GRAND HOTEL" AND A TRAMP STE

been severe this winter, affecting in different degrees all "those that go down to the sea in ships and sen no great disaster, the papers have teemed with little paragraphs describing wrecks of humbler craft, were came home. It makes all the difference what kind of a vessel one is in during an ocean storm, ared recently that he had known no worse weather in thirty years of seafaring, with those of a small



R AND THE HORSE THAT TOOK THIRD PLACE: SERGEANT MURPHY (ON THE LEFT) CONJUROR II. (MR. P. DEWHURST UP) AT THE CANAL TURN

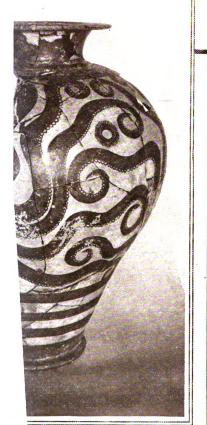
ational, run at Aintree, on March 23, before the King, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Geous notable, for one thing, as a triumph for the veterans. Sergeant Murphy, the winner, only 12 took the water jump, and only seven completed the course. Shaun Spadah, will how on the Grand National in 1921. This year he carried top weight, and conceded 18 lt came in six lengths behind Shaun Spadah. The others who finished were Punt Gun (for



E BEAUTIFUL GREEN PATINA OF OVER 3000 YEARS: ANCIENT GREEK MYCENÆAN TOMBS, INCLUDING "A BRONZE DAGGER IN EXCELLENT

of the daggers here illustrated was the actual weapon slew her lord, Agamemnon, in his bath. But such a wholly fantastic or impossible, for the weapons were cenæ, where that historic murder was committed, and the same period (1500 to 1200 B.C.) as the so-called and her paramour, Ægisthus, at Mycenæ. These from another part of the site, the newly discovered tioned by Mr. A. J. B. Wace in his article on another he writes, "include a bronze dagger in excellent above objects are a wood-handled dagger (third from

left), dagger-points (on left, below), an ivon the right), and part of a handle account of early Greek metal-work and "Ancient History of the Near East." "the whole development of prehistoric how Mycenæan art, both in metal and Ægean or Minoan civilisation of Crete, by the short copper or bronze dagger, sword. The spear-head soon followed, armed as the Babylonian, and better the





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where" (in the words of Schliemann, quoted by Mr. A. J. B. Wace in absorbing interest have been opened during the recent excavations cond.)," writes Mr. Wace, "a tank-bath, lined with red stucco, was discover We may recall that a photograph of a bath found at Mycenæ durin 20, along with other illustrations and an account of the work; also in or D. G. Hogarth. Here it may be well to repeat, in explanation he Tholos (domed) tombs of the later dynasty (1500—1200 B.C.).

Jubilee Dinner c. . the Hotel Victoria, on Tuuisua In the Note Victors, on Indisas,
of Major the Hon. John Astor's interest in the
Lady Violet Astor has been elected chairman, and
Miss Hogg ("Corisande" of the Evening Standard), jumper, st above

chairma.

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one of our most efficient women journalists, vice-chairman. It sounds an excellent cast, and if it has the success that the ladies' committee of the Middlesex Hospital achieved when the Prince presided for it, it will prove a real boon to Press people.

Ladies' luncheons are by no means dull affairs. No one expects to have many scores of men to luncheon. That given by Lady Coghlan, and ladies of New South Wales, in honour of Lady Fuller, wife of the Premier of that Dominion, at the Hyde Park Hotel, was of the pleasantest, and enjoyed by about sixty of our sex. Lady Coghlan spoke, and so did the guest of honour. Both spoke well, shortly, and to the point—gentlemen, please copy—and they had an attentive and appreciative audience. It was in an attentive and appreciative audience. It was in discussing women as speakers that one lady said her

love with her young likely. A third eng public later is between tall, handsome youn little Princess José o second bond between formant is right. A writes to "A. E. I convey my thanks to

One thing is true which we all welcor our sex who have le are handsomer and than they were as g one notable example looking remarkably The hostess herself married. Lady Ky handsome and full



y new pattern I can rincess said; "and s always beautifully at 44 blind girls and ich can successfully those having sight.

ictures of a learned dress will have any was terrified when she had to speak, and always practised into the gramophone. Certainly it is a good thing to train women to speak concisely, clearly, and

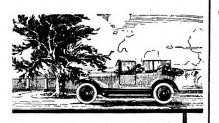
A correspondent from America tells me that as soon as Princess Yolanda of Italy is married, the engagement of Princess Mafalda, her sister next in age, to the Crown Prince of Belgium will be announced.

across country of the countr himself more h three brothers, he can have I put duty first manhood devo to the wall.

in Masterpieces," and loice." I understand I understand f such issues. The from "The Rhinefirst two operas of ocalists are Florence or Davies, Clarence

dramatic singing, Chaliapine's record of "The Song of the Viking Guest," from Rimsky-Korsakov's opera "Sadko," will take its place with his finest achievements. The orchestral accompaniment is particularly well scored, and "comes through "perfectly, and "comes through "perfectly, and "comes the standard or the score of the second or the even at the most strenuous vocal moments. Alma

Trio in E, played and Ethel Hobday. soloist in his own Gave Rossignol." Mention n "Æolian" dance list.



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ned with be worn led collar

rse, that place to nmann's, d as lace that they



Mme. Barri, 33, New Bond Street, has relieved the severity of this simply cut navy-blue gabardine frock with a collar and curious cuffs of beige grass-lawn.

marked, are prese.... Crystal Palace Marki five medals and othhousewife should be





is that he found it good, but the nsipid, and as dark in colour as the Israelites were forbidden
by because he cheweth the cud,
noof: he is unclean unto you."

i. "The high hills are a refuge
the rocks for the conies"; and
i. "There be four things which earth, but they are exceeding s are but a feeble folk, yet make he rocks."

to-day call Spain, and the Spaniards "Hispania." And now to answer the question: What manner of creature is the hyrax? To the ordinary observer, perhaps, it is very like a rabbit, both in colour and perhaps, it is very like a rabbit, both in colour and shape. But a cursory examination would show that it differed in some most important details. In the first place it would appear to be practically earless and tail-less; while the muzzle would have the appearance of being somewhat laterally compressed. The nostrils are conspicuously different. And so, too, with the feet; for the toes, four on the fore-foot and

must be regarded as ship with the eleph This will sound

of the elephant co that this wonderful small, trunkless cre If one traced an a

the likeness to the
The details of
hyrax cannot con



can improve on lowing a fine mellowing can true-to-nature RED TAPE."



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place it in a pur apart. The general accepted view to be that this little am

must be regarded as having a very distant sime ship with the elephants.

This will sound strange. But when them of the elephant comes to be examined at he that this wonderful beast is descended him to small, trunkless creature known as the humilt for traced an outline round the size of "elephant in the making," and added a him the likeness to the hyrax would be rather size.

The details of the anatomical character is hyrax cannot conveniently, or appropriate [Configure 1]

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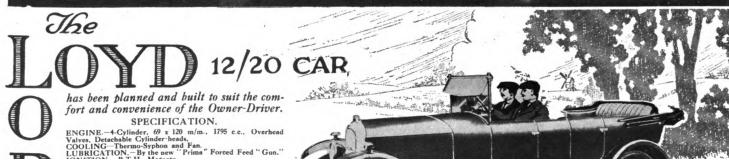
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решиона effect on the sport. fore be clearly understood units not the case. The Closed Rules

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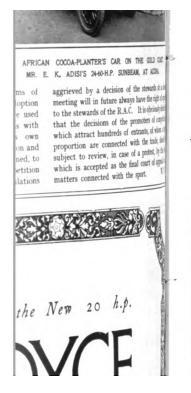
merely lay down the broad principles under which closed competitions should be held, and will be found, on a little study, to be applicable to all forms of competition. In past years, when their adoption was optional instead of compulsory, they were used by the promoters of hundreds of competitions with excellent results. The promoter drafts his own special regulations for the competition in question and submits them to the R.A.C. They are examined, to see that they do not conflict with the Competition Rules of the R.A.C., to which the special regulations

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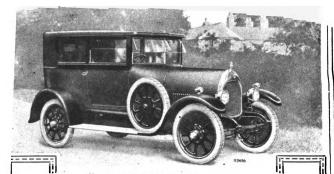
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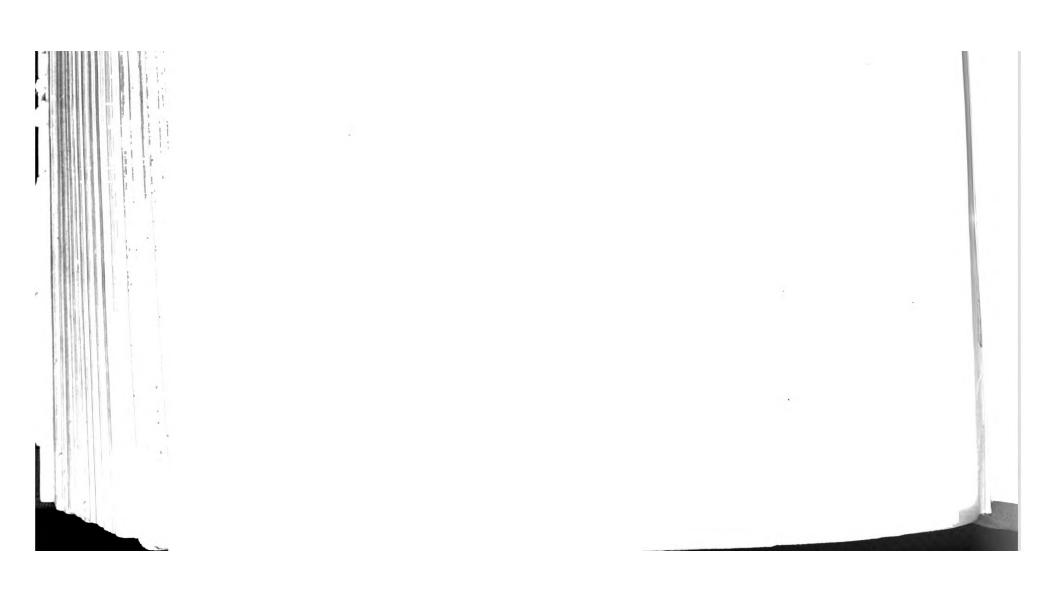


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